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CASH FOR THE GUARD

World's Fair Directors Vote a $10,000 Appropriation.

MR. BRYAN'S RESOLUTION.

Three Thousand Illinois Soldiers in the Parade.

GEN. MILES WELL PLEASED.

What Gen. Fitz-Simons and Lieut.-Col. Turner Say.

THE MONEY MAY BE PAID BACK.

World's Fair directors at a meeting yesterday afternoon appropriated $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Illinois National Guard in attending the dedicatory ceremonies next week. There was great joy among the officers of the guard last night when informed of this action, and, as a result, the soldier boys of the State will be in the parade Oct. 21.

Director Thomas B. Bryan was chiefly instrumental in securing the appropriation, although the vote for it was practically unanimous. Mr. Bryan's resolution making the appropriation was as follows:

WHEREAS, By reason of a technical construction of the said act of appropriation, the amount so indicated, expected, and relied upon by said Illinois National Guard is withheld from it, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 is hereby voted to be appropriated and paid to the proper officers of said Illinois National Guard to enable them to take appropriate part in said dedication, this appropriation being in the nature of an advance, the World's Columbian Exposition relying upon assurances received that the said Illinois National Guard will exercise all proper influence to effect a repayment and reimbursement of the amount so advanced. And be it further

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the said World's Columbian Exposition cordially invite the said Illinois National Guard to participate in the said dedication and hereby extend to it this assurance of high appreciation of its effective and unselfish services.

Mr. Bryan's resolution was a popular one, and it carried with applause. President Higinbotham, who appears to have been misunderstood in his relation to the guardsmen, voted for the appropriation, and at the same time expressed his regret to the directory that any misunderstanding should have arisen.

"It doesn't make any difference whether the directors get the money back or not," said an official after the meeting. "We want the National Guard to be present, and our action today is a substantial evidence that the directors are the best friends of the soldiers. While the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners declined to make any appropriation we have done what was manifestly its duty. The guardsmen will be more than welcome, and I am sure that everybody in Chicago will be glad to see them in the big procession. If the State Legislature doesn't see fit to reimburse the directory, why that is all right, we can stand the loss."

What Gen. Miles Thinks of It.

Gen. Miles said last evening in regard to the appropriation: "I am exceedingly glad to hear that such action has been taken. This is the State where the Exposition is to be held, and Illinois surely ought to be largely represented. The outlook now points to such a representation. A year ago I wrote to the Committee on Ceremonies, suggesting that a quota of 10,000 troops be asked of the circle of States including and surrounding Illinois. I suggested, also, that of these 10,000 Illinois should furnish 3,000, and the other States 500 each. I asked that the attention of the Governors of each State be called to the matter immediately in order that timely arrangement might be made. With this fund Illinois will be represented according to my plan. Meanwhile the other States have asked to increase their quota, and some will send a larger number than was suggested. We are not attempting to have a great number here this year. We are saving the expense as much as possible for the greater display next year. The United States army will have 2,400 men here—2,100 from the regular army and 300 marines. Ohio will have 2,000 troops; Indiana, 1,000; Illinois, with the present arrangement carried out, 3,000; Iowa, 1,200; Missouri, 600; Michigan, 500; Wisconsin, 1,200; and Minnesota, 1,000—nine organizations in all.

"Every arrangement possible is being made to make the troops comfortable while here. They will be practically bivouacked in the large buildings, and will be furnished good shelter and food, better than troops usually have in camp. The parades will be imposing unless bad weather prevents the street display. Owing to the long distance the infantry troops will not march the whole nine miles. The procession on Dedication day, however, will be escorted to the grounds. The cavalry and artillery and the militia will join the procession after it is on the road."

Gen. Fitz-Simons Talks.

Gen. Fitz-Simons hoped the money would be made available at once. "This does away with an annoying question," he said. "The amount appropriated will provide for the transportation both ways, rations, and horse hire. The Illinois National Guard consists of 3,000 men, rank and file, divided into six regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two troops of cavalry. Of course, none of the money appropriated will go to Chicago troops, as they will stand their own expenses."

"Does this action of the Board of Directors establish harmony between the World's Fair people and the militiamen?"

"There has been no discord, and the publication of jealousies, ill-feeling, and all that sort of thing were entirely unfounded. It was simply a case of our being told we were not wanted. At the meeting of the committee on the morning of Oct. 4 one of the officials said he would rather pay money out of his own pocket than see the militia in the parade, giving the reason that there were already too many people to be in line. To show how anxious we were to carry out the wishes of our men, I offered to sign personally an indemnity bond for the amount required, feeling satisfied that the next Legislature would see me out all right.

"But if the directors decided they couldn't risk the expense, we, the commanding officers, were willing to take chances. We should have asked the railroads to wait for the Legislative appropriations for transportation expenses, and I am satisfied they would all have consented. The men wanted to come, and we were determined they should, if possible. Soldiers are men, and have rights and feelings to be respected. I am glad the board has done what it has, and now all will be smooth sailing."

Lieut.-Col. Turner Rejoices.

Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Turner of the First Regiment said: "It rejoices me more than I can say. Every soldier and officer will be glad indeed at this outcome, for we have thought that we ought to appear. It is not that the soldiers wanted to show their uniforms, but because they felt that it would help to make the dedication a greater success. A slur would be cast on them if they did not appear, no matter what the cause was. It would have left the guard in an unfavorable frame of mind, and it would have worked against recruiting in the future. Now an impetus will be given to the service.

"It is by no means right that the directory should furnish the $10,000. The State should unquestionably stand the expense. However, I am sure that the State will refund the money to the directory at the next meeting of the Legislature. The money will be used in paying for transportation of troops. Two thousand men will travel on an average of 500 miles at one cent a mile. The World's Fair managers have already agreed to provide rations and quarters for the men. It will be a tough campaign for the boys from the outside. The regiments to come will be the Third, under Col. Bennett, from Joliet and vicinity; the Fourth, under Col. Clendenin, from Bloomington and vicinity; the Fifth, under Col. Culver, from Springfield and vicinity, and the Sixth, under Col. Riley M. Smith, from the southern part of the State.

"Now that Illinois has come out other States will not hesitate to send liberal bodies of troops. It was embarrassing for the other States to send men when it seemed that Illinois did not want soldiers here. It will be a magnificent body—all these troops from various States. There will be from 13,000 to 14,000 men. Illinois will have 3,000. The First Regiment will not participate in the parade, but will be on duty inside the grounds to keep the crowd in order, open the passage ways, and assist the Columbian Guard.

Troops Can Act as Police.

"The presence of so many soldiers will be quite impressive to any lawless element that may congregate. In case of any disturbance the Illinois troops can act as police. The United States troops or those from other States could not do this legally. The Illinois National Guard is the only body that can demand a right of way and disperse a crowd.

"This appropriation is not a surprise. Mr. Higinbotham wrote a letter to Gen. Reece in which he stated that the Illinois National Guard would be a necessity to the ceremonies. THE TRIBUNE has shown that the ceremonies would be incomplete without the soldiers. Every one knew that the troops would appear. The boys all over the State have been making preparations, knowing that they would come. I have scoured the city and vicinity for horses for months. One troop of cavalry, sixty men, will be mounted and all of the field officers. The soldiers will begin to mass early in the morning at Washington Park. From there they will march to Jackson Park after they have been reviewed by the President. The President will be escorted from the Auditorium to Jackson Park by one or two troops of cavalry and two batteries from the United States service."

FOR OFFICERS MESSING SEPARATELY.

The Special Arrangement Leads to a Misunderstanding—Bill of Fare.

Some misunderstanding has arisen among the militia of the various States who propose attending the dedicatory services of the World's Fair next week regarding the subsistence to be furnished the troops by the commissary departments. The idea prevails among some officers in charge of the militia of the various States that there is to be a discrimination made between the rank and file in the rations furnished.

Col. A. B. Coit, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, sent a protest to the authorities against any such discrimination. He bases his protest on an order received which stated that the contract has been awarded to furnish subsistence to the enlisted men, and that the same party would also furnish meals to the officers at 50 cents each or provide them with meal tickets at a slight reduction. From this he infers that the rations to be furnished to the men are to be inferior to those set for the officers. He closes his communication with the statement that, if the order received is to be considered mandatory and the officers and men are to fare differently, his regiment must decline to participate in the exercises.

Gen. Miles, who is to have charge of the military parade, says that the misunderstanding arose from the fact that the statement in the order sent out saying that officers would be furnished meals at 50 cents refers to the officers of the regular army, together with such officers of State militia as do not wish to mess with their men. The Government of the United States furnishes subsistence for its enlisted, but all officers have to purchase their meals. It was for their special accommodation that arrangements were made with the caterer who is to feed the men to furnish meals also for the officers. The arrangement made for the subsistence included both officers and men, who will be served with the same rations unless the officers should desire a separate mess.

The bill of fare provided for the State troops, which is herewith given, is solid and substantial, including a much greater variety than troops in the field generally get:

FIRST DAY.

Breakfast—Coffee and tea, bread and butter, beefsteak and pork or mutton chops, fried or boiled potatoes, liver and bacon.

Dinner—Bean soup, roast beef, pork and beans, boiled or mashed potatoes, parsnips, beets, or carrots, bread and butter, coffee, tea, and milk, rice pudding with sauce.

Supper—Cold roast beef and corned beef, pork and beans, fried potatoes, pickles, bread and butter, tea, coffee, and milk.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast—Coffee and tea, bread and butter, beefsteak and pork or mutton chops, sausage, and potatoes.

Dinner—Tomato soup, roast beef, corned beef and cabbage, boiled or mashed potatoes, corn or string beans, bread and butter, coffee, tea, and milk, Indian pudding with sauce.

Supper—Meat croquettes, fried or boiled potatoes, cold roast beef or pork, pickles, bread and butter, tea, coffee, and milk.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast—Coffee and tea, bread and butter, beefsteak and chops, codfish balls, potatoes, fresh and salt fish.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast pork with apple sauce, boiled or baked potatoes, trout or white fish, bread and butter, coffee, tea, and milk, tapioca or plum pudding.

Supper—Roast and corned beef, beef hash, boiled potatoes, codfish and cream, canned salmon, pickles, bread and butter, coffee, tea, and milk.

STATE TROOPS OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO.

They Will Be Able to Get Ready in Time for the Big Parade.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Gen. James H. Barkley, a member of the Second Brigade, was seen here this evening in regard to getting his command to Chicago in time to take part in the World's Columbian parade. He said there would be no trouble about getting the boys out, even on shorter notice. A longer notice would have been desirable to make the best appearance; but, as it is, there will, no doubt, be a good representation, and the Second will make a soldierly showing. It is thought by the General that the greatest hardship will be in procuring the horses necessary for the cavalry and artillery.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Col. Fred Bennett of the Third Regiment says he can get his regiment into Chicago in one day after orders from official headquarters are given. He has had the entire regiment in the field within four hours after receiving orders.

Troops from Fort Snelling.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14.—The contract for transporting the Federal troops to the World's Fair dedication at Chicago next week was awarded today to the Wisconsin Central railroad. The rate for the round trip from Fort Snelling being $8.04, or on the basis of one cent a mile.

Protest in the Name of Workingmen.

Forty members of the German United Singing Societies of Chicago have sent a petition to the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition against the closing of the Exposition Sundays. They state that they enter the protest in the interest of the working people that they may have an opportunity of enjoying the exhibition without forfeiting one or more days' wages.

ROOMS ALL ENGAGED.

HOTELS WILL BE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING NEXT WEEK.

Landlords Preparing for What Is Expected to Be the Greatest Rush of Visitors the City Has Ever Known—Many Vacant Buildings Being Fitted Up as Temporary Lodgings—No Fear of Inability to Care for the Crowd—List of Distinguished Guests.

Hotel proprietors and employés are the busiest men in town these times, preparing for what they believe will be the greatest rush ever known in the hotel history of Chicago. There are 400 establishments in Chicago dignified by the names of hotel exclusive of the great temporary hostelries in course of erection near the Fair grounds, and in the hearts of the landlords of every one of them hope is beating high, in anticipation of the coming harvest. This is especially noticeable in the great down-town hostelries, all of which are already "engaged" to overflowing. The landlords are not putting out "standing room only" signs, however, but are determined to keep up Chicago's old reputation for taking care of visitors, no matter how numerously they crowd through its gates. The demand for cots is heavy, and a vacant building near any of the great hotels is worth enough for temporary use just now to insure owners a fortune.

In the leading houses there is not a single room that has not been spoken for, and in the main they have been assigned to that class which is known as distinguished guests. The experienced "distinguished guest" takes early steps to avoid the rush on all extraordinary occasions. And so it is this time. Thirty Governors of States have already secured accommodations for themselves and their staffs and officers of their States, while Cabinet officers, Congressmen, Senators, soldiers, and sailors and other national celebrities have also taken time by the forelock and made sure of accommodations.

Every mail brings applications from regular guests of all the hotels who insist on being taken care of, and of course all the landlords can only write back and promise to see their old patrons taken care of.

"The rush will be tremendous," said Col. Sam Parker of the Grand Pacific, who was trying to put 100 pegs in 50 holes in a toy board, just by way of practice. "We are finding all manner of comfortable places for our overflow and I have full confidence in the men who care for strangers in Chicago to believe that bed and board will be provided for all comers.

Getting Ready for Guests.

Chief Clerk Cunningham has been compelled to give up calling "front" at the Palmer and is devoting all his time to arranging for the reception of the coming guests. The Commissioner-General of France will be one of the Palmer's guests, and it will also look out for the comforts of the eighteen young women chosen by ballot in Texas to represent that State at the exercises.

The army will have its headquarters at the Leland, where Maj.-Gen. Schofield with his staff will be found. The diplomats, or the majority of them, will be at the Lexington, at which point they will join in the procession Friday. Walter S. Lenox, World's Fair Commissioner, is going to take care of his friends in elaborate style, having secured the entire fifth floor of the Richelieu at $500 a day. At the other hotels agents or friends have made engagements of from twenty to seventy-five rooms for large parties. One contract for seventy-five rooms at the Lexington was made for a party from the East.

Gov. Boies of Iowa is coming in great state. He will be escorted by 100 picked men of the Iowa National Guard. They will go into camp in the neighborhood of the Virginia. All the officers in the staffs of Governors will be in full uniform, and what with regular army officers and decorated militiamen there will be an exhibition of glittering dress and bewildering gold braid about the hotels calculated to shrink the heart of a mere civilian. And this without taking into consideration the rainbow wardrobes of the diplomats.

While the hotel men are looking forward to a harvest, they are getting up no "corners," but are holding to the prices that ordinarily prevail during the busy season. Reports that one or two greedy persons had figured on boosting prices raised no more protest among any class than among the hotel men themselves, than whom none are more ambitious to see Chicago come worthily out of the preliminary test of its capabilities for entertaining the world next year. The new hotels being erected for temporary service in 1893 are reporting daily a willingness to look out for overflows. The Mecca, at Thirty-fourth and Dearborn streets, will be opened to the public Wednesday night in time for the rush. It has 700 rooms.

Acting as Brokers.

The hotel men are acting as brokers between their patrons and the places of amusement, livery men, etc. They have bought up half the theater tickets in town already. And the liverymen, who depend on business from the hotels, are getting a large share of business. They are making rates of $12 a day for carriages to hotel guests.

The people coming to the dedicatory exercises, who have not been fortunate enough to secure rooms at the hotels of their choice, are besieging the landlords to find them quarters down town, despite the fact that there is lots of room southward in the hotels, apartment houses, and residences around the fair grounds. They argue that they like Chicago by gas and electric light and want to be "in it" from the beginning to the end of the celebration.

Besides making ready for their guests the hotel proprietors are beginning the work of decoration. There will be great competition among them in this line. Elaborate plans have been prepared for each of them and the decorations will extend to the rotundas and interiors, besides the great efforts to be made in exterior beautifying of the buildings.

Grover Cleveland is causing the owners of at least three different hotels a lot of anxiety. It seems uncertain whether or not he will come to the exercises. Don M. Dickinson engaged rooms at the Richelieu a month ago, announcing that Grover would occupy some of them. Melville E. Stone gave it out later that the candidate would be here and would stay at the Virginia. Yesterday it was given out as positive information that Mr. Cleveland would certainly be a guest of the Palmer, where his running mate, Adlai E. Stevenson, has secured a parlor and bedroom. Mr. Cleveland said a day or so ago in New York that he did not expect to be able to come to Chicago at all, but just the same the Palmer and the Virginia people are preparing to receive and entertain him.

Those Who Are Coming.

Following is a list of guests who have engaged quarters at the leading hotels:

Palmer—Gov. Frank Brown, staff, and State officers, Maryland; Gov. Thomas Holt, Adj.-Gen. Glenn, and staff, North Carolina; Gov. Fuller, staff, State officers, and members of the Legislature, Vermont; Gov. J. Y. Brown, staff, and State officers, Kentucky; Gov. L. E. Knapp, Alaska; Gov. A. L. Thomas, Utah; Gov. L. U. Humphrey, staff, and all the State officers, Kansas; Gov. R. K. Colcord, Nevada; Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-Presidential candidate, and wife; E. C. Wall, Milwaukee; D. W. Lockwood, Buffalo, N. Y.; Commander Hutchins, U. S. N.; Capt. Denny of the Army and Navy club, Washington, D. C.; Surgeon-General Charles Sutherland, U. S. A.; William M. Springer, Illinois; R. D. Marshall, Ohio; Minister C. Romero and wife, Mexico; Ex.-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby and wife, Illinois; Judge Magee, Pittsburg; Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Henry C. Miner, New York; Col. James A. McKenzie and family, Kentucky; the Rev. Myron Reed and wife, Denver; Alfred Orendorff, Illinois; Eva Douglas Wise, New York; Mary S. Lockwood and Mary Ellen Foster, Washington; Miss McPheeter, North Carolina; members of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Grand Pacific—Ex-President Hayes, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul; Bishop McGolrich, Duluth; Secretary of Agriculture M. Rusk; Governors and staff, J. W. Fifer, Illinois; Ira J. Chase of Indiana; Foster, Louisiana; Mellette, Dakota; Markham, California; Routt, Colorado; Boyd, Nebraska; Francis, Missouri; Burke, North Dakota; Page, Vermont; Senator Cullom, Illinois; ex-Senator Frye, Maine; Gen. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A.; John W. Candler, Massachusetts; Mrs. John A. Logan; President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad and the directors of the company; ex-Senator Gilbert A. Pierce, North Dakota; J. Seaver Page, New York; Gen. A. D. Hazen and family, Washington; Judge J. M. Thurston, Omaha; Mayor P. B. Winston, Minneapolis; Judge H. S. Winslow, Iowa; Maj. Clifton Comley, U. S. A.; J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; ex-Senator D. M. Sabin, Minnesota; Russell Harrison and wife, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Washington; ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, Wisconsin; Maj. Hoyt Sherman, Gen. John I. Rinaker.

Virginia—The Rt.-Hon. Lord Thurlow, P. C., F. R. S., and the Hon. Alfred Carpmeal of London, Eng., Royal Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition; Gov. Horace Boies and staff, Iowa; Senator John Sherman and daughter, L. Clark Davis of Philadelphia, Col. Washington Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, New York; Gen. Nelson A. Miles and family; Commodore R. W. Meade, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, New York; Capt. J. Y. B. Blake, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Commander E. D. Taussig, U. S. N.; Gen. Breckinridge, and the following ex-Governors of States: Samuel J. Kirkwood, W. M. Stone, Samuel Merrill, Cyrus C. Carpenter, John H. Gear, Buren R. Sherman, W. Larrabee.

Lexington—Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Diplomatic Corps, Gov. A. B. Fleming and staff, West Virginia; Gen. B. D. S. Spillman and wife, Parkersburg, Va.; Gen. J. H. Russell Huntington, W. Va.; Adjt. B. H. Oxley, West Virginia; Col. J. T. Boyer Winfield, W. Va.; Col. B. D. Gibson, Charleston, W. Va.; Col. T. M. Jackson, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Col. and Mrs. C. L. Smith, Fairmount, W. Va.; Col. T. J. Grass, Charleston; E. H. Perdue, Cleveland; Messrs. Drexel and George W. Childs, Philadelphia; Gov. Lyman E. Knapp and staff, Alaska; Senator and Mrs. Haff, Washington; Judge Champlain, Ann Arbor; Gov. Fleming and staff, Florida; J. F. Kumler and Maj. J. Kent Hamilton, Toledo.

Great Northern—Gov. David R. Francis and staff, Missouri; Senator M. M. McCormick, North Dakota; Donald McNaughton, New York; F. B. Squires, Cleveland; G. F. Baer, Reading, Pa.; C. F. Milburn, Toledo; A. M. Palmer, J. C. Wyman, Providence, R. I.; A. F. Rosenheim and a company of thirty other St. Louis architects.

Victoria—J. D. Rockefeller, Alexander McDonald, Senator John Sherman, Senator Manderson, Nebraska; Senator Calvin Brice, Clem Studebaker, Henry Villard, ex-Gov. Campbell, Ohio; ex-Gov. Stanard, Missouri; ex-Gov. Thatcher, Colorado; President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Board of Directors; World's Fair Commissioners of Ohio and Wisconsin, Govs. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Winans, Michigan; and Burleigh, Maine, with their staffs.

Auditorium—Governors and staffs—Flower, New York; McKinley, Ohio; Brown, Rhode Island; Bulkeley, Connecticut; Russell, Massachusetts; Peck, Wisconsin. Chauncey Depew, John Boyd Thacher, M. A. Hanna, ex-Gov. Ladd, Col. John A. Cockerill, M. H. De Young, John C. Wyman, Gordon A. Allen, Myron T. Herrick.

Leland—Gen. Schofield and staff, Washington; Gen. Brooks and staff, New York; Gen. Chaffee and staff, Missouri; City Council of Philadelphia; Judge Massey, World's Fair Commissioner; Gov. R. J. Reynolds and staff, New Jersey; Assistant Adjutant-General Howe, Ohio, with a company of forty; Gen. Merritt of St. Paul; World's Fair Commissioners G. C. Sims, Rhode Island; William Corliss, Providence, R. I.; Gen. John McCook, Charles McCullough, Fort Wayne.

Clifton—A. E. Umphrey, Duluth; Dr. Charles Gates and wife, Amherst, Mass.; P. M. Musser, Muscatine; Angus Cameron and family, La Crosse, Wis.; Charles S. Boyden, Grand Haven; Louis F. Bagley and family, Indianapolis; H. M. Coffeyberry, Garrett, Ind.; R. S. Carr, Charleston, W. Va.; F. W. Maton, Clinton, Ia.; E. B. Bailey and family, Windsor Locks, Conn.; F. H. Plummer, Beatrice, Neb.; W. Sims, Topeka, Kas.; J. W. Lyon, Ontario, Can.; the Hon. C. O. McClelland, Auburn, Ind.; Dr. Stimmel, Charleston, W. Va.; P. F. Dalton, Lemars, Ia.

Wellington—Gov. E. C. Burleigh and staff, Maine; Gov. H. A. Tuttle and staff, New Hampshire; ex-Gov. Littlefield, Rhode Island; Col. A. A. Pope, Boston; R. M. Hunt, C. F. McKim, Henry Villard, H. B. Fischer, New York; Col. Anden Cowan, Louisville; G. W. Dorsey, Nebraska; S. W. Dorsey, New Mexico; R. F. Hersey, St. Paul; John Tod, Cleveland; S. H. Marshall, E. C. Hovey, S. A. Barton, F. E. Lee, Boston; C. W. Watkins, G. W. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. S. Fowler, England.

Metropole—Director-General Davis, Gen. Daniel Thomas, Mrs. William Armour, Senator Casey and wife, R. W. Gillette and wife, Senator C. A. Kenney, Gen. Lewis, Judge Boyle, Commissioner G. H. Nettleton and wife, J. T. Brown, J. F. Bassett and wife, J. L. Knaub and wife, Col. W. P. Rice, Gen. G. M. O'Brien, Col. W. R. Austin, Gen. J. C. Walters, Commissioner H. L. Morgan, Maj. T. G. McClaughry, Marshal Simeio de Oliveira, Sig. Janlatta, Gen. Z. Barrasa and wife, Senator R. J. Stafford.

Richelieu—Gov. Merriam and staff, Minnesota; Gov. Abbett and staff, New Jersey; Gov. Pennoyer and staff, Oregon; Senator Stockbridge, Michigan; I. M. Weston, Grand Rapids; W. W. Harrison and family; Congressman R. R. Hitt, Illinois; Lyman B. Goff, New York; Rosina Vokes; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, D. J. Campau, L. D. Norris, N. A. Fletcher, Grand Rapids; Walter S. Lenox, World's Fair Commissioner, New York.

Sherman—Gov. Murphy, Arizona; Gen. Frank Wheaton, Texas; Justices Shope, Craig, Baker, Scholfield, and Wilkin of the Illinois Supreme Court, and the members of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

Tremont—Congressman S. M. Stevenson; ex-Lieut.-Gov. H. H. Holt, Michigan; ex-Gov. Fifield, Wisconsin; John F. McHugh, Chairman of the Indiana Senate Committee on World's Fair; Byron J. Price, Hudson, Wis., President of the Executive committee of the National Educational Association, and members of that body, representing all the States in the Union.

McCoy's—Forty members of the Archæological and Historical Society of Ohio; thirty members of the Iowa State Agricultural Society; Knights of Pythias lodge, Charlotte, Mich.

Gore's—F. Schenck, Lafayette, W. B. Pursing, South Bend; W. Geiser, Columbus, O.; Mayor J. H. Lesch, Goshen, Ind.; a number of small companies of guests.

SMUGGLING CHINAMEN BY BARGE.

Arrest of Canadians Who Were Taking Contrabands to the Buffalo Harbor.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—E. H. Twohey, Deputy Collector in charge of Bonaventure Depot, has observed a great number of Chinamen taking the cars for St. Johns, St. Hilaire, and other points at or near the Richelieu River. Suspecting a smuggling scheme, he notified E. C. Vankirk, Special Customs Inspector at Rouse's Point, N. Y., and the two went to work. Yesterday afternoon the Canadian barge A. Gravel, Capt. Amos Hamel, from Sorel, bound to Albany, N. Y., was seized. On examination fully a dozen Chinamen were found stowed away in the hold, all of whom, together with the Captain of the barge, were taken into custody and lodged in Plattsburg Jail. It is said here that three Canadians managed the scheme and that they were to receive $50 a head for every Celestial landed in the United States.

Mrs. Harrison Is Weaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The only change in Mrs. Harrison's condition tonight is that she is a little weaker than she was yesterday. Today she slept most of the time. It was heavy sleep, however, that was exhausting in its effects and indicated the weak condition of the patient. At intervals she would awake and remain so for a few minutes, only to drop off again into slumber. During her waking moments she took nourishment, but in small quantities. Her deep sleep may be due in part to the remedies that are applied to overcome the attacks of nervousness, which are guarded against carefully by the family, as their effect is depressing and injurious.

Suits to Set Aside Transfers and Mortgages.

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 14.—Three suits were brought in the District Court yesterday by George W. Mead, assignee of the J. Q. A. Marsh estate, against George S. Marsh, A. J. Morrison, and Maude Stannard for sums aggregating nearly $60,000. They are actions to set aside transfers and mortgages on real estate alleged to have been made shortly before the failure last November.

WATER SUPPLY SHORT

BROKEN CASTING CRIPPLES THE CHICAGO AVENUE WORKS.

One of the Pumps Is Wholly Disabled, Which Will Lessen the Flow Through the Mains 30,000,000 Gallons a Day—Thirty Days at Least Required to Repair the Damage—Inconvenience Expected in Outlying Districts and on the Upper Stories of Buildings.

A serious accident to one of the pumps at the Chicago avenue water works will likely cause great inconvenience in the city during the next month. A heavy iron casting some fifteen feet under the water broke, and until repairs can be made the daily water supply will be reduced at least 30,000,000 gallons. It will take about thirty days, it is said, to replace the casting; and, while the city officials who are in charge of the Water Department declare that there will be nothing in the way of a famine, there will be much annoyance experienced in many parts of the city, especially the outlying districts. Much trouble, the officials say, will also be experienced in the upper stories of buildings.

All available pumps have been started to their full capacity, but they will not be able to make good the deficit.

In the meantime three pumps, with an individual capacity of 13,000,000 gallons daily, are lying in idleness at the Fourteenth street pumping works behind brick and Portland cement bulkheads that were built to shut off access to the four-mile tunnel. Today, Oct. 15, was fixed as the latest date for the opening of the four-mile tunnel. The city was then to be given the benefit of pure water and additional pressure from the new pumps. The promise will not be made good. It will be several days before the tunnel is cleaned. Contractor Onderdonk has not declared any intention of handing the waterway over to the city.

The accident to the Chicago avenue engine leaves four other pumps available at that point. They have a total capacity of 62,500,000 gallons daily, the disabled engine furnishing more than a third of the station's ultimate capacity of 98,500,000 gallons. Three of them are old engines, having been in service for years. One, producing 7,500,000 gallons supply, was built in 1853; another of the same style, built in 1857, is depended on for 13,000,000 gallons; while a third, started in 1867, can be counted on for 18,000,000 gallons. The fourth is a Holly engine, put up in 1887, and has a daily capacity of 24,000,000 gallons. The disabled pump was designed by ex-Mayor Cregier before he was connected with the city administration. It was first started in 1872 and has since been used steadily. It is of the double beam style and sends out 36,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

Main Dependence of the Station.

The pump has been in use nearly two years without serious accident. It constituted the main dependence of the station and was run steadily. The accident happened early Thursday morning, although its gravity was not known until yesterday, when orders were sent out from the City Hall to shut down the engine and make thorough repairs.

A large piece of casting broke from the outside shell that confines the water to the suction valves in the bottom of the largest of the wells. The break is located where the water comes from the lake to the pump. The engine was running at the usual night rate. The engineer in charge saw that something was wrong and stopped the pump before any damage was done to the machinery.

When the water was pumped out and an investigation made it was found that an entire section of the casing, which is cast iron, had fallen. The engineers found further that there had been a crack for some time, as it could be seen that the two broken parts had rubbed smooth.

When City Engineer Clarke and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Kuhns were notified of the accident they considered the break of slight importance and an attempt was made to complete repairs without pumping the well dry and stopping both sections of the pump. That attempt was abandoned yesterday. The machinery was stopped and the department was forced to admit that a serious condition of affairs confronted it. A force of men was at once dispatched to the station, but all attempt at repairs will have to await a new casting. Thirty days will be required to make the pattern.

Will Be on Short Rations.

In the meantime Chicago people, especially in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the city, will be reduced to short rations. "There is no danger of a famine," said Mr. Kuhns yesterday. "The supply will be limited—that is all. There is no scare. The pressure will be lessened, but not enough to interfere with the Fire Department in fighting fires."

"How about the 13,000,000 gallon pumps at Fourteenth street?" he was asked.

"We have sent for a complete report on the condition of affairs there," said Mr. Kuhns, "and if possible we shall use those pumps before the repairs are made on the Chicago avenue pump."

Fourteenth street connects directly with the new four-mile tunnel. The city wished to use the pumps last year and a by-pass was built around the four-mile shaft and the water shut out by bulkheads. These bulkheads are proving stubborn of removal and are now so weakened that they will not stand pressure. Should an attempt be made to use the Fourteenth street works the four-mile tunnel would be flooded. City Engineer Clarke's department advances as an excuse for delay in opening the new waterway that Contractor Onderdonk has not cleared away the refuse.

Thinks the Break a Bad One.

"The break at the Chicago avenue pumping station is a bad one," said City Engineer Clarke. "I spent most of the day at the station with D. H. Welch, the engineer in charge, but as yet I am not prepared to estimate the cost or even the time that it will take to repair it. The break is at the valve that forces the water into the barrel. This is something like fifteen feet under water, so it can be seen that the disadvantages we have to work under are many. Still, we shall work all the men that we can and make three shifts each day.

"The evidences are many that the break has been threatened for months and probably for years. The pipe is heavy at the point of the break and it will take a good deal of hand chipping to reduce it so that it can be successfully repaired.

"I should say the break shuts off 30,000,000 gallons of the city's water supply. Still there is ample water in the mains to supply every want. The difficulty lies in the power to distribute it. There will be little trouble or inconvenience on first and second floors, but above them the inconveniences can well be imagined, especially in the north part of the city. The south part of the city will be affected little, if any.

"Last year the city wasted and consumed 174,000,000 gallons of water every day, or 130 gallons per capita. The waste and use of water this year is about the same as last. So it can be seen that the question of supply is settled. Citizens of the city have nothing to fear during the dedicatory services of the World's Fair. The break at the Chicago avenue station will not affect the comfort or convenience of the people at Jackson Park in the least. The Sixty-eighth street station will furnish all the water needed there.

"The barrel of the pump broke Thursday, but it was not discovered until yesterday. In this connection I will say that I believe the business part of the city will suffer but little inconvenience."

No Cause for Alarm.

Commissioner Aldrich was seen last evening and made the following statement: "The report was made to me late this afternoon that one of the pumps at Chicago avenue station had given out, and that in consequence the daily water supply would be diminished by 30,000,000 gallons. This does not seem to me to be a cause for alarm. We shut down the three pumps at the Fourteenth street station ten days ago in anticipation of the dedicatory exercises. With the pumps at Central station in operation this made no inconvenience, and the three pumps at Fourteenth street were furnishing 40,000,000 gallons daily. I have heard none of the details of the matter, but am not led to believe there is any danger whatever of a water famine."

Most Valuable Cargo Ever Received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 14.—The steamer Oceanic, which arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, this morning, brings the most valuable cargo that ever came to San Francisco. It is valued at $3,000,000. Of that amount $2,000,000 is represented by silks and the remainder by tea and general merchandise.

Prof. Reeves Will Lead Gilmore's Band.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Prof. D. W. Reeves, conductor of the American Cadet Band of Providence, R. I., has accepted the leadership of Gilmore's band, and will take charge Oct. 24.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1892

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain, followed by clearing.

Pages.
1 I. N. G. Will Be in the Parade.
Landlords Preparing for the Rush.
Chicago Avenue Pumping Works Disabled.
Henry Watterson Will Deliver the Oration.
2 Lady Managers Arriving in Chicago.
Sensation in the Irvine Murder Trial.
3 Blaine Speaks at White Plains.
The Nebraska Congressional Fight.
Gov. Fifer Speaks at Aledo.
5 Prince of Wales Criticised.
Butterworth Talks to Traveling Men.
Cullom Speaks on Campaign Issues.
6 Suspicious Hyde Park Building Permit.
Negro Delegates Favored at Minneapolis.
7 Guido Shows His Old Form at Hawthorne.
Trowbridge Nearly Beats Strathmeath.
8 Lake-Front Cases Submitted to the Court.
9 Altgeld's Treachery Exposed.
Democrats Patch Up a Peace.
10 Weekly Review of Trade.
Prime's Report of Crop Conditions.
12 Title to a Hotel Settled.
Rates for the World's Fair.
14 Miss Sweet's Public Work.



THE SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

LAST EDITION.

HENRY THE ORATOR.

Editor Watterson to Fill Mr. Breckinridge's Place.

HE ACCEPTS GRACEFULLY

General Satisfaction Among Officials at the Selection.

FLAG FORMED OF CHILDREN.

Unique Presentation of the Stars and Stripes.

WORK OF DECORATION GOING ON.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and guardian of the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform, will be orator of the day on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies Oct. 21. Mr. Watterson will take the place of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, who resigned the position. Mr. Watterson's acceptance filled all World's Fair officials with delight, for he is a general favorite. He is also an excellent speaker, and, with the subject to inspire him, even though the time for preparation is short, will doubtless deliver an oration which will in every respect befit the day.



HENRY WATTERSON.

Mr. Watterson received at 11 o'clock yesterday morning the following telegram:

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—To the Hon. Henry Watterson: Unanimous decision of Council of Administration that you deliver address at dedicatory ceremony Oct. 21 in place of Mr. Breckinridge, declined. Your acceptance urgently desired. Please answer. T. W. PALMER, President Commission.

Four hours later Mr. Watterson responded favorably in the following telegram, which was received with many cordial expressions of gratification:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—The Hon. T. W. Palmer, President Columbian Exposition: The time is exceedingly short, and I greatly fear that I can prepare nothing adequate to the occasion, but the invitation with which you honor me comes under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case as a command and I act upon a sense of duty in accepting it. HENRY WATTERSON.

Acceptance Greeted with Approval.

Everybody was glad to learn that the Kentucky editor would be the orator of the day. When President Higinbotham made the announcement at the meeting of the Executive committee there followed a prolonged handclapping expression of approval. In fact, Mr. Watterson's telegram, although brief, excited a great deal of enthusiasm, and the editor will receive a warm welcome by the Exposition officials and the citizens of Chicago.

Mr. Watterson's selection was proposed at a joint meeting of the Committee on Ceremonies and the Council yesterday morning. No sooner was his name mentioned than President Palmer exclaimed, "That is a good suggestion and I think we ought to act upon it at once." Everybody agreed with him, and the telegram signed by President Palmer was immediately dispatched. Then the committeemen resumed their business, wondering meanwhile what the well-known editor would do. He left them in doubt only long enough to confer with his friends, and then wired President Palmer his acceptance.

"I am heartily glad," said President Palmer, "that Col. Watterson will be with us. He is a good orator, a Southerner, a good Democrat, and fulfills all the conditions which it was sought to encompass by originally naming Congressman Breckinridge."

"I am glad Mr. Watterson has accepted our invitation," said President Higinbotham. "We shall all be pleased to have the eminent Kentuckian with us, and I am sure he will receive a royal welcome."

"There couldn't have been made a better selection," said Director-General Davis. "Mr. Watterson is a man of national reputation and will grace the occasion by his presence and position as orator of the day."

None other than expressions of good will toward the Kentuckian were heard around headquarters. All seemed to think that the big Kentucky expounder of Democracy had acted wisely in accepting President Palmer's invitation, and were equally pleased at his decision.

A telegram was received yesterday from Senator J. W. Daniel of Virginia announcing that he could not under any circumstances think of accepting the position of orator of the day.

FLAG FORMED OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In Red, White, and Blue They Will Make a Living "Old Glory."

One of the unique and interesting features of the civic parade will be the part taken by the children of the public schools. On each side of the Government Building will be 1,000 children ranging from 12 to 15 years of age, arranged and dressed to represent the American flag. In the procession there will be a regiment of 1,000 boys from the high schools. These boys are now being drilled by the physical culture teachers, and the day of the parade will be under the command of Prof. Henry Scuder, the Superintendent of Physical Culture in the Chicago schools.

The flag representation will no doubt invoke a great deal of patriotic demonstration. Tiers of seats are being arranged on the east and west sides of the Federal Building and will be held exclusively for the children who will participate in this patriotic movement. A committee composed of Mesdames Blanch E. Reynolds, A. R. Chapman, M. A. McCollister, and J. M. Worth and Messrs. M. Metcalf, W. P. Case, and T. E. Daniels will take charge of this feature of the ceremonies. Yesterday a blank form was given to the scholars as they left the schools for the parents to sign their consent. Those desiring or being willing to have their children participate will sign the blank and send it to the committee or the teacher. In this way those having the matter in charge obtain the written consent of the parents.

The committee has prepared drapery of red, white, and blue to slip over the garments of the children. A certain number will be clothed in white, an equal number in red, and others in blue with white turbans to represent the stars. Three rows of children dressed in red will constitute a red stripe of the flag and these will be alternated with white. Then those in blue with the white caps will be grouped in the form of a square and seated in the upper right hand corner of the tiers of seats. The result will no doubt be attractive and will form a flag that will be worth seeing. Each child will hold a small flag and when brass bands are not playing the little ones will sing anthems and patriotic songs. The committee is anxious to obtain as many little girls as possible, as it is believed that better results can be obtained.

The greatest care will be taken to prevent

any mistake. The seats have been erected under the auspices of the World's Fair committee, and it is proposed to have the children who are to participate assemble at the school building which they attend. There the Committee on Arrangements will have representatives, who will accompany them to their destination and assign seats. Every arrangement possible for their comfort and safety has been provided, and lest the little ones may become fatigued sandwiches will be served. After the parade the children will be escorted back to the school building. The entire expense will be borne by the committee.

There will be a rehearsal at the cavalry armory on Michigan avenue, at the foot of Madison street, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The draperies will be distributed and the children instructed. It is expected to have one or two rehearsals next week. Mr. Metcalf will instruct them in the musical exercises and will act as director on the day of the ceremonies.

Supt. Lane has taken a great deal of interest in the matter and has assisted the committee in every way possible.

MAKING BEAUTIFUL CITY PROPERTY.

Decking the City Hall, the Pumping Stations, and Ten Bridges.

Soon the City Hall, pumping stations, and ten bridges will be decked in the municipal colors—the Roewad terra cotta and white—for dedication day. The work of decoration commenced yesterday under the personal supervision of M. F. Gallagher, to whom the contract was awarded by Deputy Commissioner Kuhns. Rich folds of terra cotta will drape the thirty-two columns of the City Hall, festooned and fashioned after the old Roman idea of decorations for festive occasions. All somberness will be relieved by the national colors. Handsome shields, surmounted with the American Eagle in bronze, rest just above the knotted folds in the municipal colors. The shields will also be dressed with the national flag and the flags of Italy and Spain.

Festoons of terra cotta will hang over the entrances to the building. It is intended that these shall be both beautiful and rich—in keeping with Mr. Millet's idea—fashioned and blended with the red, white, and blue. The folds in the festoons of terra cotta will be sixty-eight inches in width. Numberless small flags in terra cotta and white, in national colors, and the colors of Columbus will add to the beauty of the general decoration.

The pumping stations and bridges will be decorated in an equally handsome manner. But the chosen municipal colors will be the feature in all of the decorations of the city's property. Designs for the pumping stations will be completed today.

A large shield will form the center piece on each side of the ten bridges. Smaller shields will rest upon the arms of the bridges at their approaches. Four large flags will unfurl from prominent positions, while all of the supports will be dressed in terra cotta and white.

Mr. Gallagher says he will put the finishing touches on his work the evening of the 19th inst. This is the time for the completion of his contract. The Rush street bridge will be finished this evening.

THERE IS DANGER OF A PANIC.

The Fence at Fifth Avenue and Randolph Street Damaging and Dangerous.

According to F. E. Hemstreet, Superintendent of Sidewalks, the fence obstructing the sidewalk at Fifth avenue and Randolph street will virtually stand as it is during the dedication. The contractor has promised to open the ends of the fence to let the public use the sidewalk, but the fence will stand along the curbstone, and should a crowd become jammed into the pen a panic would probably be the result. Time and again during the last three months the Street Department has been asked to have the fence removed.

Firms occupying stores on the north side of Randolph street between Fifth avenue and Franklin complain that their business has been damaged thousands of dollars owing to the negligence of the authorities in allowing the fence to stand beyond all reasonable time around the building at the corner mentioned while repairs were being made. The building was formerly occupied by Alexander Revell & Co.

"My business has been irreparably damaged and my extensive trade with people on their way to the Northwestern depot has been almost entirely driven away by the fencing in of the sidewalk," said Neil Weir, manufacturer of bread, cakes, and rolls at No. 213 Randolph street.

"I would not complain if the Street Department had not been palpably negligent in its duty in allowing the fence to stand for the benefit of an advertising sign company long after active work on the building was finished. I am convinced that there is collusion between the minor officials in the Street Department and the advertising sign men. The fence has been up fourteen weeks. Inspector Foster was sent to look at the fence. This inspector reported that the contractor had promised to move the fence in three feet from the building to clear the sidewalk. Nothing was done. Later a petition signed by every business house and property-owner on the north side of Randolph street between Fifth avenue and Franklin street was sent to F. E. Hemstreet, Superintendent of Sidewalks. He said he would serve a fourteen-day notice on the contractor to attend to the fence. The time was up Sept. 14. Nothing came of it. I then saw Supt. Burke, who said he would see that some relief was granted immediately and that he would see me the next day. He apparently let the matter drop. The fence still stands. It seems outrageous that a busy thoroughfare in the heart of a great city should be fenced in as this one is."

"Our firm has lost several thousands of dollars by that needless fence during the last three months," said Mr. Williamson of Williamson & Scroeder, No. 205 Randolph street. "We get no relief from the officers whose salaries are paid by our taxes. It looks as if there was boodle used somewhere."

Taylor & Judd, the Bridgeport Wood Furnishings company, and Thomas Eggers talk in a similar strain.

F. E. Hemstreet, Superintendent of Sidewalks, was asked for an explanation yesterday afternoon. He said:

"Mr. Burke has charge of the matter. We try to accommodate all the numerous interests involved in such cases. There are many things to be considered, and we can't always please everybody. The contractor in this case has promised to open the ends of the fence so that people can use the sidewalk during the Dedication days. The reason for allowing the fence to stand is that the contractor is waiting to lay a stone walk on the Randolph street side of the building."

Mr. Hemstreet did not explain why the sidewalk was not laid three months ago. Why the contractor was not directed to do so is what the property-owners want to know.

FOR THE NAVAL CONTINGENT.

Commodore Belknap Was Selected to Head It—The Marine Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Owing to the illness of Commodore Meade, Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap has been selected to head the naval contingent at the World's Fair dedication ceremonies at Chicago next week. The several bureaus at the Navy Department will be represented as follows: Construction and Repair by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn; Ordnance, Lieut. A. E. Culver; Equipment, Lieut. Commander C. T. Hutchins; Navigation, Lieut. R. G. Davenport; Steam Engineering, Assistant Engineer F. T. Bennett and Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig as the representative of Commodore Meade. These with the 200 marines under the command of Maj. Huntington, who will leave New York Monday, the officers and men of the Michigan now en route from Cleveland, O., and Capt. F. L. Denny, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, who will arrive in Chicago tonight to provide for the accommodations of the marines, will make up the naval representation. Representatives of the various naval bureaus will take advantage of their presence in Chicago to arrange certain matters connected with the distribution of space on the battleship for their respective exhibits.

SELECT KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

The Order Being Military Will Not Take Part in the Civic Parade.

The Select Knights of America will not participate in the civic parade. William G. Livingston, Grand Commander for Illinois, has sent an order to each legion to the effect that since the Select Knights are a military order and have not been invited to participate in the military parade it will not become them to turn out for the civic parade. The order had already made preparations for hotel accommodations for visiting members from Rockford, Springfield, and other cities, and a special train had been chartered on the Chicago and Northwestern railway to bring the Rockford Knights to the city. In view of the action of the Grand Commander all these preparations will be canceled. It was expected that 2,500 Knights would be in line.

The following general order has been issued:

To the Officers and Members, Select Knights of America—Greeting:

WHEREAS, As a military organization the Select Knights of America, together with the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and other military orders, have not been accorded a position in the military parade at the dedication of the World's Fair.

I am advised by the Major-General that it would not be any credit or honor to us as a military order to accept any other position, therefore I, as Grand Commander, fully concurring in the views of the Major-General, have deemed it best to cancel all arrangements for any parade of the Select Knights of America on that occasion, believing that if our order and others of like character cannot be given a proper position in the parade Oct. 21, that to maintain our dignity as a military organization it is best to decline to participate.

Commanders are hereby instructed to see that each and every comrade in their legion is fully acquainted with the above at once. Fraternally yours, GRAND COMMANDER.

HOW LUNCHEON WILL BE SERVED.

Five Thousand People Can Be Fed in Forty Minutes—The Menu.

"Forty minutes for lunch," is the word that will be passed along the line as distinguished guests of the World's Columbian Exposition alight from their carriages at the entrance of the Manufactures Building. The lunch will consist of coffee, sandwiches, and salad. The lunch will be on the buffet plan, every man for himself, except in the serving of coffee, which will be done by a small army of waiters.

"How to serve lunch to five thousand people in forty minutes," is a question that has been answered by Messrs. Gage and Harvey, and in the language of the first named it is "extremely simple." The gallery on the east side of the building, at the rear of the guests' stand, and reached by a wide, temporary bridge, is 1,700 feet long and 43 feet wide. This gallery is also reached by stairways from the ground. The tables will be arranged 850 feet each way from the center, and these tables, double width, will reach the entire length, with the exception of two small coffee-preparing rooms on each side 400 feet from the center. Between these small kitchens is a space containing 32,000 square feet, or outside of the space occupied by the tables, 28,000 square feet. In this space the 2,500 distinguished guests will stand while eating, and mathematical calculation gives each person eight square feet of elbow room. Some of this will be encroached on by waiters and people passing to and fro, but there will be ample room for every man. The arrangements have not yet been perfected for serving lunch to members of the press.

But these 4,000 or possibly 4,500 people are by no means the only ones to be taken care of by Messrs. Gage and Harvey. There are 6,000 choristers who will be provided with lunch by the World's Fair people, and tables will be arranged for them at either end of the main tables. This vast body of singers will lunch and take seats in the orchestra stand before any of the guests arrive. One-fifth of the choristers are children, and each will be provided with a glass of milk, a sandwich, and a banana.

All the sandwiches and salads will be prepared the night before and the morning of the ceremonies, and 1,000 people will be employed in such preparation and serving the lunch.

WILL GIVE EMPLOYES A HOLIDAY.

Firms Who Have Agreed to Close Their Places of Business Thursday.

A number of large wholesale and retail firms have signified their intention of closing their places of business all next Thursday. The "wholesalers" who so far have signed such an agreement are:

Marshall Field & Co., John V. Farwell company, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Henry W. King & Co., Selz, Schwab & Co., Charles P. Kellogg company, Cohn Bros., Sweet, Dempster & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Kohn Bros., C. H. Fargo & Co., M. D. Wells & Co., I. P. Farnum, Wallace, Sloat & Wallace, L. B. Mantonya & Co., Brooks Bros., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Simon, Leopold & Solomon, Longley, Low & Alexander, Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., Clement, Bane & Co., R. P. Smith & Sons company, James H. Walker & Co., L. L. Ferriss & Co., Strauss, Yondorf & Rose, I. Greensfelder & Sons, Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, Smith-Wallace Shoe company, Keith, Bros. & Co., L. Lowenstein & Sons, B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Marmet & Heinrichs, Cahn, Wampold & Co., L. C. Wachsmuth & Co., E. Rothschild & Bros., Strauss, Ullman & Guthman, Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, A. B. George & Co., John G. Miller & Co.

Retail firms signing are:

Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Mandel Bros., Schlesinger & Mayer, James H. Walker & Co., The Fair, Siegel, Cooper & Co., The Leader, The Bee Hive, Frank Bros., The Columbus, C. S. Stevens & Bros., J. T. Shayne & Co., E. M. Knox.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN GUESTS.

To Be Taken to the Grounds on Special Trains of Pullman Cars.

The women who will be among the distinguished guests of the city Oct. 21 will be taken to the World's Fair grounds on two special trains of Pullman cars. The directors of the Fair have borrowed twenty coaches from the Pullman Palace Car company and they will be hauled to Jackson Park on the Illinois Central, leaving the Lake street depot at 9:30 a. m., Oct. 21. Pullman cars were not provided because ordinary day coaches wouldn't do, but because the Illinois Central and every other railway in Chicago will have use for all ordinary coaches Oct. 21.

The Illinois Central is going to run a five-minute train service between the city and Jackson Park all day. This is to be in addition to the regular suburban train schedule, which will be adhered to as usual. The extra trains will run from the Van Buren street station to the Sixtieth street station.

BY NEW YORK'S OFFICIALS.

The Trip to Be Made by Commissioners and Others—Flower's Escort.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Regarding the trip to Chicago Chief Executive Officer McNaughton said today that it is now arranged that the general managers, District Commissioners, Secretaries, and chief clerks shall meet at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, Monday night. The Board of Women Managers meets at the Genesee House. The Rev. Dr. Brown of New York will accompany Gov. Flower. Archbishop Corrigan and his friends leave New York Tuesday, reaching Chicago Wednesday afternoon. Troop A, Cavalry, New York State Militia, Capt. Roe and seventy-five men, will leave New York on the 18th, and Gen. Davis has given permission for this troop to act as an escort to Gov. Flower, to camp on Jackson Park, and arrangements will be made for men and horses to leave the cars there. The troop will take with them blankets, tents, and all equipage and rations necessary and will take care of themselves in that respect during their stay in Chicago.

Any Way to Get There.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems rather absurd that the two principal passenger carriers to the World's Fair grounds should be able only to carry so small a number of people per hour as given in your columns a few days ago. Take the lake route, for instance. The transportation facilities there ought to be almost unlimited, if the Henry syndicate will only go to work and charter enough steamers, either freight or passenger, for the occasion, and if they will not do so, why then the Exposition directors should cut the barriers for the time being and allow any steamboat outside the syndicate to carry passengers to and from the grounds on Dedication day.

As for the railroads, they can press box cars and freight engines into service and thus increase their carrying capacity. The people on that day will not be too fastidious; their only desire will be to get there and back again, and they will only be too glad to get any kind of conveyance as long as they have not got to walk or stay away. The cars can be fixed up with rough board benches round the four walls and they will be ready for business. Box cars thus fitted up are frequently used on continental railways in Europe in similar emergencies, and what is good enough in effete European monarchies ought to be good enough for plain democratic Americans.
CURT A. FRENZEL.

In Gold and Terra Cotta.

C. D. Lunceford, designer, with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., will complete the Columbian decorations on the First National Bank building this morning. Over the main entrance is a painting 16x20 feet, in monochrome, representing Columbus sneered at by the council of Salamanca, typical of the hardships of the discoverer. The painting is by B. F. Chase & Co. Above the main story are two shields, one Spanish and one Italian, draped with flags of those nations. From the shields drapery runs up to a Spanish crest near the top of the building. The crown of the crest is draped with United States colors. The entire building is decorated with terra-cotta and gold bunting, the Spanish colors.

Wants to See the Soldiers.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Judging by the published program regarding the ceremonies Dedication day it would seem that the parade up Michigan avenue and along the boulevards will be made up of a long line of carriages and a mounted escort, while the troops proper will be massed in one of the parks to await the coming of the carriages.

The hundreds of thousands of citizens and visitors who could and would witness the parade up Michigan avenue will consequently see nothing of it, for even if they could reach Washington Park they would not find room to see anything of the parade. Why not have all the military march up Michigan avenue and have a parade deserving the name, and one which everybody could view? This is what was done in New York, where they have no streets as wide and as beautiful as our Michigan avenue.

Just as a Gentle Hint.

The members of the delegation which visited Washington for the purpose of aiding in securing the location of the World's Fair in Chicago met at the Sherman House last night. The meeting was called by Dewitt C. Cregier, and while no feeling was shown on the subject its object was to give a gentle reminder to the fair officials that no invitation had been extended to Mr. Cregier and his associates as a body. The Chairman expressed his conviction that the World's Fair Board would see that the men present were entitled to some recognition, and his sentiments were indorsed by Thomas B. Bryan. Ultimately it was decided to form an association comprising all who made the famous and victorious fight for Chicago. The following were appointed members of the committee to perfect the details of the organization: D. C. Cregier, Chairman; Samuel Polkey, C. R. Matson, G. W. Spofford, and J. T. Duchien.

Naval Display Will Be Slim.

Beyond the display made by the man-of-war Michigan and the revenue cutters the lake interests will not be represented at the World's Fair ceremonies. It will take little wind and sea to keep the government boats in shelter under the breakwaters and do away with the naval display altogether. E. J. Henry, secretary of the vesselmen's committee, yesterday sent out letters to all the vessel owners in the city requesting that boats be decorated so far as possible. If the weather be at all pleasant, the excursion steamers will take large crowds out to see the fireworks. The steamer Chicora of the Graham & Morton line will go to an anchorage off Lincoln Park and the steamer Pearl will go to Jackson Park. Most of the Lake Front boats will go to Jackson Park at night.

Inaugural Reception at the Auditorium.

The ball at the Auditorium on the evening of Oct. 21 is not to be called a ball, but an inaugural reception. Gen. Miles said yesterday that tickets have been given out already in sufficient numbers to insure an attendance of 3,500 people. Some of the tickets admit a gentleman and lady and others are for single admission. Gen. Miles said that very few more tickets to this reception can be issued, for it will be impossible to entertain more than 3,500 people.

To Observe a Columbus Day.

VERMILION, S. D., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Arrangements are fast being completed for the observance of Columbus day at the State University. After the Federal salute of thirteen guns at sunrise the forenoon will be given up to the public schools. In the afternoon a parade will take place, stopping at the University campus, where a program of music and oratory will be carried out.

Little Prospect of the President's Presence.

Exposition officials do not think either President Harrison or ex-President Cleveland will be present at the ceremonies. It is altogether probable that Vice-President Morton will act for President Harrison. Such information as has been received from Mr. Cleveland indicates that he will not ride in the procession Dedication day.

Illinois Central Preparing for the Rush.

The Illinois Central yesterday began the construction of two high board fences, inclosing sidetracks at its Van Buren Street Station. Gates will furnish ingress into the inclosure which will be used exclusively for World's Fair passengers. It will be necessary dedication day for a would-be passenger to exhibit an invitation to the ceremonies in order to get on a train.

Wants Fireworks Out in the Lake.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would suggest to have part of the fireworks at Lincoln Park sent off on board a barge anchored out in the lake. It would make a grand display.
M. R. BUCKSBAUM.

Dedication Notes.

While Jackson Park will be closed Dedication day, Oct. 21, to all except persons having invitation tickets, anybody may enter the park Oct. 20 and Oct. 22 by paying the usual admission fee of 25 cents.

A concession was granted yesterday to D. R. Hodges for permission to erect a stand on Michigan avenue, between Congress and Harrison streets, to contain approximately 5,000 seats. He is to charge 50 cents a seat.

The *Pennsylvania School Journal* suggests that Columbus memorial trees be planted over all America by school children and by people generally Oct. 21, which is Columbus day, and that in the future the anniversary constitute the autumnal Arbor day.

O. Owen, No. 473 West Madison street, suggests that large buildings in the city built of pressed brick, and hence presenting a large surface of terra-cotta, could be decorated effectively by simply outlining a large tri-sected shield on their outer walls by means of white strips.

Cardinal Gibbons will leave Baltimore Monday for Chicago. He is to deliver the closing prayer at the dedicatory services. Archbishop Ireland will be present, as will Archbishop Satolli, the special representative of the Pope, and Mgr. O'Connel, the Rector of the American College at Rome.

Although the Federal Building will not be closed on the day of the civic parade only urgent business will receive attention in the departments, excepting in the Postoffice Department, where everything will go on as usual. Only those having urgent business in the Custom House will be admitted to the upper floors.

Civic societies desiring to get in the parade Oct. 20 should indicate their intentions to Gen. Stockton at once. "I will be obliged to designate the order of precedence within a short time," he said yesterday, "and societies should inform me without delay as to the number of marchers they intend to have." Gen. Stockton's World's Fair headquarters are in Room No. 520 Rand-McNally Building.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting that it was the sense of the County Board that Cook County should be represented in the great dedicatory parade. Some of the members are backward about entering the parade without an invitation. The committee on decorating the building reported that the Court House would be the best decorated structure in the city. The work of decorating it will be begun Sunday.

It has been decided to divide the civic parade into three grand divisions, to be commanded respectively by Gen. Miles, Gen. Hawley, and P. J. Cahill. The Catholics will form one grand division, and will have fifty bands. Altogether there will be about 150 bands. Sousa's Chicago Band will escort the Mexican National Band, and will play alternately, thus furnishing continuous music at the head of the procession.

Director-General Davis was authorized yesterday to confer with such State boards as intend to dedicate their buildings Saturday, Oct. 22. The desire is to admit without cost all persons participating in such ceremonies. Florida's building will be a reproduction of old Fort Marion. Gov. Francis B. Fleming and his staff with a number of distinguished citizens of Florida will be in attendance.

Another conference was held yesterday by municipal authorities regarding the police regulations for the day of the great parade. It was decided to modify the plan to prohibit vehicular traffic in the down-town district. Express company men and hotel men have protested bitterly against the sweeping character of the proposition to stop all traffic between 5:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Hence delivery and express wagons will be allowed to run.

Licensed to Practice Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following physicians: R. T. Ichester, Joseph Jaffer, Adolph Meyer, D. M. Rader, D. N. Maneding, James Schmallie, Menno Springer, Bertha Van Hoosen, J. B. Wells of Chicago; John Rutherford, Aledo; and M. B. Sharp, Springfield; and State certificates entitling to practice midwifery to Anna Anderson, Elize Hoffman, and Margaret Glia of Chicago.

Street Railway Investments.

Our principal cities cover such large areas that the problem of rapid transit deserves and receives special attention. One of the conditions which has forced the gradual development of the rapid transit question from the stage-coach to the one-horse cars, from that to the cable, electric, or "L" road, is certainly the desire to save time, to turn time into money. This saving of time during the short business hours, this apparent shortening of distance in getting from residence to office has become an American necessity, and rapid transit is fast abolishing the horrors of the crowded tenement; it is shortening the hours of labor and is greatly increasing the population of cities by making the outlying districts available and accessible.

Street railway companies rarely become insolvent or go out of business. Their revenue is practically certain and increases with the prosperity and growth of the community. As has been well said:

"The roads are not affected by short crops or bad seasons, neither droughts nor floods nor early frosts interfere with their traffic, they are in no danger from cut rates, adverse legislation need not be feared, the business loads and unloads itself, it is a cash business day by day, no commissions or rebates have to be paid."

The general investing public are giving more attention to street railway securities than ever before, and they are taking a front rank among conservative investors. In another column is an advertisement of N. W. Harris & Company, bankers, of New York, Chicago, and Boston, offering first mortgage bonds upon the principal street railway system of Kansas City, whose net earnings are about two and one-half times the company's total interest charges. It is this class of high grade street railway securities which are now in special favor with conservative investors.

FOR THEIR MEETINGS

LADY MANAGERS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. H. F. Brown, and Mrs. Rosine Ryan Already in the City—Lieut. Well's Report on Exhibits from Latin-American Countries—A Collection of Interesting Spanish Photographs.

Members of the Board of Lady Managers are already arriving. Among them is Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury of Salt Lake City, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board of Lady Managers. Mrs. Salisbury was accompanied from Utah by Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen of Ogden, the other Lady Commissioner for Utah Territory. Mrs. Whalen and Mrs. Salisbury are at the Palmer House. Mrs. John R. Wilson of Deadwood, Lady Manager for South Dakota, is also at the Palmer, having arrived yesterday. Mrs. H. F. Brown of Indianapolis, Lady Commissioner for Minnesota, arrived yesterday morning, and Mrs. Rosine Ryan of Austin, Tex., Lady Manager-at-large, has been in the city several days. Among the earliest arrivals expected are Mrs. Beck of Florida, who comes today, and Mrs. Cantrill of Kentucky, who will arrive tomorrow morning, accompanied by her husband, Lieutenant-Governor of that State; Mrs. Felton of Georgia, and Mrs. Brayton of South Carolina, also arrive tomorrow morning. Many of the Lady Managers will be accompanied by their respective husbands, and almost the entire board will be in town by Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Houghtin of Spokane Falls, an important member who did excellent work for the Exposition as one of the board's Committee on Federal Legislation during the recent Congressional crisis, will not attend the meeting. Mrs. Houghtin is a real-estate agent, and an urgent business engagement will prevent her attendance. Nor will Mrs. Richards, Lady Manager for Montana and the wife of the Governor, be able to attend.

Mrs. Clara McAdow, the recently appointed Lady Manager for Montana, will make her first appearance at this session of the board. Mrs. McAdow has made a million by her expert knowledge of mining and ores, and is a practical engineer of large and successful experience. Another new member is Mrs. Genevieve Guthrie of Oklahoma, who was appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Mrs. Miles soon after the last meeting of the board. Miss Susan Ball of Indiana, alternate for Miss Reitz, will probably act as principal at this session as at the last, owing to recent bereavement in the family of Miss Reitz. Mrs. Annie L. Y. Orff of Missouri will act as principal, Miss Lilian Mason Brown being in Europe. Miss Josephine Shakespeare of Louisiana has lately resigned, and her alternate, Mrs. Belle H. Perkins, will make a first appearance at the approaching meeting. The resignation of Miss Shakespeare, who was among the most highly esteemed members of the board, was received with sincere regret.

FROM LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Lieut. Wells Reports on Exhibits That Are Being Prepared for the Fair.

Lieut. Wells of the Latin-American Bureau, who was commissioned to visit Venezuela, the Guianas, Curaco, Trinidad, and the Barbadoes, is now in Chicago. He says it is due to the Latin American Bureau in large measure that South American countries will be represented at the Exposition. Most of the countries visited by Lieut. Wells are preparing exhibits for the Fair. Venezuela is raising a fund by subscription for its representation. Trinidad appointed a commission of which the Governor is a member, and appropriated $15,000. In British Guiana the Royal Agricultural Society has charge of the work, a commission has been appointed, and $20,000 will be expended on an exhibit. In Dutch Guiana the Governor appointed a commission composed of the foremost men of the colony and asked the home government for 10,000 guilders—$4,000.

French Guiana is little more than a penal settlement of France. The white population is mostly made up of the soldiers who are there as guards over the convicts in the penitentiaries. The colony is rich in natural products, but there is no agriculture and no industry, and it was not expected that much of an exhibit would be sent from there. The Governor, however, received a communication from the home government requesting that there be collected and prepared an exhibit of the hardwoods and dye-woods of the colony, of which there are several hundred varieties. These will be prepared by convict labor.

The bureau has a collection of some 3,000 photographs and pictures of various kinds now gathered in Washington, and they will be on exhibition at the Fair. There are pictures illustrative of the life of Columbus, his voyages and discoveries. There are maps and charts showing the world and the ideas of the New World at that time, and photographs representing the Spanish occupancy of the New World and the different missions built in Spanish colonial times. The mode of living of the natives and Spanish inhabitants of South and Central America and the West Indies, also the advancement made in civilization in those countries, are shown by photographs. There are transportation pictures showing railways, stations, and bridges and the methods of transportation over mountains by bullocks, burros, llamas, etc. The collection gives a complete history of the progress in those countries from the time of Columbus to the present day. Besides the pictures there is a large ethnological exhibition showing the tribal characteristics of the Indians and a complete collection of relics.

SHOWS A BALANCE OF $805,089.

Auditor Ackerman Makes His Monthly Report to the Directors.

Auditor W. K. Ackerman submitted to the Board of Directors yesterday his monthly statement of receipts and expenditures. His report shows that on subscribed stock $5,225,555 has been received. From Chicago has been received $5,000,000 as proceeds of the sale of bonds. And on account of deposits for the purchase of souvenir coins there are recorded checks and cash to the amount of $92,725. Adding to these sums miscellaneous receipts the total reaches $10,634,866. The disbursements reach $9,829,777, leaving a balance in Treasurer Seeberger's vaults amounting to $805,089. In the Construction Department the expenditures during September were $1,008,689.

The following statement shows the degree of deficiency in paying up subscriptions to the capital stock:

2 per cent on 27,175 shares	$5,435.00
20 per cent on 12,884 shares	25,762.00
40 per cent on 6,199 shares	24,796.00
60 per cent on 37,488 shares	224,928.00
80 per cent on 28,462 shares	227,696.00
100 per cent on 471,683 shares	4,716,830.00
Installments in suspense	108.40

Beyond the foregoing facts there is nothing additional in the report which has not previously appeared in THE TRIBUNE.

DEPEW HAD A TICKET TO THE FLOOR.

He Tells Why He Was Absent from the Banquet—Gov. Flower Coming.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew said today regarding his absence from last night's banquet: "As far as I knew I had nothing to call me to last night's banquet. I was only asked to eat dinner and as I was the presiding officer at the meeting to be held at the Union League club I went there to perform that duty."

"Did you receive an invitation?"

"O, yes. I received a ticket—for the floor."

Secretary Wahle of the Columbian Committee of One Hundred said this morning: "An invitation was sent to Mr. Depew as one of the New York State representatives at the World's Fair. The invitation was sent to him just as all other invited guests received theirs—through the mails. No letter was received from him accepting or declining the invitation."

It appears that there was a diplomatic complication at last night's banquet. The entire Diplomatic Corps had been provided with seats en masse on the floor. The Dean of the corps, Baron Fava, resented the entire omission of the representatives of all the nations from the dais and indignantly threatened to withdraw rather than submit to such a patent breach of etiquette. Thereupon he was escorted to the dais.

A good many New-Yorkers have accepted invitations to the Columbian celebration in Chicago Oct. 21, and will go out in a body. The Chicago Aldermen started for home at 4 o'clock this afternoon by way of Philadelphia and Washington.

The Committee of One Hundred on the Columbus celebration have exceeded the appropriations made by the city and State of $50,000 and $10,000 respectively, but they have now on hand almost enough money to cover the expenses of the celebration to the city without counting the money coming from the sale of programs and of seats in the stands. Secretary Wahle says that the committee has paid out $150,000. The bands and drum corps were contracted for at a cost of $22,000. Nearly $20,000 was expended in the erection of two arches. Flags, banners, and badges in the school and college parade cost $2,000. The expenses of the naval parade were $2,000. Last night's banquet at Lenox Lyceum cost about $4,000. As already stated, $2,000,000 was probably expended by individuals in decorations, fireworks, and electric lights alone.

The number of persons carried by the various railroads and ferries during the Columbian festivities was enormous. The elevated railroads' figures for the three days are 945,000 for Monday, 901,000 for Tuesday, and 1,075,537 for Wednesday. Ten thousand trains were run in the three days. The number of persons who passed through the Grand Central station at Forty-second street during the three days is estimated at 300,000. The Pennsylvania railroad brought in during Wednesday over the Desbrosses and Cortlandt street ferries 90,000 passengers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Gov. Flower returned from New York this afternoon. Speaking of the demonstration he said: "It was a great celebration. New York fairly outdid itself. I will go to Chicago Monday and see how its celebration compares with that of New York. If it excels New York's it will certainly have to be a great affair." The Governor will leave here with Mrs. Flower and their daughter, Mrs. Taylor, in the special car Traveler. This will be attached to the New York Central limited, which will reach Chicago at 9:45 o'clock Tuesday morning.

ITS CARGO OF ESQUIMAUX.

The Schooner Evelina Reaches Boston—The People and Implements.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The schooner Evelina arrived in the harbor today with fifty-seven Esquimaux, a pack of dogs, sleds, and tents to form the typical Esquimaux village at the World's Fair, but there is a hitch about allowing them to land, the customs officers hardly classing them as emigrants and not caring to take the responsibility in case they should not return home. The Evelina was chartered at Halifax by the Arctic American Exhibit company, and started on the expedition along the coast of Labrador on June 27. William D. Vincent, the treasurer of the concern, and R. G. Taber the Secretary, had joint charge of the enterprise. J. G. Sornberger of Harvard College went along to assist in procuring the natural history collection and Prof. W. M. Reed, also of Harvard, accompanied the exhibition to make surveys and take observations of the aurora lights in conjunction with the observations made at the Cambridge observatory.

The voyage to Boston was made without accident or delay. The schooner cleared from Shelburne, N. S., on Oct. 1, with fifty-seven Esquimaux, men, women, and children, twenty-four native dogs, one komatik or sled, ten kayaks or sealskin canoes, and a sealskin tent; besides there were eight barrels of green sealskins to be made into clothing and other articles, some deerskins and rabbit skins, a lot of dried fish and dried deer, and seal meat for food, a lot of stoves, lamps, and a number of barrels of seal oil and blubber to furnish fuel for them, three white bear skins, and a lot of old whale and fish bones. There was a ton or more of old gravestones, a barrel and a box filled with human bones, and a lot of little images of Esquimaux, dogs, kayaks, and komatiks, beautifully carved out of walrus ivory by some of the smarter natives. Both of the Harvard men are richly laden with curios and valuable specimens from the land of the North.

The men and women dress alike in skins of the hair seal. Some of the skins were the handsome spotted ones of the leopard seal. The deck was littered with the kayaks or canoes, and some of them were stowed aft, overhanging the stern. The kayaks are made of a light frame, stretched over with sealskins, and are shaped a good deal like an oarsman's shell. The dogs were kept securely boxed up and snarled and howled like a pack of coyotes. The whole establishment is to go by special train to Chicago in a few days, it being understood that the Treasury Department will allow them to land.

JAPAN TAKING GREAT INTEREST.

Three Periods of That Country's Art to Be Represented.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 14.—Among the passengers who arrived from Yokohama on the steamer Oceanic this morning was S. Tejima, World's Fair Commissioner of Japan. "Japan is taking great interest in the World's Fair," said he, "and we hope to give a fine exhibit. Our building in Chicago will be a work of art and will be unique in its way. The structure will be composed of three immense rooms representing three great periods of Japanese art. First will be the Fujiwara or the most ancient period, the second the Asakana, and third the Tokinara or modern period. In each chamber will be displayed the arts of the period which is represented, and the edifice will be filled with silks, lacquers, bronzes, and the like. Our goods have not yet been shipped, but in January and February there will be 200 tons of stuff sent over, aggregating in value over $1,000,000. The goods to be placed on exhibition have been selected from the Imperial Museum and the interior decorations will be under the direction of the art school in Tokio. After the Fair has closed we will present the building to Chicago."

Idaho's Big Log Cabin.

The Idaho Building at the World's Fair will represent a huge log cabin of two stories and basement, and 50x180 feet in ground measure. Offices and sleeping apartments for the attendants will be in the basement. Handsomely fitted up offices with convenient ante-rooms for committee work, and comfortable sleeping apartments for the attendants will be arranged. On the first floor will be two large reception rooms. The one on the right will be the women's and will be fixed up as a miner's cabin. In addition to a thoroughly representative display of the minerals produced in the State, all the implements used in mining will be placed about the room. The panel decorations will depict familiar mining scenes, and the furniture and fixings will be of the style found in the ideal miner's cabin. Opposite will be the men's reception room, which will be arranged to represent a hunter's cabin. The decorations and furniture will follow out the idea, and trophies of the chase will adorn the walls and be placed in odd nooks and corners. The upper story of the building will be occupied by one large hall.

Columbus Services at Calvi and Rouen.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the *News* referring to the claim of the Corsican Abbe, Casanova, that Columbus was born in the Town of Calvi, in Corsica, says:

The Pope, who appears to countenance the Calvi legend, authorized the celebration of a grand pontifical mass in the Calvi Cathedral Wednesday. At that mass the Abbe Casanova read a discourse in which he hailed Columbus as the benefactor of Europe and as providentially appointed to scourge the commercial cities of Italy for their luxury and irreligion. A grand, solemn high mass in memory of Columbus was celebrated today in the Rouen Cathedral. Father Didon, the chief celebrant, delivered the sermon. Columbus, Father Didon added, was raised by Providence for his work and Isabella was made Queen by divine appointment to help him.

World's Fair Notes.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball has been appointed by President Palmer Alternate Lady Manager from Chicago to succeed Mrs. L. Bruce Shattuck.

Mrs. Emma Harper Turner, President of the Pi Beta Phi, an organization of women, has secured lodging in the woman's dormitory for 500 women. They expect to visit the Exposition during the time set for the labor congresses.

Mrs. John S. Briggs, Lady Manager for Nebraska, is in receipt of a large contribution of sugar from the Norfolk (Neb.) Beet-Sugar company. This will be forwarded by Mrs. Briggs to Chicago for use in the Woman's Building.

The Board of Directors at its meeting yesterday deferred action on the proposed Educational Building until next Monday, when an adjourned meeting will be held. Little discussion was held on the subject, but the sentiment generally seemed to be that $175,000 instead of $225,000, as recommended by Director of Works Burnham, should be appropriated.

Ex-President W. T. Baker's services in connection with the Exposition were fittingly recognized yesterday by the Executive committee when it passed unanimously a resolution prepared by a special committee relative to the resignation of Mr. Baker as President. The sentiments expressed were highly complimentary.

Women in the Field.

Swedish women often work as farm laborers. Those that have babies carry them on their backs in a leather bag as squaws carry their young. This plan permits the mother to use both hands at her farm work.

Big "cut" in prices of Andrews' "Rugby" and "Gem" folding beds for thirty days. 215 Wabash.

SPRING A SENSATION.

MOTION TO DISBAR A STATE'S-ATTORNEY AT LINCOLN.

Col. McCullough Accused of Having Consulted with G. M. Lambertson About the Irvine Murder Case—It Is Said Mrs. Irvine Will Testify in Behalf of Her Husband—A Woman and Her Son Blew Out the Gas in Their Rooms at a Des Moines Hotel.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Today's sensation in the Irvine murder trial was sprung early this morning by Attorney Wheadon of the defense, who moved the court for the disbarment of Col. McCullough of Indianapolis, of counsel for the State, and in support of his motion he put McCullough on the stand and asked him if he had not last night been in consultation with G. M. Lambertson, an attorney, who Monday was disbarred by order of the court from participating in the trial of this case. The State objected, which was sustained, and the case proceeded. The State then produced a number of witnesses to prove the facts of the killing and then rested. Attorney Wheadon for the defense claimed the right to cross-examine the State's witnesses as to the sanity of the accused, and over this a long wrangle ensued and the greater part of the afternoon was consumed. It is reported that Mrs. Irvine, who has been staying with her mother in Marion, Ind., since the tragedy, is now in the city, and that she will go on the stand as a witness for her husband.

CHARGES AGAINST JACKSON'S MAYOR.

Common Council Will Investigate Those Made by Board of Public Works.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—For a long time there has been constant friction between the Mayor, Council, and Board of Public Works on the question of extending the water-works. At the meeting of the Common Council tonight charges were preferred against Mayor Brooks by the members of the board, setting forth that instead of being assisted by the Mayor he had persistently misrepresented them and balked them in their efforts by petty persecutions, etc. A committee was appointed to investigate.

HAD NEVER SEEN GASLIGHTS.

A Woman and Her Son Blew Out the Gas in a Des Moines Hotel—One Dead.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lizzie Stevens of Missouri, Kas., was found dead in her room in a hotel this morning. She arrived last night and blew out the gas. Her son, aged 27, occupied an adjoining room. He had also blown out the gas, but an open transom saved his life. He said when he recovered that neither he nor his mother had ever seen gaslights before.

On Trial for Poisoning Her Husband.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—A special venire of thirty jurymen was ordered this morning for the trial of Bertha Lipka of Butternut on the charge of poisoning her husband, whose name was Krause. Julius Lipka, her present husband, who was arrested as an accomplice in the poisoning, will have a separate trial. Krause caused the arrest of Lipka last winter, alleging that his wife had confessed having received poison from Lipka, with which she was told to "fix" Krause. Lipka was never tried on this charge. A few weeks later Krause died from strychnine poisoning. Lipka and the pretty widow, Mrs. Krause, were married soon after, but spent their honeymoon in jail, they having been taken into custody as soon as the cause of Mr. Krause's death was known. The trial attracts great interest.

Old Soldiers Under Canvas.

MARSHALL, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—This was the closing day of the joint reunion of the Clark County Veterans' Association and the Seventy-ninth Illinois, and there was an immense crowd of people in the city. Between 300 and 400 old soldiers are registered. The veterans camped on the grounds last night, tents and straw having been furnished. Today the speakers were Department Commander Ed Harlan, J. O. Burton of Flora, and local speakers. Newton McCann was elected Colonel of the Veterans' Association for the coming year, P. F. Thornburgh Lieutenant-Colonel, Cary Marvin Major, and the Rev. R. H. Osborn Chaplain.

Bradford Married at Last.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Moses Bradford, the Grant County millionaire, who achieved much notoriety of late by his published desire to marry, has at last secured a bride in the person of Miss Mamie Lee Lowe, who hails from Nashville, Tenn. The couple were romantically married while seated in a carriage, a passer-by being pressed into service as a witness. Miss Lowe, now Mrs. Bradford, is said to be highly connected and was recommended as a refined and genteel lady by high officials at Nashville. Mr. Bradford will now cease to answer his love letters, which continue to pour in by the score.

Northwest Notes.

Company F, Michigan State militia, of Grand Haven will attend the World's Fair opening.

A safe in Patton Bros.' store at Roswell, S. D., was blown open Thursday night and $2,500 stolen.

A bank with $40,000 capital will soon be established at Grand Haven, Mich., by St. Louis parties.

H. H. Cowan, who has swindled many hotel and livery men in Iowa recently, has been captured at La Crosse, Wis.

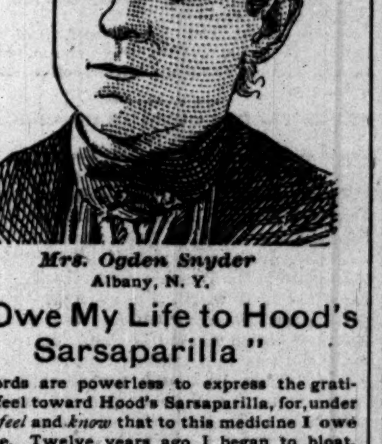
William Harkrider pleaded guilty at Danville, Ill., yesterday to horse stealing and was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

G. P. Horne, alias A. L. Moore, yesterday was sentenced at Independence, Ia., to one year in the penitentiary for assault with attempt to kill Frank Carter.

Arno M. Ziegler at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday pleaded guilty to shooting his wife with intent to kill and was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

One of the men arrested at Mascoutah Thursday has confessed that the gang planned to blow up the flouring mills at Trenton, Summerfield, and Lebanon for the purpose of robbery.

The Ebaugh brothers, pilots of the steamer Rex, have been indicted by the grand jury at Peoria for attempt to murder in firing at the pilot of the steamer City of Peoria a couple of months ago.



Mrs. Ogden Snyder
Albany, N. Y.

"I Owe My Life to Hood's Sarsaparilla"

"Words are powerless to express the gratitude I feel toward Hood's Sarsaparilla, for, under God, I *feel* and *know* that to this medicine I owe my life. Twelve years ago I began to bloat, followed by nausea at the stomach, and later with swelling of the limbs, accompanied by severe pain. This gradually grew worse until three years ago. Physicians told me the trouble was

Caused by a Tumor

For several months I had been unable to retain any food of a solid nature. I was greatly emaciated, had frequent hemorrhages, and was satisfied the doctors were right in saying my life was nearly over. One day a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and for 3 or 4 days I was sicker than ever, but I kept on and gradually began to feel better.

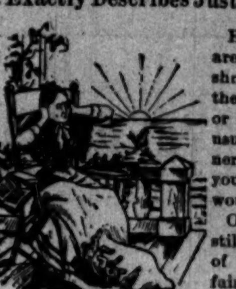
I Began to Feel Hungry

Could, after a time, retain solid food, increased in weight, the saffron hue left my skin, the bloating subsided, and I felt better all over. For the past two years my health has been quite good, and I have been able all the time to do the housework for my family. After what it has done for me I never hesitate to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. OGDEN SNYDER, No. 10 Judson street, Albany, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

TRUE ENOUGH.

It Exactly Describes Just How You Feel.



How nervous you are! Why, the sudden shrill singing of a bird, the barking of a dog, or the slightest unusual sound sets your nerves quivering and you feel as if you would fly all to pieces!

Or are you worse off still and have attacks of nervous weakness, faint feelings, with sense of extreme weariness, exhaustion, and prostration? Possibly your heart palpitates, your limbs tremble, and you feel a sinking, with sense of anxiety or foreboding. Your nerves are weak and unstrung. That is why you do not sleep well nights, why you wake mornings feeling so tired and dragged out, why you have no appetite for breakfast and why you feel so listless and without energy and ambition.

Mrs. Amos V. Dell, who resides at 235 Hancock av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., felt exactly as you do. This is what she says:

"I suffered from complete prostration and exhaustion of the nerves and physical system. I had womb disease terribly, and leucorrhœa so bad that I could hardly walk. I was tired and weak all the time, and hardly cared whether I lived or died.

"I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and now feel as if I had a new lease of



life. I no longer have that tired feeling, the leucorrhœa has stopped, and I do my work without getting tired.

"This wonderful medicine has done me more good than anything else I have ever taken. Why, I had only taken one dose on going to bed and in the morning I woke up feeling like another woman; it seemed strange for me to know what it was to get up without feeling tired.

"I feel that I cannot praise Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy enough."

Any sufferer who reads this and is not influenced to try this great remedy cannot desire very much to be cured. This medicine is purely vegetable and harmless, and sold by druggists, $1.

It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, whose office is at DR. GREENE, 35 W. 14th-st., New York, and who can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease will be returned free.

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SPEECH BY BLAINE.

HE ADDRESSES WHITE PLAINS REPUBLICANS BRIEFLY.

In Response to a Visit from Whitelaw Reid's Neighbors He Tells Why Harrison Should Be Re-elected—His Health Prevents an Address in New York—The Great Leader Speaks Earnestly in Favor of Protection—National Democratic Coffers Being Filled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine tonight raised his voice in support of Republican principles, as he has done in every campaign for thirty years. He spoke to the neighbors of his host, Whitelaw Reid, and through them to the whole country. What he had to say was brief, but it was enough to show that his devotion to the party with whose history his own career is interwoven is undiminished. It is probably the last occasion on which the great leader will address the public on political issues. Only the intense desire to leave nothing undone which would present the issues clearly to the country caused him to forego the privilege of retirement from public life and appear as an advocate of the political party whose supremacy he believes so essential to the welfare of the Nation. His own ambition for public honors is satisfied, but he believes that the interests at stake in this campaign are too vital for him to keep silence when a word may encourage a single faltering Republican.

Last night when Messrs. Clarkson, Manley, and other personal friends of Mr. Blaine on the National committee told him of the great desire to have him address a mass-meeting in New York City, Mr. Blaine, after a moment's reflection, replied: "Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to speak in Madison Square Garden or elsewhere, but I dare not tax my strength to that extent. I do not see how my Republican friends can need to be reminded of their duty, yet if my health permitted I would gladly point out some of the reasons why there should be no change of parties in administering the government."

The friends whom Mr. Blaine talked to so freely were convinced that the desire for his presence in New York City should not be pressed.

Spoke from Mr. Reid's Balcony.

Mr. Reid's neighbors around Ophir farm, however, thought that they might properly pay honor to Mr. Blaine, and they did so this evening. The farm lies between the villages of Rye and White Plains, and is accessible to nearly all of Westchester County. Tonight it looked as though the whole county had turned out to give Mr. Blaine a welcome, and Mr. Reid's home was thrown open for the reception or serenade. A number of guests had come up from New York to dine with Mr. Blaine. They included Chauncey Depew, ex-Collector William H. Robertson, Garrett A. Hobart, William Brookfield, C. W. Hackett, William A. Hahn, Solomon Hirsch, ex-Minister to Turkey; Patrick Egan, Minister to Chile; and R. C. Kerens.

After the dinner the Westchester neighbors were received, and it was in response to their warm greeting that Mr. Blaine stepped out on the porch and made his response. He began without any flourish of words, briefly declaring his convictions why no sensible man in New York, of all places, should want a change of administration. From this he proceeded to a pithy discussion of the reasons why the Republican policy and the Republican administration should be upheld in the coming election.

Mr. Blaine said:

Fellow-citizens of New York: I should be churlish indeed if I did not make response to your call after you have come several miles to this beautiful home of Mr. Reid on a pleasant October evening. At the same time I am not making speeches in the canvass, for reasons which are well known to my friends, and which have no connection whatever with politics. Generally administrations in a Presidential election are challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the Republican administration of President Harrison can triumphantly endure such a test. I doubt if since the Government of the United States was instituted any body at any time has seen what we call good times so general, taking in so many interests and spreading prosperity throughout the whole domain of trade. I might appeal to New York if the city has ever passed a season more satisfactory in financial results than for the past two years, in which the general effect on capital and labor has been more prosperous. The opponents of the Republican party always represent New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and yet the product of the manufactures of this city alone is $700,000,000. Anything that would cripple that great interest would cripple the Metropolis seriously and to a very hurtful extent. More men in New York get their living from pursuits protected by the tariff than from any other source. I know New York is the center of our commerce, the great entrepot of our trade, but all the men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in manufactures. Now if you go West, where the Democrats this year are making considerable effort and doing a vast amount of boasting, will you find it different? Take Ohio; take Michigan; take Indiana; take Illinois, and the products of manufactures are greater in pecuniary amount than the products of agriculture in those four great agricultural States, so that I think when it happens to Democratic orators who are on the wing trying to arouse the hostility of these States against the protective tariff they will encounter a sentiment of which they have not dreamed.

No Trouble in Eastern States.

We learn from the Democratic party that these Western States are in a desperate condition. The amount of their farm mortgages rolls up into millions. You would suppose it fabulous that the amount of money they embrace could ever have been so invested. This is not so among the farmers in New York. It is not so among the farmers of New Jersey; it is not so among the farmers of Connecticut; it is not so among the farmers of Pennsylvania. It is not so among the farmers of any State near by whose condition can be easily learned, but by a singular fatality it is the Western States that have got all these farm mortgages burdening them and taking the life out of the people. I do not like to state that gentlemen have voluntarily misrepresented the facts, but before accepting them as such you will do wisely and well to demand the proof. The tariff, so the Democratic papers say, is the origin of a plutocratic government, when wealth shall rule and poor men shall not get their rights. I shall venture to challenge all statements of that kind, and I shall make the Democratic accusers the judges in the case. A careful examination of the list of wealthy men in the country has been published and has demonstrated the fact to be quite the reverse to such an extent, indeed, that in the City of New York, taking the first 150 great fortunes, not three, not two, not more than one, would be considered as derived from manufacturing investments.

I have a word to say about the Irish vote. I see it is stated that the Democrats boast of having the mass of them in their ranks this year. It is one of the mysteries of our politics that a question which interests England so supremely, which is canvassed almost as much in London as it is in New York, should have the Irish vote on the side of Great Britain. If the Irish vote were solidly for protection they could deny all the machinations of the Democratic party for free trade and throw their influence on the side of the home market of America against the foreign market of England. I know this appeal has been frequently made to the Irish voters, but I make it with emphasis now, for I am unwilling to believe that with light and knowledge before them they will be deliberately on the side of their former oppressors. I think I shall rely on my good friend Egan, the brilliant and successful Minister to Chile, whom I feel especially glad to meet at Mr. Reid's table this evening. I think I must rely upon him to intercede with his countrymen, his countrymen in two senses, not to aid the Democratic party in lowering the standard and the wages of American labor by their potential votes and their potential numbers.

It Was a Striking Scene.

The scene while Mr. Blaine was speaking was a striking one. The lawn was filled with torch-bearers and mounted horsemen in uniform. On the porch where he stood two lamps were held aloft, lighting up the group which surrounded him. In it were Ministers Egan and Hirsch, R. C. Kerens, Robertson, and a good many well-known Westchester people. While Mr. Reid made his little introductory speech Mr. Blaine stood with uncovered head glancing from face to face before him. A light gray overcoat was buttoned closely across his chest. His face has lost some of its fleshiness since last spring. The pallor of his features under the glare of the lamp was a little more noticeable than usual. The brightness of his eye was undimmed. When Mr. Reid spoke of him as the American who has won greater affection than any since Henry Clay, he bowed his acknowledgments of the cheers that followed. He held in his hand a typewritten copy of the remarks he intended to make. At first his voice seemed husky in the night air, but after a few sentences the old ring came back and he spoke with all his old vigor.

His hearty commendation of the administration of President Harrison at the outset of his speech was delivered with a heartiness there could be no mistaking. When he spoke of the brag of the Democrats about what they would do in the West his voice had a sarcastic emphasis. Mr. Blaine spoke of the Western movement because it has interested him greatly. He has not believed that anything of an advantage would come to the Democrats from fusion in the West, but has thought the scheme worthy of comment as illustrating the willingness of the Democratic party to sacrifice every principle for the sake of success. He could not well touch on the tariff without expressing his wonder that the free trade party should claim the support of the Irish-American voters, and this led to the graceful compliment to Minister Egan with which he closed his remarks. His manner throughout was forcible. It betrayed none of the physical fatigue which he felt. As he retired to the house the air was rent with cheers, which were repeated till it seemed as though they would never end. Every time there was a pause some one would cry, "Three more for Blaine," and the cheering would begin again.

Minister Egan Follows.

Finally quiet was obtained and in response to repeated calls for Mr. Egan, the Minister to Chile, appeared and made a neat speech. His position forbidding him to engage in political discussion he confined himself to explaining the policy he had sought to uphold in the Chilean controversy, which was the policy of the administration of President Harrison.

The presence of Chauncey M. Depew made a speech from him inevitable, and he talked to the Westchester folks in a neighborly way about the shortcomings of Democracy. He complimented Minister Egan, flattered Mr. Reid, and spoke with eloquence of Blaine and reciprocity. Then Mr. Reid made a little talk and invited his neighbors into the house when they were introduced to his distinguished guests.

While it is regretted that Mr. Blaine will make no more speeches, there is no questioning his decision. It was only his anxiety to contribute to the success of the Republican cause that led him to make his ten-minute talk tonight without any intention of going into a full discussion of the situation. It had been claimed in the Democratic papers that Blaine felt no personal interest in the outcome of the campaign, and thousands of his fellows would be apathetic till they heard the signal word from him.

Mr. Blaine thinks that his forthcoming article in the *North American Review* on the issues of the campaign will be enough to show how momentous to the country is the continuance in power of the Republican party. To those who have had the opportunity of talking with him he has spoken freely of the political conditions. Mr. Blaine still doubts the stories about the possibility of the Democrats capturing any Western State, because he thinks the Republicans in that section will resent it. Speaking of this matter he said:

"The West was always our bulwark. New York was sometimes in doubt and sometimes against us, but the West was always firm. We might lose one branch of Congress and the Executive, but it still kept a barrier up in the other branch. And when once Congress was Democratic in both branches we had the Executive. I have no doubt that if the Democratic party wins the Presidency this year it will carry the House and the Senate with it. For the first time in thirty-six years, with the Democrats in undisputed possession of every branch of the government, nothing will then bar them from carrying out the policy to which they are committed. We must look to the young men of the country to prevent this. They are Republicans."

Mr. Blaine will be joined by Mrs. Blaine tomorrow night. They will remain in New York some days visiting their daughter, Mrs. Damrosch, and will then go to Washington.

ARE FILLING THEIR COFFERS.

Harrity's Committee Admit Funds for "Legitimate" Expenses.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Now is the time for Democrats and Populists to draw sight drafts on the Democratic campaign fund. If they don't get their share of the boodle now they may ask in vain when the bottom of the cash box is reached. At the headquarters it is admitted that money is coming in for "legitimate" campaign expenses, and coming in, too, in good fat wads, $10,000 checks being not uncommon. No objection is made to receiving the checks of millionaire importers and railroad monopolists. It is said that the $100,000 which ex-Mayor Grace last week raised on behalf of the anti-snappers was conditional upon the regulars matching it with another $100,000, and that ex-Secretary Whitney headed the second list, which was made up from his friends. Mr. Villard did not do quite so well among his railroad friends, but he raised enough to insure the continuance through the campaign of the German-American bureau, with its head imported from Berlin, to let naturalized Germans shout in the vote. Nobody has yet been able to learn how much the sugar trust has been blackmailed into paying over to the campaign treasury. It would go in simply as the individual contributions of the Havemeyers and other Democratic members of the trust. But the trust had protection all through the session of Congress from Mr. Springer's Ways and Means committee and this protection was not given without return. Every once in a while a Democratic member from Illinois named Owen Scott would make a pretense of demanding the removal of the duty on refined sugar. McMillin, the acting Chairman of the committee, would smother the demand after the trust magnates had been made to see how easily the tax could be taken off if the majority felt like it.

Run Their Own Campaign Fund.

Tammany has a campaign fund of its own independent of the National committee. The corporations of the city who have to pay tribute do so without a murmur. The money does not go into the treasury of the national campaign, but is used for local purposes. As Tammany is this year loyal to the ticket its determination to bring out a full vote and to utilize its machinery for every candidate from Assemblyman up to President gives the National committee more freedom to spread the funds which come into its coffers in the outside States.

The men in control don't talk this way. They still put on a poor face and say they won't have any funds to spare, but they have money which was raised to be spent in the Western States and it will be spent there. Privately bitter complaints are made about the greedy calls of the fusionists. It is whispered that it is costing more to keep Jerry Simpson's district in line than ought to be used for a whole State. There is Harrity, Dickinson, and Whitney don't care anything about Jerry Simpson, but they fear that if the fusion scheme falls to pieces in his neighborhood the effect will be bad on the whole State of Kansas.

As to Illinois everybody around the Democratic headquarters is as solemn as an owl when he says that the committee does not imagine it will be called on to lend a financial hand in that State. They say, with a smile, that they still look to Ben Cable's branch headquarters to raise enough from the wealthy Chicago Democrats to carry Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. It is understood here that these wealthy Democrats have put up something.

Probably they have done better than the wealthy Republicans. An associate of Treasurer Bliss on the Republican National committee is authority for the statement that the total contributions from Illinois up to date do not exceed $5,000. He said: "We have many calls for aid from Illinois because of the fight the Democrats are making there to carry the State. We mainly do what we can, but if the danger is so great we cannot understand the indifference of the Republicans of Chicago, many of whom could give a $5,000 check without feeling it."

Charles H. Deere of Moline was at the headquarters today. He felt sure that the Republicans were now aroused so that the State was safe for both Harrison and Fifer. But he must have been surprised when Treasurer Bliss' books were shown him with a blank page for Illinois contributions.

Cleveland's Grand Army Slight.

The Democratic managers are swearing among themselves over the late slight Candidate Cleveland put on the Grand Army. They have organized a Veterans' National Tariff Reform Association as a means of getting a few soldiers to support the Democratic national ticket. It has about as much vitality as the Democratic league which John M. Palmer organized several years ago. But it was thought some of the veterans might be coaxed into forgetting their resentment towards Cleveland by their devotion to free trade.

Wednesday ex-President Cleveland was among the distinguished guests on the reviewing stand. He seemed to enjoy the parade until the Grand Army division, with Gens. Sickles and Slocum in it, came along. Then he disappeared. He slipped down the steps of the reviewing stand and crossed over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to attend a meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund Trustees. The press accounts say he vaulted lightly over the wire which kept the crowd off the street.

Humane People.

In snowy weather in Sweden and Norway trusses of straw and hay are tied to the lamp-posts for the birds.

BRYAN'S SUN SETTING

FIELDS GIVING THE NEBRASKA CONGRESSMAN A HARD FIGHT.

First District Aroused to Enthusiasm Over the Fine Contests Being Made—The Republican Candidate Is Surely Getting the Best of It—Mercer in the Second May Win Out—Meiklejohn's Record and His Chances in the Third—How the Other Districts Stand.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The greatest, most exciting fight for a seat in Congress Nebraska has ever known is now going on in the First District. The candidates are Jerome Shamp (Ind.), W. J. Bryan (Dem.), and Allan Fields (Rep.). Shamp is a stalking-horse for Bryan. He has a couple of thousand votes at his back, and most of them are of Republican proclivities. All that is Democratic in his following has long since gone over to the apostle of tariff reform. He would get out of the fight now were it not for the fact that his withdrawal would quite materially help Fields. The Democrats want Shamp to stick to the finish, and he will probably do so. Bryan is a young man and in his first session of Congress made himself quite conspicuous. He came originally from down in Egypt, Chester, Sparta, or some other spot in Randolph or Clay County. He worshiped at the shrine of Mr. Springer of Sangamon. When he was elected to Congress he took charge of the Springer campaign for the Speakership, in which he was aided by Henry Davis Jr., Reddick Ridgley, and Phocion Howard. Bryan is glib of tongue, an active, spry, shifty debater. He has spoken twice every week day since the campaign opened, always paying attention to the tariff and silver. He is for free silver now, although the theory is not in exact accord with his better judgment. He knows that nothing less pronounced than the freest kind of free silver will meet the requirements of his Alliance following, and he has temporarily enlarged his views on this pronounced issue.

His opponent, Allan Fields, resigned a Circuit Judgeship to make the contest with Bryan. Judge Fields is a fine lawyer, a man of great attainments and strength of character. He is a worthy foe for Mr. Bryan, and the men have had a series of joint debates which have attracted immense crowds, larger than ever known on similar occasions. The whole district is up in arms over this immediate question and the contest has attracted almost as much attention as the Van Wyck-Crounse debates. The district will probably elect Fields despite the fact Shamp, the Independent, is keeping a good many votes away from him. Everything seems to be setting in that direction.

Is Leading a Forlorn Hope.

The Second District as at present comprised embraces Douglas County, and Omaha is the capital of the county. The new district is Democratic by 1,500 at least. The candidates are David H. Mercer (Rep.), George W. Doane (Dem.), and Robert L. Wheeler (Ind.). The man last named does not figure conspicuously in the contest, which is confined to Mercer and Doane. Mr. Doane is an Ohioan, and came to Omaha in 1857. He has been in public life in various capacities for a great many years, and is highly esteemed. When in the State Senate in 1880 he drafted and fought to success a bill containing the long and short haul theory of unjust discrimination against shippers, which afterward was incorporated in the law instituting the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Doane has persistently fought railroads and monopolies. He is a dignified, courtly gentleman of the old school.

David H. Mercer is in many respects the best, most active, result-reaching, persevering chap in politics west of the Missouri River. He has been at the head of the Republican party in Douglas County for a good many years. He is essentially an organizer and leader of men. He has led every forlorn hope, achieving victory and supremacy at times when the chances were exceedingly small. Dave Mercer has not slept much since he was nominated, and he has instituted a new and characteristic method of campaigning.

Judge Doane does not relish the idea of a house to house canvass, believing, as many do, that the office should seek the man. Dave Mercer is not over scrupulous on little matters of political etiquette, and is after the objective point, the certificate of election. He is on the war-path night and day. On the streets, in the stores, in the horse and cable cars, David is chasing the nimble voter, and he is getting him too. He has almost invariably gotten everything of a political nature he went after, and he is tearing through the Second District like a Kansas cyclone. He is going against a plurality of 15,000 at least, and will win if success is in the power of mortal man. Everybody knows Dave Mercer, and he will get a surprisingly large vote. The simple fact of his candidacy is enough to put the Democrats on their guard, for they know David of old. He is going to give Judge Doane an exceedingly hard fight, and many in the district believe he will be elected despite the fact of the plurality against him.

The Third Badly Complicated.

The candidates in the Third District are G. F. Keiper (Dem.), C. W. Meiklejohn (Rep.), and W. A. Poynter (Ind.). It is located in the North Platte country and is so wonderfully and frightfully complicated as to prevent the possibility of a conjecture as to the result. Meiklejohn is considerable of a man. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska under the preceding administration and as such made history for himself and his party. Meiklejohn is a fearless, daring man, and when the Independents held the balance of power in joint session took the helm much after the fashion E. M. Haines did in Illinois in the Logan-Morrison contest in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly.

Meiklejohn assumed the right to preside over the joint session of both Houses while the returns for State officers were being canvassed. A clear majority was against him, but he held the fort and the gavel despite a terrible turmoil and confusion. Once a member appealed from a decision of the Chair, Meiklejohn holding that the canvass must proceed and the immediate proposition being Meiklejohn's right to preside. Everybody thought Meiklejohn had run his race and would be compelled to give up the gavel. He was expected to put the question to a vote of the session, which would serve a genteel writ of ouster on him. A moment only did Meiklejohn hesitate. Then he said: "The question suggested involves a proposition of constitutional law which can only be settled by the legal tribunals. I therefore declare the appeal out of order."

The move was so audacious that it took the breath out of the majority and for five or six hours Meiklejohn held the power of presiding. Once, when the Democrats and Independents had gotten into the Assembly chamber in the night, intending to keep it through the session of the ensuing day, Meiklejohn with a posse of special Sergeants-at-Arms routed the entire crowd. He is an exceedingly aggressive man and is making a hot fight against his opponents.

It has all along been thought Poynter would win without much trouble, but latterly Meiklejohn has been looking up, although there is a pretty heavy majority against him. Keiper is a retired physician and is pulling down Poynter's vote. The outcome as between Keiper and Poynter is extremely doubtful, and from the way things are going Meiklejohn is liable to win at the election.

Republican or Alliance.

In the Fourth, Victor Vifquain (Dem.), E. J. Hainer (Rep.), and William H. Dech (Ind.) are the candidates. The district lies south and west of Lincoln, embracing such towns as Beatrice, York, Fairbury, Hebron, Seward, and David City. It is pretty close on an even fight between the Republicans and Democrats, with the chances favoring the Democrats. The Independents are unusually strong in the Fourth this year and the result between Dech and Hainer is a matter of much speculation. The Independents have drawn quite largely from the Democrats and Vifquain, according to most reliable reports, has no show of success.

Dech is a farmer and was the candidate of the Independents for Lieutenant-Governor two years ago. He is prominent in Independent politics and will get all of that strength. Vifquain is Adjutant-General of Nebraska by appointment of Gov. Boyd. The indications are Dech will be elected. Hainer is making a hard fight of it, though, going from house to house all over the district. The tide is turning his way to some extent now and many believe he will overcome the manifest majority in Dech's favor. If Hainer does not win neither negligence nor want of zeal can be laid at his door.

The Fifth is wrestling over W. A. McKeighan (Ind.), who has been indorsed by the Democrats, and W. A. Andrews (Rep.). Both reside at Hastings, where Jim Laird, the old Congressman from the Second, had his home. McKeighan was elected in the old district two years ago by a majority of 10,000 or 15,000. The district has been materially changed, but not enough to give Andrews anything like a sight for a majority. It is 4,000 or 5,000 against the Republicans since the Democrats and Independents have combined on McKeighan. A year's residence at the capital seems to have agreed with McKeighan, who dresses better than he did in 1890 and is a more fluent speaker. He came here from Red Cloud, and in a sod house five miles from that town McKeighan and his family lived for years.

A Photographic Campaign.

McKeighan is exceedingly proud of his experience in said sod house and exhibits photographs of the family mansion with the family lined up in front of the house. Andrews is a fine debater and in the joint discussions between himself and the sod-house man invariably gets the best of his opponents. He follows McKeighan in the debate and puts the Congressman on the defensive by assailing his somewhat incongruous record. Andrews has an up-hill task of it and the complexion of the district at this time is in McKeighan's favor, although Andrews and his friends are quite hopeful of ultimate success.

James Whitehead (Rep.) and O. M. Kem (Ind.) are the candidates in the Sixth. The Democrats had a nominee in the person of A. T. Gatewood, who has within a day or two withdrawn, thus materially helping Kem. The district was made to order for Kem. All the towns of note in the Third were cut off and thrown into the Fifth. Such cities as Hastings and Grand Island were moved into the new Fifth, leaving Kem with a purely agricultural constituency. The district is 2,500 on Kem's side of the question. But Whitehead and his friends are doing their prettiest to overcome it.

Kem, like McKeighan, is a sod-house chap and lived in a dug-out a couple of miles from Broken Bow. His farm is a pretty good one and according to the hunters affords good chicken shooting to the present day. Kem is a glib talker and a pretty fair story teller. He relies on his anecdotes and repartee to stand off Whitehead, who is accounted one of the best stump speakers in Nebraska.

There are so many Independents in the district that Whitehead's hope of winning is not as good as it might be. He is making a thorough canvass of the district, meeting Kem in innumerable joint debates, where he invariably gets the [illegible] of his opponent. But the majority against him is heavy. Whitehead would have won probably had Gatewood remained in the fight. The Democrats saw this and got Gatewood out of the way, thus helping Kem.

A DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST.

New Jersey Congressional Convention Almost Broken Up in a Row.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Eighth Congressional District Democratic convention, which was held in Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., today was a lively affair. When the convention was first called to order the attempt to elect a Temporary Chairman was the signal for a scene of the greatest confusion. Four men were nominated at once and each took the platform and endeavored to address the convention among the yells and groans of two-thirds of the delegates, who, standing in their seats, shook their fists in one another's faces and called to those in front to throw the men off the stage. Meanwhile a dozen of the delegates had jumped upon the stage and attacked Michael Kiernan, one of the would-be speakers. They were about to throw him over the footlights when the police, led by Sergt. Weed, entered the hall and rushed upon the platform, compelling all but the Secretaries and reporters to clear out. Finally a recess was ordered until 1:30. Upon assembling for the afternoon session Chief of Police Tewry was present with a large force of policemen to prevent a further disorder. This to some extent controlled the disorderly element, although the convention was in an uproar until after the nomination had been reached at 5 o'clock. John T. Dunn of Elizabeth was nominated on the second formal ballot.

DAVENPORT REFUSES TO ATTEND.

The Federal Election Supervisor Ignores the Congressional Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The committee appointed by the Democratic Congress to investigate the office of John I. Davenport Federal Supervisor of Elections, met this morning in the Postoffice Building. There was no sign of Mr. Davenport about the premises, nor was his absence the cause of surprise, for he had sent the committee a letter in which he declared that he would not obey a subpœna and gave the committee to understand pretty clearly that they need not count on his presence at any of their meetings. Shortly before the committee met Sergeant-at-Arms Cokely met Mr. Davenport in the office of the United States Marshal, where the Supervisor acknowledged service of the subpœna. The committee, on convening, waited a few minutes for Mr. Davenport, but when he did not appear Chairman Fitch desired the Sergeant-at-Arms to go to Davenport's office and notify him that the committee was waiting. When the Sergeant-at-Arms reached Davenport's rooms his man had gone. Mr. Geisenhainer moved that the committee adjourn until 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms should serve another subpœna on Mr. Davenport. The motion was carried.

Certificates Were Irregular.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 14.—On the last day for filing certificates of the nomination of State officers the Secretary of State received what purported to be certificates of the nomination of the Prohibition candidates for State officers. The certificates not being regular as demanded by the law, he refused to accept them, and the matter was referred to the Attorney-General, who sustains the action of the Secretary, and the Prohibition nominees will not have a place on the ticket.

Young Politicians in Joint Debate.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—A joint debate between members of the First Voters' Republican and Democratic clubs took place in this city tonight and attracted great attention. The question debated was, "Resolved, that the best interests of the country demand the continuance in power of the Republican party." The question was affirmed by Ralph B. Potter and Richard Little and denied by J. J. Thompson and John G. Condon.

Gen. R. A. Alger at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Gen. Russel A. Alger addressed a large meeting in this city this afternoon. Gen. Alger has been speaking in Kansas during the past week and has been greeted everywhere by great crowds. The old soldiers especially show great anxiety to hear him. His last speech in the State will be made at Clay Center tomorrow.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby Did Not Appear.

PLANO, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred people assembled here to-night to hear ex-Gov. Oglesby, but Gov. Oglesby neither came nor sent a word of explanation, and at 9 o'clock a steady rain set in. Mr. Stimming of Chicago, who was to follow Gov. Oglesby, made a short speech in English.

Gov. Chase at Garnett, Ind.

GARNETT, Ind., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Today Gov. Chase addressed the largest political meeting held in this county this year. The town was handsomely decorated. Gov. Chase made an excellent impression on his large audience, and handled the tariff and State questions in a manner that made him many friends.

Altgeld at Effingham.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Democratic estimates place the attendance today at the alleged meeting at Altamont from 2,000 to 4,000. Addresses were delivered by Judge Altgeld, A. J. Sharks, and Gen. Parsons.

Finerty Speaks to Five Thousand.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—John F. Finerty of Chicago spoke at the Rink here last night to 5,000 people. He speaks at Utica tonight. The Republicans are waking up all along the line.

Congressional Nominations.

State.	District.	Party.	Nominee.
Arkansas	4	People's	T. M. C. Birmingham.
New York	10	Republican	Charles E. Coon.
New York	2	Rep.	William H. Grace.
New York	4	Rep.	Charles B. Hobbs.
New York	5	Rep.	Charles G. Bennett.
New York	6	Rep.	John Greany.

Notes.

United States Judge Sanborn is in Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of appointing Federal Supervisors of Elections.

Secretary of State Pearson of Illinois has begun sending certificates of nominations filed with him to the various County Clerks of the State.

Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease will speak at the following South Dakota points: Aberdeen, Oct. 27; Huron, Oct. 28; Sioux Falls, Oct. 29. They will be accompanied by Ignatius Donnelly.

GOV. FIFER AT ALEDO.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICANS TURN OUT TO GREET HIM.

Thousands of People in the Procession—Miners and Farmers Listen to His Treatment of the Campaign Issues—His Reception a Most Cordial One—Five Hundred Swedish Americans at Rockford Naturalized in One Bunch—Michigan Is Safely Republican.

ALEDO, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—It threatened rain all the forenoon, but the farmers and miners were not deterred from coming to Aledo. There were so many of them that it looked as though the election would be unanimous in Mercer County. There was a parade and industrial display soon after Gov. Fifer's train arrived, in which were represented not only the quality of Mercer County's Republicanism but some of Aledo's industries. The banners and transparencies were particularly good. One declared that "McDonald and his gang belong *in* the pen, not *at* it." A prosperous looking farmer carried aloft a banner on which appeared this defi: "$500 reward for any Democrat who can prove any of Altgeld's charges against the State institutions." Two stalwart young men carried a transparency which said: "Mike McDonald nominated Altgeld. Are you for him?" It was an enthusiastic crowd, too, and they made themselves heard on slight provocation. Conspicuously present were over 100 miners from Gilchrist. The clouds that had lowered over the city all day opened up just as the exercises commenced at the park in the afternoon, and a smart shower scattered the people for half an hour, but they came back and listened to an exposition of the wildcat currency plank of the Democratic platform from Lieut.-Gov. Ray.

When Dr. McKinney ushered Gov. Fifer to the front the people gave him a most cordial reception. The Governor said in opening that he had made some inquiries in regard to the price of farms in Mercer and had been informed that land was worth from $50 to $80 an acre, and little of it was for sale at that price. If the McKinley bill was responsible for everything that had happened since its enactment, then the farmers of Mercer County ought to be reasonably satisfied with its operations. He paid a glowing tribute to President Harrison, and continued:

Somebody has said that the history of liberty could not be written and the name of Benjamin Harrison left out. His administration has been such that there is nothing for his enemies to criticise and nothing for his friends to explain away. He has been an honest and able and an incorruptible President, and I have no doubt the people will again tender him a vote of confidence.

After warmly eulogizing his colleagues on the State ticket Gov. Fifer took up his own administration and continued as follows:

Some of the Democrats say they are going to beat me and do it by an overwhelming majority. What for? Haven't I made a good Governor? Who do they propose to elect in my place? Judge Altgeld, they say. Who is Judge Altgeld? I refer you to his own party papers. His leading party paper is the Chicago *Herald*. Then there are the Peoria *Herald*, the Quincy *Herald*, and many other good Democratic organs published in Illinois. They are among the best and fairest papers published in the State—before their party nominations are made anyhow. They say a millionaire was nominated by a ring, by a lot of tricksters, gamblers, and others. This is the language of his own friends, not mine. They said a man qualified to administer the executive office over 4,000,000 people ought to be acquainted with the State and the people's wants. Now my Democratic friends, how many of you here in Mercer County knew Judge Altgeld before the Democratic State convention? And what is true of Mercer County is substantially true of nearly every county in the State. Are you going to put me out and put him in? At first he started over the State on a still hunt, and I have heard that he took a financial agent with him for a purpose that can only be conjectured. Lately he has begun a speaking campaign, and I don't want to discourage him in this, but if the reports of many of his party friends are true he puts his foot in it every time he makes a speech. Perhaps Judge Altgeld never entered one of the State institutions. Yet in every speech he makes he assails the men and women who are in charge of them. Many of them were in their present places before Judge Altgeld became a citizen of the State. He is talking about something of which he is entirely ignorant. A campaign like that is not made for an honest purpose. At times like this political orators ought to try to enlighten the people on matters with which they are not familiar, so they can go to the ballot-box and deposit their votes intelligently. There ought to be no trickery, no humbugging the people, no attempts to mislead them. It is my deliberate judgment that my opponent has mistaken the moral sense and the intelligence of the people of Illinois.

At night there was an immense crowd to listen to local talent on the issues. Gov. Fifer and party left at 7 for Burlington, where they take a train for Chicago, arriving there at 7 in the morning.

FIVE HUNDRED IN A BUNCH.

Rockford Swedish-Americans Take Out Naturalization Papers.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The most unique demonstration of the campaign occurred this afternoon when 500 Swedish-Americans, headed by a Swedish-American band and the Stars and Stripes, and each wearing a small American flag on his breast, marched through State street to the Court-House, where they took out their naturalization papers. Every marcher was a Republican. Most of them work in Rockford's twenty-five furniture factories and many own stock in them, the factories being mostly coöperative institutions. The demonstration was planned by the Swedish-American Republican club. The men marched in column of fours headed by the Swedish-American policemen. There is rejoicing in the Republican camp. The offices of the clerks of the Circuit and County Court were fairly deluged with business when the procession arrived there, but the clerks had been notified and extra help was at hand to see that the work went on smoothly. This evening there was a big Republican rally by the Swedish Republicans on Seventh street, the business street of the Swedish district of the city. Harry Olson of Chicago and several other speakers made addresses. There was a big torchlight procession before the meeting and the hall was packed.

FIVE THOUSAND ALTON DEMOCRATS.

The Bourbons Addressed by Stevenson, Caruth, and Springer.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Alton and vicinity held their rally of the campaign today, and though it had been extensively advertised the number did not exceed 5,000 at any time during the day or night. The speakers in the afternoon were A. E. Stevenson and Congressman Arthur G. Caruth of Kentucky. Mr. Stevenson discussed the tariff and the force bill and was followed by Mr. Caruth, who told funny stories. In the evening a torchlight procession marched through the streets, following which Congressman Forman addressed his constituents. He was followed by W. M. Springer, who devoted his entire time to a discussion of the tariff and the State bank tax, explaining the intentions of the Democratic party with regard to those issues, providing it came into power. Senator Roger Q. Mills, George R. Wendling, John J. O'Neill, and others were also advertised to speak, but they failed to appear. The attendance from surrounding towns was light, and compared with the advertised program the whole affair was a fizzle.

THINKS MICHIGAN ALL RIGHT.

John T. Rich Speaks to Republicans at Big Rapids.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—John T. Rich, Republican candidate for Governor, and John Avery, candidate for Congress, addressed the largest political meeting held here this fall. Mr. Rich reports good meetings wherever he has been and says that while there is not as much noise being made this fall as in some former campaigns, the people are by no means indifferent to the outcome. When asked as to what the result would be, he expressed himself as confident that the Republicans would not only triumph in Michigan but that the general result would be for protection and reciprocity.

GOV. BOIES AT WAPELLO.

He Admits the McKinley Law Reduced Prices of Manufactures.

WAPELLO, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Today has been a gala day for the Louisa County Democracy, it being the first effort at a demonstration in this county. The Republicans joined in showing respect for the Governor, who was the orator of the day. At the courthouse park Gov. Boies spoke to a large crowd, one-third of whom were women and an equal number Republicans. His concluding remarks were in explanation and defense of his New York corn speech. He admitted that prices of manufactured goods had declined under the McKinley law and gave as the reason that manufacturers are afraid to advance prices for fear of losing the election this fall. He was listened to attentively, but his speech evoked no enthusiasm.

BELVIDERE VOTERS ENTHUSIASTIC.

George S. Willits Addresses a Large Assemblage of Republicans.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Oct. 14.—An enthusiastic Republican rally was held in this city tonight. George S. Willits, candidate for Congressman-at-large, was the speaker of the evening. Although the night was stormy a large crowd gathered to listen to Mr. Willits. He confined his remarks chiefly to the tariff and the policy of protection. He also talked on the Democratic plank which favors the return of wildcat currency. He predicted that there would be no doubt of the result in this State in November if the Northern counties that roll up the big Republican majorities fully organized and got the full party vote on election day, and he believed from his observations and the enthusiasm manifest that this would be done. His remarks were well received and frequently punctuated with appreciative applause.

WANTED MAGEE TO LEAVE TOWN.

Reports That Birmingham Democrats Were After Him—All Factions United.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Excitement was created tonight by the report that a committee had been selected to invite Chris Magee to leave town. A committee of the People's party waited on the leaders of the Democratic campaign and notified them that no insult nor personal attack on Magee would be tolerated. The Democrats are now trying to palm it off as a People's party trick. Magee says he has no fear of any trouble or that he will be molested. Gen. Shelly, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign committee, will issue, it is said, a letter that no one shall be molested. Arrangements are about concluded for the consolidation of all Republican wings, and from Monday all factions will work for the success of the People's ticket.

IS DIVINELY COMMISSIONED.

Gen. Weaver Explains His Position at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Gen. Weaver addressed an audience of 5,000 people here today, large delegations coming from neighboring towns. He did not regard the tariff as being an issue of importance, pictured the poverty of the farmer, indorsed the Subtreasury bill, and claimed the Electoral vote of nearly all the Southern States, and Nevada, Colorado, California, and the Dakotas. He predicted the greatest political upheaval ever witnessed in this country, and claimed to have been divinely commissioned to free the American people from political bondage. The People's party is enthusiastic over the success of its meeting at this point.

TEN THOUSAND AT WINCHESTER.

Republicans of the Indiana City Enthusiastic and United.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The first big Republican rally of this campaign for this (Randolph) county occurred here today. Henry U. Johnson, ex-Gov. Porter, W. P. Fishback, and Theodore Shockney were the speakers. An immense crowd greeted them at the fair grounds, and everything was harmonious and satisfactory to the management. The speeches were devoted to tariff and the record of the Democratic party. The crowd today was estimated at 10,000. Tonight the city is ablaze with bonfires, lanterns, and a great demonstration is in progress.

ADVOCATED FREE TRADE.

Senator Roger Q. Mills Addresses Rock Island Democrats.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Senator Roger Q. Mills spoke at Harper's Theater tonight talking to a house full of people. The speech was a plea for free trade pure and simple. He maintained that it was one of the Democratic principles that had been in existence since the foundation of the republic and a doctrine maintained by Thomas Jefferson himself. In conclusion the Senator spoke on the school question, again declaring that Thomas Jefferson had sounded the note that gave every man religious liberty and that this was the teaching of Democracy today.

Crisp Excites No Enthusiasm.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Speaker Crisp was the first political speaker of national prominence to appear in this city in behalf of the Democratic party this year, and local committees were successful in drawing out a good crowd. The Speaker failed in arousing the enthusiasm of the crowd. His remarks were entirely on the tariff question, the force bill and State bank issues being passed by with a few general remarks. He was followed by Gov. Winans.

Senator Sherman at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14.—Senator John Sherman addressed a large, enthusiastic Republican gathering at Central Turner Hall here tonight; 4,000 people packed the building and as many more blocked the streets outside unable to obtain admittance. Senator Sherman's remarks were devoted to what he styled the issues of the campaign, the tariff, the silver bill, and the State bank provision of the Democratic platform.

Richard Yates at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Decatur Republicans had another rally at the wigwam tonight, when 1,500 people were addressed by Richard Yates and J. J. Brown. The Escort club in uniform with band and drum corps turned out and made a short parade.

School Savings Banks.

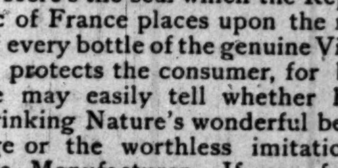
Penny savings banks are connected with public schools of Belgium, and 170,000 of the 600,000 primary pupils have deposited over 500,000 francs.



"A Cheap Bargain Takes Money from the Purse."

Imitations may be cheap, but they are worthless. Be sure to buy the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract only. It will give you the best satisfaction. The genuine must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle. For Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, use the Malt Extract hot at bed-time, and the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Bonbons during the day. Pleasant and active.

LOOK FOR THE SEAL.

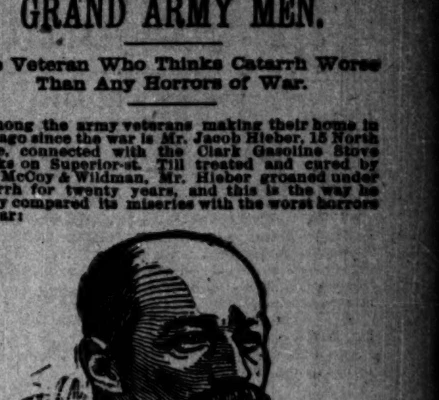


Here's the seal which the Republic of France places upon the neck of every bottle of the genuine Vichy. It protects the consumer, for by it he may easily tell whether he is drinking Nature's wonderful beverage or the worthless imitation of the Manufacturer. If you feel a twinge of gout occasionally, suffer from dyspepsia, constipation, gravel, or any disease of the urinary organs, or if the liver is sluggish in its action, try Vichy Celestin; it will help and cure you. The alkalinity of the water and its richness in carbonic acid gas have a stimulating effect upon the appetite and digestion, which makes Vichy (Celestin Spring) a most delightful table water. Taken regularly at meal times it seems to refresh and clear both body and mind, acting at the same time as a preventive against disease. Before you drink Vichy look for the seal on the neck of the bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York, Agents.

GRAND ARMY MEN.

One Veteran Who Thinks Catarrh Worse Than Any Horrors of War.

Among the army veterans making their home in Chicago since the war is Mr. Jacob Hieber, 15 North place, connected with the Clark Gasoline Stove Works on Superior-st. Till treated and cured by Drs. McCoy & Wildman, Mr. Hieber groaned under catarrh for twenty years, and this is the way he lately compared its miseries with the worst horrors of war:



JACOB HIEBER, 15 NORTH PLACE.

"The hardships of war, with its hunger, pain, and fever, are comfort itself compared with the agonies of catarrh. My own catarrhal trouble began with the common bad cold—stoppage of the nose, mucus dripping, hawking and spitting, dry sore throat and bronchial cough. Great polypi choked up my nostrils and caused the nose to swell almost to deformity. I was often in danger of suffocation and would at times waken from sleep gasping desperately for breath. I lost the sense of smell entirely and was threatened with total deafness from the constant din and roaring in the ears. But these were the milder symptoms. My headaches became something terrific, lasting weeks and months without cessation. Then my stomach gave out and for twelve years, or until I went to Drs. McCoy & Wildman and got cured for good, it was nothing but a steady wasting and decline. But, as I say, they cured me, and that ended it. I've had no further trouble since they pronounced me a well man."

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby notified to appear at the asylum, fully equiped, Sunday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight Thomas Armour. S. M. FARRAR, E. C.
NATHAN WILDER, Recorder.

KILWINNING LODGE NO. 311, A. F. & A. M., 187 Kinzie-st.—Emergent Communication Sunday, Oct. 16, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas Armour. Members requested to attend. Leave hall at 12 o'clock sharp. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.
HUGH MACMILLAN, W. M.
HENRY WERNO, Secretary.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

That more lives are not lost on dangerous street crossings in Chicago is due to the care of the police and the caution of pedestrians. There are certain corners that are a constant menace to the safety of citizens. They will be designated by diagrams and sketches and the causes that conspire to make them deadly will be explained in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Material prosperity is characteristic of Chicago. Even envious Eastern cities will soon be obliged to confess that it is rapidly achieving literary fame besides. A newcomer in the world of books is a successful Chicago lawyer, whose volume of verses is soon to be published. Some of his poems will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

October meadows are aflame with late autumn flowers. The prairies yield rare treasures to him who seeks them. There will be an illustrated article devoted to gentians, asters, goldenrod, and late orchids in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Church-goers are taking the keenest interest in the crusade against evil which certain pastors are conducting. An interview with a clergyman who believes that charity is a better religious weapon than antagonism will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Western architecture has been subjected to a great deal of criticism, much of which was harsh and unjust. A New York architect who has studied the subject carefully finds that even high buildings have an artistic excuse for being. He will lay his views before the public in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Photographs of the heroes of the Civil War touch a responsive chord in the hearts of many people besides the "boys in blue." More likenesses from the "Colonel's" big war-time album will be reproduced in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

There are a great many homeless and friendless children in the State of Illinois. Humane people who are interested in the welfare of these little unfortunates will find an account of Wisconsin's method of caring for them in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Wherever rifle practice or contests with small arms are held "paster" clubs have sprung up within the last few years. The story of the pioneer "Paster club" will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THE New York stock market was extremely active and the whole list advanced. Chicago gas touched 90, the highest price at which it ever sold. The local market was broad and buoyant, the advance being led by a sharp gain in West Side street railroad stock. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 40 cents discount.—Leading markets were narrow yesterday and ruled lower for corn and oats, steady for wheat, and strong for provisions. Firm cables offered the best support to wheat. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, May corn ⅛ cent lower, May oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye weak, barley firm, flax firm, January pork 22½ cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

A NEW YORK telegram says that figures from official reports made to the government in every wheat-producing country in Europe show that the crop prospects are much better than last year, except in Great Britain and Italy. The others are said to show a 15 per cent increase. The wheat crop of Italy is 12 per cent below that of last year, and the wheat harvest in the British Isles is the worst ever experienced, being 17 per cent below the normal yield. It may be remarked that the 102,000,000 bushels credited in this summary to Germany has been corrected recently to 92,000,000 bushels as reported by Beerbohm Russia is credited with 215,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 187,000,000 in 1891, and it is said will have sixty to seventy millions for export because of a good rye crop, estimated at nearly 600,000,000 bushels.

EDWARD F. CULLERTON is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the State Board of Equalization. Chicago people have heard much of this Mr. Cullerton before. If they want to know all about him they have only to read the Democratic journals, the speeches of the Democratic Aldermen, Rohde Schumacher, and Stuckart, and the circulars of the Saloonkeepers' Association. In all of these Mr. Cullerton is described as a bold, bad man—a very bold and a wickedly bad man. But this same Mr. Cullerton is nightly listed with such saints and patriots of the party as Whig Ewing, Sol Van Praag, Congressman McGann, Frank Lawler, Franklin MacVeagh, Carter H. Harrison, Gen. John C. Black, Miles McFadden, Lambert Tree, etc., as instructor of the Democratic voters, speaker from the Democratic platform, evangelist of the Democratic gospel. What does it all mean? Is it an illustration of Democratic harmony?

THE New York dispatches state that Mr. Blaine probably will make a speech in that city. If he were influenced by personal considerations, by his domestic griefs, and his health, not yet fully restored, he would not attempt to address one of those great audiences which always gather to hear him. But he does not want to see protection and reciprocity and a sound currency supplanted by free trade and wildcat shinplasters. He feels it to be his imperative duty to do what he can to defeat those heresies, and, therefore, his voice doubtless will be heard in New York. The Democrats would prefer greatly to have him remain quiet. They have a wholesome fear of him, whether he is fighting his own battles or those of another. They know that the sound of his voice will inspire the Republican masses with renewed energy. Least of all do they want him to speak in New York, for, in spite of their boasts of a majority of thirty or forty thousand in that State, they know they cannot afford to lose a single vote there.

ALTGELD'S TREACHERY TO PALMER.

There will be found in this morning's TRIBUNE the fac simile of a letter written by Mr. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to R. A. D. Wilbanks. It was written a few days before the election of Palmer as Senator and furnishes damning evidence of Altgeld's treacherous intentions—of his desire to throw over the man whom the State convention had nominated for the Senatorship and to thrust himself in his place. The evidence which has been collected by THE TRIBUNE and which accompanies the letter, shows that Altgeld was false and snaky to Palmer from the outset; that at the beginning of the campaign he was scheming for himself and was trying to secure the election of a few members who would be faithful to him and treacherous to Palmer and enable him to hold and use for his own benefit the balance of power in the Legislature. How he attempted to get those friendly members of the Legislature is also set forth in detail by Wilbanks. The rank and file of the Democrats should read these disclosures of Altgeld's treachery, and ask themselves whether a man who was as false to Palmer as is shown is worthy of their votes for Governor.

REGISTER TUESDAY NEXT.

There will be no good excuse for citizens who fail to register next Tuesday.

The judges and clerks of election will sit at the polling places in each precinct from 8 o'clock in the morning of that day till 9 o'clock in the evening to listen to applications for registration. The polling places are conveniently located, within two or three minutes' walk at most from the voter, who has only to tell the judges his name, his residence, and whether he is a native born or a naturalized citizen.

It should be remembered (1) that no man is registered now; (2) that no man can be registered unless he makes personal application at the polling station; (3) that no man can vote in Chicago unless registered; and (4) that the man who fails to register is almost certain to be called upon for jury service early next year.

Go to the polls next Tuesday between 8 o'clock a. m. and 9 p. m. that you may register and thus be able to vote for President this year. It will not cost you much time. It may cost you considerable time and cause you much annoyance if you neglect your duty in this respect.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m., is the time for registration.

TRYING TO FOOL GERMAN PROTECTIONISTS.

At a small meeting of German Democrats held in this city night before last (of not 2,000 as reported but only a few hundred) the principal speech was made by Mr. Senner, one of the editors of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. He talked at great length on the tariff question, but he did so in a way which showed that he did not wish to alarm any German protection Republican who might be present. While Altgeld in his speech at Elgin spoke out unreservedly in favor of the free trade doctrines of the Democratic national platform Mr. Senner ignored them utterly and made out the Democrats to be nothing more nor less than protectionists.

According to him the Democrats were not free traders (notwithstanding their platform says they are) and their ideal of a tariff, he said, was one something like that of 1846 with its 25 to 28 per cent duties, and consequently its 25 to 28 per cent of protection on all competitive goods. He did not say a word from which his hearers could know that judged by the principles laid down in the Democratic platform of 1892 all that part of the tariff of 1846 which consisted of duties on competitive goods was unconstitutional and a robbery because of the protection given thereby to American manufacturers. The protection given by the tariff in question was called "incidental" by the Democrats who voted for it, but if they had called it "direct" the effect would have been the same. The amount of protection given by a 28 per cent duty is not increased by calling it "direct" nor lessened by calling it "incidental."

Mr. Senner stuck close to Cleveland's letter, with its protection doctrines, and did not make the slightest reference to the fact that there is a free trade Democratic platform, and that there is a free trade Democratic South which rules the Democratic party. He was trying to get protection Democrats to vote for Cleveland, and he did not dare to talk free trade to them, or to tell them that if Cleveland were elected he would repudiate the sentiments of his letter of acceptance and indorse the national platform and sign any bill the Solid South demanded. He was not honest enough to tell the truth.

German protectionists should be on their guard against these smooth, deceptive talkers, who want to make them believe that the Democracy is a protection party, because Cleveland has been forced to write a protection letter by the fear that if he did not he might lose some Eastern States. If they will look underneath the protection sheepskin they will find always the hide, hair, and teeth of the free trade wolf.

WATTERSON'S HEDGE ON THE TARIFF

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* seems desirous to get up a tariff argument with this paper. It is impossible while the present peculiar course of that paper lasts. The *C.-J.*, during the months of every Presidential year between June and November, slides over to the protection side of the tariff. Since the time of the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance the *Courier-Journal* has been gravitating steadily toward the position of THE TRIBUNE on the protection question, and is so close to it now that there is nothing material for the two papers to dispute about at this moment. After the election, however, the *Courier-Journal*, which moves in a remarkably eccentric orbit, will swing back into the free trade quarter of the heavens and remain there for three years, and then THE TRIBUNE may discuss and argue with Mr. Watterson if he will keep his temper. When the issue on tariff is between the policies of duties on competitive goods (which necessarily give protection to the amount of the duty) and duties "for revenue only" (which can only be levied on non-competitive goods) there is room for real argument of an interesting kind. But when the issue is blurred, and only embraces the difference between a tariff for revenue and protection and a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, there is not enough to it as an abstract proposition over which to spill newspaper ink and bother readers. Mr. Watterson has steered away from "tariff for revenue only" (which is straight free trade without a scintilla of protection) to tariff for revenue with "incidental" protection. And as the "incidental" may afford 40, 50, or 75 per cent of protection it leaves but little room for debate or contention on the tariff.

Every four years, as the Presidential election approaches, Mr. Watterson has ague fits of protection. He had a bad spell in 1872, when he supported Greeley, the ultra-protectionist. He had a bad spell in 1884, when he helped get up the straddle platform of that year, which was three-fourths protection and one-fourth free trade. He had a spell in 1888, and played straddle bug on the tariff. He was free trade this year until the appearance of Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and then he began to crawfish toward protection. He will not recover until just after the 8th of November. At present, if it were not for occasional silly remarks about the force bill, it would be difficult to tell Mr. Watterson from an old protection Kentucky Whig—like Carter Harrison, for instance. As long as he is in that condition THE TRIBUNE cannot argue with him on the tariff question. It can only express the wish that since he has come out for a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, he would stick to it after the election. If so he will be a valuable acquisition to society.

PEARL BUTTONS AND PROTECTION.

It appears from the statistics printed in THE TRIBUNE that before the passage of the present tariff law there were in this country only seventeen small pearl button manufactories with a small amount of capital, and employing about a dozen persons apiece, or 200 all told. There are at present nearly 200 manufactories, one of them with a capital of half a million dollars. The total number of workers in September was 11,000, of whom 9,500 were men and 1,500 women and boys. Two years ago the pearl buttons used in this country were almost exclusively made in Austria. The value of those imported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was $1,700,000, or nearly $2,000,000. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, the value of buttons imported from Austria was only $370,000. The buttons made in American factories are 20 per cent better than the Austrian ones they have replaced, and they are sold 20 per cent *cheaper* than similar ones were two years ago, which facts have angered the Democratic officeseekers and their newspaper organs.

These things have happened because the tariff law of 1890 considerably increased the low duty on pearl buttons, and thus gave an assurance to American capitalists that they would not be undersold and snuffed out if they embarked in the business on a large scale. The first effect of the increased duty was to raise the price of buttons. The final effect has been to lower it. In this, as in other cases, the principle laid down by Clay and Greeley long years ago proved its soundness. Capitalists, seeing that there was money in the pearl button business, and that it was safe for them to invest in buildings and machinery and raw materials, have done so. Soon domestic competition for the market began. The rival manufacturers commenced to improve their factory methods so as to cheapen production. The inventors saw an opening for their ingenuity, and devised more efficient machinery. Prices then began to fall steadily under the influence of this wholesome domestic competition until now the buttons are 20 per cent lower than before the duty was raised two years ago. The Austrian buttons still imported have also fallen in price, for the Austrians have had to ask less for their goods or surrender the market entirely to the Americans.

Thus a new industry has sprung up in the United States within two years, giving direct employment to 11,000 workers and indirect employment to at least as many more—to the Americans who feed, clothe, house, warm, and otherwise minister to their wants. Of the workmen in these factories a few hundred have come from Austria. The rest are Americans who had uncertain employment or none at all, but who have now become producers and wage-earners. The Austrian workmen get about $2.40 a week. Many of the Americans get that much a day. The Democratic politicians are dissatisfied with this state of things. They prefer the old system of Americans idle and Austrians active; of a million and a half dollars' worth of buttons imported from Austria and paid for with gold at a high price, instead of being made in this country by American labor and sold at a lower price and the money left here. The Republicans "point with pride" to the effects of protection as exemplified in the pearl-button industry. They see an increased home market for the products of the grain farmer and the truck farmer; additional employment for those engaged in the building trades and working in machine shops; more business for the railroads in transporting raw materials, finished products, and traveling agents; a greater demand for the services of school-marms, parsons, doctors and other professional men; more trade for merchants, and a new field of labor for men, women, and boys at good wages, and the money all spent at home. They see the exportation of some two millions of gold stopped and the home demand for all home products increased. They believe, and next month the voters will say they too are satisfied, this encouragement of home industries is the best policy.

DOWN-DRAFT COMBUSTION.

Three of the boilers of the Lake View water-works have recently been fitted with the Hawley down-draft furnace, and the results obtained are surprising, even to many who had believed that to be the only perfect appliance for combustion in real work outside the laboratory. Two of those boilers have easily furnished all the steam required to pump the 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons daily that formerly taxed the power of three boilers of equal size supplied with steam jets on a much-lauded plan. And they do so with a consumption of about half the quantity of fuel formerly used under the three. By firing heavier the down-draft furnaces can drive the pumps to lift 15,000,000 gallons per day, with the consumption of just about half as much coal per unit of work as required on the old plan to lift 15,000,000 gallons. Furthermore, it is believed that a still greater economy can be effected by the use of a cheaper grade of coal, as the Hawley furnaces will burn completely all the combustible matter in fuel, and that is out of the question with other furnaces. And they do their work without the production of smoke, the secret of the saving of coal effected being that they avail themselves of all the power that resides in the fuel which escapes in the shape of smoke from the ordinary furnace chimney, or is only converted into carbonic oxide. They thus achieve the double advantage of a vast saving in the cost of fuel and a great gain to the neighborhood in the shape of freedom from the smoke nuisance.

This furnishes additional demonstration, if any be needed, that there is no necessity for continuing to emit dense volumes of smoke from stationary boilers, and that it is a profligate waste of fuel to do so. It would pay the steam makers of this and other cities to cease throwing smoke impurities into the atmosphere, befouling the air, blackening buildings and their contents, offending the eyes and lungs of citizens, and ruining much property by giving it a grimy covering. It proves that the Society for the Prevention of Smoke has been perfectly justified in its determination to procure a suppression of the nuisance, and that the fuel users who oppose them stand in their own light by doing so, as they are losing money on their coal bills.

There is further cause for anticipation that the smoke nuisance will be completely done away with in the report that it is now found practicable by a recent device to apply the down-draft machinery to the inside of the boiler, so that it can be used on locomotives and perhaps on tugs. If this be true the railroads and the marine interests, as well as the owners of stationary boilers, may ere long be brought round to the adoption of the down-draft system. We can then have a clean atmosphere to the city, and be encouraged to still more vigorous measures for making and keeping Chicago clean at the surface, by removing all garbage and other filth from the streets and alleys, and disposing of it by fire as the only effectual way to rid ourselves of its presence and its dangers.

IS SENATOR PALMER BEGINNING TO TALK FREE TRADE!

Senator Palmer made a speech at Anna down in Egypt day before yesterday which was devoted mainly to the tariff and the force bill. Speaking of the former, he "denied the constitutional right to levy a tariff for purposes of protection."

That declaration has more of the true ring to it than many recent Democratic speeches. Either the Senator felt that it was safe to talk free trade to an audience of old school Egyptian Democrats, or, which is more likely, he thinks that it is best to get back to the free trade platform and not wander off after Cleveland in the paths of protectionism. The Senator's admirers are fond of characterizing him as a sincere and outspoken man. Perhaps he is intending to display those traits in his speeches.

If he is really honest and in earnest he will explain to his hearers that there is no difference in principle between a tariff "for purposes of protection" and a tariff which gives protection. He will point out that "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection," which so many of the retrograde Democrats are asserting is the one their party will adopt if in power, does not differ one whit from that odious thing in their eyes, a tariff for protection.

The doctrine laid down in the Democratic platform is that a duty which gives protection, even though it also raises revenue, is unconstitutional and a robbery. The only duties which protect are those levied on competitive goods. Such duties, according to Mr. Cleveland's message of 1887, enable the American manufacturer to exact a higher and illegitimate price from the consumer. Duties on non-competitive goods do not give a special advantage to any American industry, and hence duties on them are purely revenue duties, unaccompanied with direct or incidental protection, and are therefore the only ones which can be laid constitutionally.

When Senator Palmer feels moved to tell the full truth he will inform his Democratic friends that it is unconstitutional to levy tariff duties which protect home industries, and the imposition of a duty, no matter how low, on competitive goods is a duty for the purpose of protection, for the man who levies it knows it will protect, which means that it enables the manufacturer to charge extra for his goods. He will tell his fellow-Democrats that those members of their party who talk of "the impossibility of raising what revenue is needed by duties on non-competitive goods, and that therefore duties—which will protect—must be taxed," are speaking falsely; and he can quote the figures THE TRIBUNE has printed often on that point, which have never been contradicted, showing that plenty of revenue can be had by taxing only non-competitive commodities like tea, coffee, and sugar. The Senator will declare also that those Democrats who talk of incidental, indirect, or accidental protection are just as much protectionists as those Republicans who advocate levying protective duties. It is time that this "incidental protection" hypocrisy and cowardice of the Democratic candidates and their organs should be shown up and exposed. Has Senator Palmer the courage to take the job?

THE TOILER'S SHARE OF THE SALES.

The figures of the census reports on manufactures effectually dispose of the Anarchist nonsensical plea that less than one-fifth of the value of manufactured goods goes to the toiler, and the other four-fifths to the capitalist who employs him. They show that the worker gets directly about one-half of the difference between the cost of material and the first selling value of the goods turned out by Chicago manufacturers. But when it is considered that nearly all the value of that material which is called "raw" was given to it by other workers, in preparing it for use by the manufacturer and in transporting it to the place where he can use it; also that the money not directly paid to the worker in the manufactory is mostly paid out for the products of labor in the past, it becomes evident that the toiler gets in the shape of wages all the first selling value of the goods except what has been paid for the use of money needed to conduct the processes, a moderate profit to the employer and the cost of superintendence and insurance, the latter including taxes paid for the preservation of law and order. The inevitable deduction from this showing is that the worker is vitally interested in maintaining the selling prices of the goods by preventing the employer from being forced to sell them in competition with the products of the low priced labor of Europe. To thus reduce the selling value of the goods would be to cut down the wages that are paid to the toilers who produce them. There is no escape from this conclusion. The adoption of the free trade policy announced in the Democratic platform would and must be accompanied by a reduction of wages to the European level. If the workers think this would be to their advantage, they have a right to vote for it. But they ought not to be permitted to do so in ignorance of the result that would follow the casting of a vote turning over the country to Democratic rule and Democratic policy. The Republicans owe it as a duty to themselves and the country, and not less to the working classes who would be thus disastrously affected by it, to show their Democratic friends the truth of these figures, and help them to feel their force.

KNOW-NOTHING ALTGELD.

The Democratic leaders think that the preference should always be given to imported over home-made goods (though just now some of them are pretending otherwise). That is why they are for free trade and abolition of protection. They believe that foreign goods must be better because made in Europe. Mr. Altgeld is in full sympathy with this doctrine of his party, but he carries it a little farther and applies it to human beings as well as to goods. He thinks that the best men are those who are imported from Europe. That is why he invariably gives the preference in his books and speeches to the foreign-born over the native-born citizens. He holds the latter in contempt. The former, according to him, have all the energy, ability, and industry of the community and that they saved the Union.

It was the assumption of some European writers less than a century ago that the white race rapidly deteriorated in America. Mr. Altgeld seems to share that melancholy view and to think that the breed can be kept up only by the constant importations from Europe and that immigrants are always superior to those who have the misfortune to be born in this "blarsted" country.

Doubtless Mr. Altgeld believes what he says, else he would not write and harangue it. He is sincere in his foreign Know-Nothingism. He is confident that Washington, Webster, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, and Logan would have been much abler men and would have done much better work had they been born in Europe and imported. Yet a candidate for the Governorship of Illinois ought to be a little careful how he parades such sentiments. Of the possible voters in 1890 682,000 were born in this country and about 250,000 were born abroad. If a candidate, not satisfied with stating that most of the 250,000 are good and useful citizens and that many of them are of more than average ability and have done good service to their adopted country, asserts continually that the 250,000 have all the virtues, virility, energy, ability, and honesty of the State and the 682,000 native-born voters are of no account he runs the risk of wounding the feelings of the latter, who do not believe that it is any discredit to a man to be born in the United States or that he is any the worse therefor physically or mentally.

If Mr. Altgeld keeps on in his present strain of belittling the native-borns and telling the voters continually that a native-born citizen necessarily is an inferior sort of a creature some American-born Democrats will get their manhood up to the point of refusing to vote for a gubernatorial candidate who looks down on them because he enjoys the luck of having been born abroad. Mr. Altgeld is playing a dangerous game in relegating the native-borns to back seats and by appealing to the race prejudice of a quarter of a million of the voters he is estranging three-quarters of a million of voters born in this country who will vote in Illinois the 8th of November next. Foreigners dislike native Know-Nothingism and so do natives dislike foreign Know-Nothingism. Know-Nothingism is odious all round.

HE MUST COME HOME AND EXPLAIN.

Chairman Hopkins of the local Democratic committee insists that Mr. Altgeld shall cancel his engagements in other portions of the State and begin the campaign in Cook County, where the party is losing ground and where Altgeld has much to explain. But other Democratic leaders do not think that it is wise to bring Altgeld near to his home. They believe with the esteemed Democratic *Herald*, which said editorially April 21 last: "The demand for Mr. Altgeld is based largely on false pretenses and misapprehension." They believe that Mr. Hopkins has been deceived, and with the Democratic *Herald* say:

> There is no genuine sentiment in his [Altgeld's] favor in Cook County, and the friendliness exhibited for him in certain other counties is more the result of political bargains than a manifestation of popular will.

Mr. Altgeld's course during the campaign does not appear to have impressed the "better classes" of the Democracy favorably, either. The "better classes" are composed of men each with a single idea, and Grover Cleveland is their prophet. Altgeld has been selfishly working for himself and doing little for his party. The "better classes" do not like that. In view, then, of the lack of harmony among the managers and between the bosses and the "better classes," in view of the many explanations he will have to make concerning the incidents of his political and official career, it is not surprising that Altgeld has deferred the dates of his campaign speeches in Cook County to the latest day possible.

A PAPER professedly published in the interest of free traders, and therefore committed to the support of the Democratic platform, though not to Cleveland's interpretation thereof, is essaying to pick holes in the report by Commissioner Peck of manufacturing industries in the State of New York. It adduces a few alleged discrepancies in the report, and tries to argue from them that the whole document is wrong because of the differences between the returns used by Mr. Peck and the figures given by a few persons who have been called on to testify to the free traders or their representative. In the absence of any knowledge in regard to the facts other than that gained from the official report, it is needless to say more than that the statements by Mr. Peck are fully borne out by the census figures in so far as the one can be testimony for the other. Between 1880 and 1890 there was a rise of 35 per cent in the wage compensation of the average worker in the manufactories of this city, and nearly the same for those so employed in the City of New York. Of course this does not prove a corresponding gain from 1890 to 1891, which is the time covered by the report of Commissioner Peck, but it argues comparative as well as actual prosperity for the census year, and the rate of gain is pretty closely accordant with that noted after it. So on the principle that "truth is always consistent with itself" it is perfectly legitimate to believe that the statements of Commissioner Peck are correct till proven to be otherwise, which has not been done yet.

THE junior Democratic organ said thoughtlessly that there had been "vast importations of inferior races," due, as it claimed, to protection. Being called on to specify the "inferior races" in question it found itself in a quandary. If it ventured to name a race, those belonging to it who are Democratic voters naturally would feel indignant and be inclined to vote against a party one of whose leading organs insulted them. Therefore the organ, afraid to remain silent, says that it referred to "Scythians, Bulgarians, Bashi-Bazouks, Croatians, and Tartars." These are the "inferior races" of which there have been "vast importations." It is news to THE TRIBUNE that the Bashi-Bazouks or Turkish irregular forces are a "race," or that there are vast importations of them or of the members of the "Croatian race." Nor do the immigration statistics make much mention of Scythians or Tartars. The frightened organ is evidently crawfishing. The vast immigration of late has been from Italy and Germany and Poland, and the junior organ had that in mind, but it is afraid to say so and backs down clumsily by explaining that it meant Bashi-Bazouks, Scythians, and Croatians. In fact, it was afraid of catching a Tartar.

Tin Works at Hill City Ready for Work.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—All the machinery of the Harney Peak Tin company's gigantic works at Hill City started this morning for a test run. It is authoritatively stated that the works will commence reducing ore on the 25th inst.

The above appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. It is to be wished that the "test run" shall prove successful and that on and after the 25th inst. the works will turn out pure tin in commercial quantities and at a profit. The public has waited for years for evidence that tin would be profitably smelted at Harney's Peak, until hope almost died and patience ran down to a low ebb. There was a great blowing of horns and beating of drums about the wonderful Temescal tin mines of Southern California and the enormous output of tin that was on the eve of being thrown on the American market, but the outcome of the noise and fuss is that the works have ceased operation and the hands have been discharged. The thing seems to have played out—from a financial standpoint. But tin mines must not be confounded with tinplate mills. The latter roll steel billets into thin sheets, and by another process dip the steel sheets into a bath of molten tin and coat them with that metal, which prevents oxidation, or rusting, and renders the black steel sheets fit for canning and other purposes. The tin used in the process is imported from Southern Asia, where Wales gets the bulk of her tin.

THE TRIBUNE received by telegraph Wednesday night from Washington a dispatch in regard to Chicago manufactures, made up from Census Office figures. It is claimed that the publication of this dispatch in Thursday morning's issue was a breach of faith, and that there was an understanding in Washington that the matter was not to be used until Saturday. Not until after its publication was THE TRIBUNE home office informed that there was any such agreement. The dispatch came in the regular way, without a word to show it was to be held for any particular day. It contained facts and figures of great interest to Chicago people and it was printed. And that is all there is to it.

A COMET has been discovered by the aid of the photograph at the Mount Hamilton Observatory. It is very faint. It is about five degrees south from the star lettered as Alpha in the constellation Sagitta (the Arrow). It is moving towards the southeast at the rate of about one hundred minutes of arc daily.

A Useful Table.

Below will be found a table showing the Electoral vote by States of the last three Presidential elections and the membership of the Electoral College under the new apportionment:

STATES.	1880. Garfield...	1880. Hancock..	1884. Blaine....	1884. Cleveland.	1888. Harrison..	1888. Cleveland.	1892 Electors...
Alabama	...	10	...	10	...	10	11
Arkansas	...	6	...	7	...	7	8
California	1	5	8	...	8	...	9
Colorado	3	...	3	...	3	...	4
Connecticut	6	...	...	6	...	6	6
Delaware	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Florida	...	4	...	4	...	4	4
Georgia	...	11	...	12	...	12	13
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Illinois	21	...	22	...	22	...	24
Indiana	15	...	...	15	15	...	15
Iowa	11	...	13	...	13	...	13
Kansas	5	...	9	...	9	...	10
Kentucky	...	12	...	13	...	13	13
Louisiana	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
Maine	7	...	6	...	6	...	6
Maryland	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
Massachusetts	13	...	14	...	14	...	15
Michigan	11	...	13	...	13	...	14
Minnesota	5	...	7	...	7	...	9
Mississippi	...	8	...	9	...	9	9
Missouri	...	15	...	16	...	16	17
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nebraska	3	...	5	...	5	...	8
Nevada	...	3	3	...	3	...	3
New Hampshire	5	...	4	...	4	...	4
New Jersey	...	9	...	9	...	9	10
New York	35	...	...	36	36	...	36
North Carolina	...	10	...	11	...	11	11
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ohio	22	...	23	...	23	...	23
Oregon	3	...	3	...	3	...	4
Pennsylvania	29	...	30	...	30	...	32
Rhode Island	4	...	4	...	4	...	4
South Carolina	...	7	...	9	...	9	9
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tennessee	...	12	...	12	...	12	12
Texas	...	8	...	13	...	13	15
Vermont	5	...	4	...	4	...	4
Virginia	...	11	...	12	...	12	12
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
West Virginia	...	5	...	6	...	6	6
Wisconsin	10	...	11	...	11	...	12
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	214	155	182	219	233	168	444

The number of Electors in 1880 was..........369
Ditto in 1884 and 1888..........401
Ditto in 1892..........444
Necessary to a choice..........223

NEW YORK'S great celebration is over, and Chicago's is about to begin. Come West, Christopher Columbus! Come West!

HUMBOLDT'S monument at Humboldt Park will be unveiled tomorrow. Gen. Jackson's monument in Jackson Park will be unveiled in due time after the World's Fair is over.

THE United States will never go back to the days of wildcat currency except in dreams.

THERE will be an unequaled display of fireworks next Friday night unless the chimney of the Edison building starts a display of its own and covers the city with a veil of impenetrable darkness.

THE tracks of the Illinois Central are slowly but surely rising to the occasion.

IF Coffeyville has another chance to wipe out the Dalton gang and will do the job thoroughly the rest of the country will cheerfully pay for the towels.

COLORADO is suffering from a cold wave for which Uncle John M. Palmer undoubtedly will hold the Republican party responsible.

CHAIRMEN of Democratic mass-meetings down in Central Illinois are introducing Senator Palmer to their audiences as the "Gladstone of America." If Uncle John can chop a tree down this is all right. Otherwise it doesn't go.

GREAT BRITAIN'S building at Jackson Park is a right little, tight little structure of brick, and looks as if it had come to stay.

CHICAGO freely admits that New York's four days' blowout was a tremendous affair, a phenomenal success, and worth going a long distance to see. Everybody* says so.

*Except the Chicago Aldermen.

IF you don't burn your garbage keep it separate from your ashes. As a mixture the two won't go down—in the crematory.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Two of Them.

Mrs. Chiggers (after the quarrel)—"Abel, you're a fool!"

Mr. Chiggers—"Well, didn't you know it before we were married?"

"No—yes."

"Then what did you marry me for?"

(Melting) "Because I was a fool, too, dear."

On South Clark Street.

Uncle Rufus (attracted by sign)—"Say, young feller, where's that 'old and experienced clothing dealer'?"

Proprietor of Second-hand Goods Emporium (young but full of business)—"That's me, mine friend. I deal in old and experienced clothing. Step right in!"

And He Went Away.

Gruff Customer (slouching into barber-shop)—"Who's ahead of me, old Lathers?"

Barber—"Two gentlemen!"

Everything Forgiven.

"Your wife's people," said the man in the mackintosh, "live somewhere in the East, do they not?"

"Yes," replied the man with the creased trousers. "In New Hampshire."

"Wasn't there some romance connected with your marriage?"

"We ran away to get married. That was all. The old folks bitterly opposed the match."

"Ever been back there?"

"No. They sent us word they never wanted to see us again."

"And they have never forgiven you?"

"Why—aw—yes," said the man with the creased trousers. "They forgave us about three months ago. They're coming to the World's Fair next year."

PERSONALS.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Whitelaw Reid is the heaviest taxpayer in the Town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.

Senator Hill's next speech will be delivered in Tammany Hall a week from Tuesday; then he will go to Lynchburg, Va., where he will speak the 27th.

Abu Bukar, the Sultan of Johore, who will visit the World's Fair next season, is about 65 years of age, a man of progressive views, and worth about $20,000,000.

Susan B. Anthony is making Republican speeches in Kansas. She fully recognizes the fact that the Republican party is the only political organization now in the field that is really worthy of the support of intelligent people.

Mrs. Martha A. Hogan, Mrs. Mary A. Fassett, and Mrs. Sarah A. Fassett, triplets, were present at a celebration at Waltham, Mass., the other day. They are 69 years old, and say they worked when girls in a cotton mill in which Gen. Banks was a bobbin boy.

William Walter Phelps supplies the uniforms to the Republican Campaign club at Yale and William Collins Whitney does the same for the Democratic Campaign club there. There's nothing like having wealthy and generous college alumni on both sides in these piping times.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field has completed an account of the life of his famous brother, Cyrus W. Field, whom John Bright called the modern Columbus. The work, which will appear in a few weeks, will treat particularly of the laying of the Atlantic cable, an undertaking which was probably the most wonderful event since the discovery of America.

Bourke Cockran is credited with this sage observation: "I am satisfied that it doesn't make very much difference to the country, and I sometimes think it will not to the Democratic party, whether Harrison or Cleveland is elected, and there are a good many other Democrats who are of my opinion." That is what Mr. Cockran says in private.

King Humbert of Italy has written a letter in which he asks that the expressed intention of his subjects to gather subscriptions for a gift to himself and the Queen on the occasion of their silver wedding in April next shall be changed so as to have the funds applied to various charitable institutions and objects. Silver speech like this is better than the famed golden silence.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who is shortly to visit Europe, will devote a part of his time to collecting materials for a life of Queen Isabella. "I think there is no monument to her in all the New World," says Gen. Howard, "and I can find no separate or complete biography of her. English biographers have always cast aspersions upon her Christian character, and I do not believe that the English speaking people appreciate the grandeur of soul of this remarkable woman. I have proposed to get into shape a small volume touching upon Isabella's relations to Columbus. I am to travel through Spain, with a view to freshen my knowledge of the towns her name has honored and to get at some documents not otherwise attainable."

E. A. MacDonald of Toronto was a Lieutenant in the Canadian militia. He went to Boston to lecture. In his lecture he avowed himself an annexationist. Then a Canadian Tory newspaper pounced upon him as an agitator for the dismemberment of the British Empire and a disgrace to the uniform. Monday Mr. MacDonald's name was stricken off the list of Canadian militia officers.

Lord Tennyson married at the age of 41, which is one reason, perhaps, why it is thought that he was disappointed in love while young. His wife was a niece of Sir John Franklin. Her father, Mr. Sellwood, a lawyer by profession, is reported to have been somewhat unfavorably impressed with the alliance at first, but afterward he was entirely reconciled to it. Before the marriage Tennyson had, of course, achieved fame.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Elgin *News:* German Lutherans are too progressive and intelligent to vote for Altgeld, who, if elected, would be but the puppet to jump when Mike McDonald, the Chicago gambler, pulled the string. It is an insult to ask any church member to vote for such a candidate.

Quincy *Whig:* The evidence is now complete which must convince every reasonable man, be he Lutheran or not, that the failure to modify the school law at the last session of the Legislature was the result of a deliberate Democratic plot to preserve the obnoxious features of the act for use as an issue in this campaign.

Galesburg *Mail:* There is a general outcry from Democrats all over the State about the lack of alacrity exhibited by Candidate Altgeld in opening his barrel. He will have to knock out the head and set the dollars to rolling or he will come in so far behind Fifer when the votes are counted that he won't get back in time to collect his January mortgages.

Champaign *Gazette:* Soon after the State convention the *Gazette* predicted that Fifer would carry Illinois by 30,000 majority. There is no good reason for revising those figures unless to put them up a little higher. The people of this State will put them up higher on Nov. 8 if they have as sharp an eye to their own interests as we think they have.

Peoria *Journal:* Disguise it as the leaders of the party may there is a feeling among all classes that the election of Judge Altgeld would be a dangerous experiment, if not a calamity to the State. Not that the Judge himself is necessarily a gross or vicious man, but that he is controlled by an element that is not only vicious and gross but actually dangerous to the well-being of the Commonwealth.

Danville *Commercial:* The great charitable, benevolent, educational, reformatory, and penal institutions of the State—the greatest of their kind in the country—are monuments to the wise, able, and honest efforts of the Republican party in Illinois. There is no sufficient reason for taking the control of these great affairs out of the hands which have built and maintained them, and the people will so declare.

Alton *Telegraph:* Carl Zwanzig, a prominent German Democrat, publisher of the Ottawa (Ill.) *Herold*, a German paper, and of *Progress and Liberty*, a weekly English paper, announces that he cannot support Altgeld on account of his views on the school question. Monday night Mr. Zwanzig resigned as Secretary of the Ottawa and South Ottawa Democratic clubs. Many German Democrats in that section will vote for Fifer as a result of his unequivocal stand for compulsory education.

Springfield *News:* The Democrats think more of redistricting the State and thereby capturing the Legislature and in consequence the next United States Senator to succeed Senator Cullom than they think of the election of Cleveland. They want to see the latter elected, but they will run their chances of seeing other States elect him if they can only get control of this State for the next ten years. But their chances are growing smaller and smaller every day.

Decatur *Republican:* Mr. Crafts' explanation is too thin for thinking people; the facts are as stated to Humphrey and Knopf by Smith, and that Smith remained away from the committee on advice of Crafts to defeat the amendment of the school law, so that the Democrats could use it in another campaign to appeal to the parochial school people and deceive them into voting the Democratic ticket by a trick. The chances are these tricky demagogues will not fool as many voters by this sort of trickery as they now claim they will.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* To class Illinois among the doubtful States is to do its splendid array of citizens and old soldiers a distinct injury; to class it as Democratic is to add insult to injury, and to suggest that the people generally don't know anything at all about Western politics. Palmer's election to the Senate was the result of the apathy of an off year, and of a demoralizing and debilitating alliance with the malcontents; it has no more bearing on the coming Presidential election than the result of any little township fight over a vacant constableship.

Aurora *Beacon:* As a matter of fact no German Lutheran has any good and sufficient excuse for cutting Joe Fifer to vote for the Chicago Socialist. Gov. Fifer has announced himself as unequivocally in favor of compulsory education, but wants the present law modified so that it will not interfere with the rights of parents to send their children to any school they see fit, public or parochial. The law would have been repealed by the Republicans of the last Legislature, but the Democrats prevented any action in that direction, as they wished to keep the law on the statute books to be used for political purposes in the campaign.

THAT GLASS.

Bloomington *Leader:* Chicago means to have the biggest eyeglass on earth. Well, that is only natural for Chicago. There isn't anything small about that town.

New York *World:* Chicago is to have the most powerful telescope in the world, a gift of Charles T. Yerkes. Perhaps her citizens will then be able to see beyond the city limits.

Albany *Journal:* Chicago University is to have the largest and most powerful telescope in the world, and Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate, will foot the bill. It is an admirable trait that moves the average American, when he gets rich, to spend some of his money in the advancement of science and education.

Philadelphia *Record:* With American generosity endowing and equipping universities, American scientists exploring new fields of thought and knowledge, and American skill and invention providing such powerful instruments for original research, the coming century is likely to be brilliant in new discoveries.

Lincoln *Journal:* Charles T. Yerkes is to give the University of Chicago the largest telescope and the most expensive observatory in the world. After the big tube is in place some other millionaire will be called upon to buy a clear atmosphere for Chicago, and then the sky gazing department will be ready for business.

Aurora *Times:* Since the tugboats in the Chicago River have quit burning soft coal C. T. Yerkes has presented the Chicago University with a telescope. A very appropriate gift, and many Chicagoans can now see the sky without riding a hundred miles into the country. Before it was at times hard to see further heavenward than the length of an ordinary opera glass.

Boston *Globe:* Chicago ought to be very proud of her Mr. Yerkes. Through his princely generosity the new Rockefeller university is to be provided with the largest telescope in all the world. Even with the disadvantages inseparable from the smoky atmosphere of the Lake City this new instrument, possessing a lens of forty-five inches in diameter, may be trusted to wrest many a secret now hidden in the depths of the starry heavens.

Boston *Traveller:* All that Chicago needs to make her happy for twenty-four hours at a stretch is to learn that she is to have the "biggest something" on the continent or in the world. Today she is happy because the announcement is made that the university that bears her name is to have a telescope that will cost $500,000 and surpass in size and power any instrument of the kind on the planet. In this instance she has good reason to rejoice. The "Yerkes" telescope, as it will probably be called in honor of its donor, will be something worth being proud of.

CURRENT NOTES.

The greatest triumph of mind is when a man knows enough to mind his own business.—*Meriden Republican.*

Lady—"Where is my trunk?" Baggage Man—"I couldn't find any trunk, mum, but I've got the handle with the check on."—*New York Weekly.*

The Groom (very wealthy)—"Why did you marry an ordinary chap like me?" The Bride—"I haven't the slightest idea; mamma managed the whole affair."—*Life.*

Watts—"Were you ever afflicted with insomnia?" Lushforth—"Once. It's great, isn't it? Fellow can go ahead and drink two dozen hours out of the twenty-four."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

She—"This is a picture of my brother, and this is of myself." He—"He does not look like you in the least." She—"Well, you see the pictures were not taken by the same photographer."—*Texas Siftings.*

Clara—"You certainly must have some courage, Charlie. You were brave enough to propose to me when you had only known me three days." Charlie—"If I had known you longer, perhaps I should not have been."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Gusher (entertaining friend)—"Ah, dear boy, what can equal this—eh? A bottle of good wine and the cares of the world lost in the fragrant clouds of a good Havana. We've nothing to grumble at—eh?" Spidey—"Hum—no—unless it's the wine and cigars!"—*Funny Folks.*

PREFERS THE RACES.

WHY ALBERT EDWARD DID NOT ATTEND TENNYSON'S FUNERAL.

Radical Journals Criticise the Prince of Wales for Absenting Himself from Westminster Abbey Wednesday—Liberals Lose Another Seat in Parliament—Proposal to Quarantine American Live Stock—Deadlock Over the Disposition of the Paris Fund Continues.

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LONDON, Oct. 14.—The fact that the Prince of Wales absented himself from the funeral of Lord Tennyson Wednesday in order that he might attend the Newmarket races is provoking considerable comment. His action is especially dilated upon by certain Radical journals which appear anxious to make a sensation similar to that occasioned by the baccarat scandal in which the Prince was involved.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, visited Newmarket Wednesday and saw the race for the Czarowitz Stakes. He was made the object of a popular reception when his horse Virgil won the Stand Nursery Plate, a handicap of 200 sovereigns. This race immediately preceded the one for the Czarowitz Stakes. His absence from Westminster Abbey would have been less remarked upon but for the fact that not a single royal personage was present at the funeral, though, as the defenders of the royal family strongly emphasize, they were represented by two Generals and two Colonels, besides numerous splendid wreaths.

Since the Tranby Croft affair public opinion has been sensitive in regard to the conduct of the Prince of Wales, but the public takes a common-sense view of the Prince's present action. The efforts being made to arouse feeling against him will fall flat. It is generally felt that his partiality for the lighter side of national life is so marked that to show deep regret over the death of Lord Tennyson would be mere hypocrisy. Those agitating against his absence, however, contend that his presence was necessary not as an expression of his own personal feeling but as the next head of the nation assisting at a national event.

Followed the People.

The *Chronicle* says it is true the Prince went where the mass of the people went. Tennyson was never the people's poet, but the point is whether in the hearts of the people they really prefer a Prince who cannot postpone a day's shooting or racing in order to mark a great epoch in his mother's reign.

The Radical journals, while dilating upon the Prince's absence, discreetly omit as far as possible all mention of Mr. Gladstone's absence. His plea of pressure of work and the feeble excuse volunteered by his supporters that the danger of catching a serious cold in Westminster Abbey are not considered quite satisfactory. On the contrary, it is suspected that some other reason prompted his refusal to attend the services. As he is accustomed to addressing meetings in the open air bareheaded the danger of catching cold in the abbey was remote.

The Prince of Wales today went to Lady Brooke's country seat, Eaton Lodge, Dunmow, where he will remain until Monday. He will before the end of the month make his first appearance in public since the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. He will open the new wing of the hospital at Paddington.

The defeat yesterday of Mr. Lawson, the Gladstonian who contested the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire with Col. Master, Conservative, is keenly felt by the Liberals, who, though they expected a tough fight, hoped to retain the seat. This is the first loss the Liberals have sustained since the general election. Following their reduced majorities in the by-elections in Leeds and Bedfordshire it is certain to make a marked impression on the public, while it will stimulate the Conservatives to contest every election where there is the smallest chance for victory. The local Liberals refused to believe that they were defeated. They insisted upon a recount, which was made during a scene of feverish excitement, enormous crowds surrounding the hall. The Conservatives were overjoyed when the result was announced. They marched in processions about the town, drawing Col. Master in his carriage. The success of the Conservatives was largely due to the popularity of Col. Master. Mr. Lawson was practically a stranger in the constituency. He was largely assisted in his campaign by his wife.

To Quarantine Live Stock.

A movement is on foot among cattle breeders to promote a bill providing for quarantine of all foreign live stock except such as are intended for slaughter. The movement is chiefly directed against the admission of American store cattle. The *Live Stock Journal*, an influential organ, strongly supports the movement. It says it believes the bill ought to obtain majorities in both Houses, though it will be some time before it is finally passed. The paper considers the estimate that from 100,000 to 150,000 head of cattle would be imported if the present restrictions were removed to be too moderate. But as it could never inflict a heavy blow on the British breeders it urges the government to take the same course in regard to America as it adopted towards Holland when three months were allowed to elapse before applications to admit cattle to Great Britain were granted.

The proposal made by the Parnellites that the Paris fund be placed in the hands of a committee of three members from each section of the Irish Parliamentary party, which, it was thought, would be accepted by the McCarthyites, in view of the speeches made by prominent members of the section favoring it, has fallen to the ground, owing to the action of the Parnellites in insisting that a claim be admitted of charges, which consist of law costs and debts of the National League amounting to over £20,000. The McCarthyites insist that the claims of the evicted tenants be the first charge of the fund. Neither side seems disposed to yield in this matter, and thus the long deadlock continues.

Londoners who oppose Mr. Knill's election as Lord Mayor on the ground that he is a Catholic have decided to make a final attempt to prevent his assuming the office. The Anti-Popery Association has prepared a petition to the Queen praying her to refuse to confirm the selection of Mr. Knill on the ground that he has publicly declared that he owes first allegiance to the Pope. There is not the slightest chance of the petitions being granted, and the petitioners will probably receive a well-merited snub. A manifesto has been issued calling upon workmen out of employment to march in procession behind the Lord Mayor's show Nov. 9, and afterwards to force a way into Trafalgar Square for the purpose of holding a meeting there to give formal expression to a demand for work or bread.

Col. Conger's Visit to Wales.

Among the passengers on the White Star line steamer Germanic, which sailed from Liverpool the 12th inst. for New York, were Col. A. L. Conger and wife of Akron, O. Col. Conger, who is President of the American Tinplate company, spent a fortnight in Wales examining various tinplate plants, and he goes home convinced that within two years America will make all the tinplate that will be required, and at less than the average market price of the last five years. In an interview at Liverpool Col. Conger said:

"If America should not produce a single ton of pig tin it would be no disadvantage to her, as of the 54,000 tons produced in 1891, Cornwall produced 9,000 tons, Australia 6,000 tons, Saxony 1,500 tons, and the South Sea Islands the remainder. We can produce block plates as cheaply as Wales can. We get tin in the South Seas at an equal advantage with England. The chief question is that of workmanship and wages. Metal workmen here are paid the highest wages received in Europe for similar work. We pay double the wages paid here, and there will be no difficulty in getting plenty of men. The smartest manufacturers in Wales are removing their plants to America, which is a good move for both countries, relieving the overproduction here and giving us the experienced men and the business we need."

Regarding the political situation Col. Conger said he felt confident that President Harrison would be reëlected, and that the only issues were protection, reciprocity, and honest money. He gave Mr. Blaine the sole credit for the policy of reciprocity.

The Welsh newspapers, in commenting upon Col. Conger's visit, say that the tinplate industry has failed to take root in the United States in spite of the government's nursing and coddling, and that the people there are beginning to see that while the tariff has severely hurt Wales, it hurts tin consumers in the United States much more.

Another Mutiny of British Soldiers.

Another case of mutiny similar to that which occurred a few days ago at Windsor has occurred at Portsmouth. The Thirteenth Company of the Army Service Corps has been compelled to attend a number of extra drills which, the men claim, were entirely unnecessary. The harness of the horses of the Thirteenth Company were so badly cut that they are worthless. The members of the company are confined in their barracks. It will probably go hard with the conspirators, in view of the many cases of insubordination that have occurred in the army in the last two years.

Maj. Fisher Again in Trouble.

Maj. Frank Fisher, who was recently arrested on the eve of his departure for Gibraltar to join his regiment, and was charged by his wife, Victoria Eugenie Fisher, a first cousin of the Princess of Monaco, with having threatened to shoot her, and who was remanded, has again got into trouble. It transpires that the Major recently hired men to eject his wife from her own house and failed in the attempt. She procured a summons, which was returnable at the Wandsworth Police Court today. The Major failed to appear and counsel stated as a reason for his absence the fact that he was undergoing a sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment for drunkenness and disorderly conduct at Cambridge. The Major has already spent some time at the Bedlam Lunatic Asylum. The summons was adjourned pending the Major's liberation.

Gladstonians Lose a Seat.

The election to fill the vacancy for the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire in the House of Commons, caused by the death of Arthur Brend Winterbotham, who was returned by the Gladstonians at the general election, was held yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Conservatives. This election will reduce Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House of Commons to thirty-nine. The Conservatives had as their candidate Col. Thomas William Chester Master, who was defeated by Mr. Winterbotham at the last election, while the Gladstonian candidate was Harry Lawson. The vote stood: Col. Master, 4,277; Mr. Lawson, 4,274; Col. Master's majority, 3. Mr. Winterbotham's majority was 153.

PENA TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Nicolas Calvo Will Come to Confer with President Harrison.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Oct. 14.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Advices received from Buenos Ayres say that Señor Luis Saenz-Pena took the oath of office as President of the republic yesterday. Everything was quiet in the city despite the fears of trouble. Police and soldiers were on guard about the walls of Congress and the whole city was well guarded and preparations were taken to prevent any rioting. President Pena announces that the right of local self government in the provinces will not be interfered with except in cases where grave troubles arise. The Cabinet as announced is as follows:

Interior, Señor Quintana; War, Señor Victoria; Foreign Affairs, Señor Anchorena; Justice; Torres; Finance, Señor Romoro.

Gen. Roco will in all probability be sent to France as Argentine Minister. Nicolas Calvo will go to the United States to confer with President Harrison in regard to the relations between the two countries. The deficiency in the Argentine revenue is $8,000,000 in paper and $127,000 in gold.

A case of cholera appeared at Bocca. Buenos Ayres has completed a three days' festival in honor of Christopher Columbus.

The Chilean journals say that President Montt's message sent through Minister Egan to the United States is an expression of good feeling toward Americans, but is in no sense to be regarded a personal compliment to Mr. Egan or the administration of President Harrison. The leading papers in Santiago had a good deal to say about what they call the bluster of Argentine officials, and say that neither Chile nor any of the South American republics need enter into any fratricidal war.

News comes from Montevideo that a law has been passed providing for the coinage of $3,000,000 of silver. It is feared that this exceeds the needs of the country and may derange business affairs. There is little probability that the French loan will be perfected.

Yellow-fever has appeared at Santos, Brazil.

SCOTLAND YARD OFFICERS HASTY.

They Arrest Two Suspicious Americans Before Their Evidence Is Complete.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Two men suspected of being American "crooks" and giving their names as James Connell and Henry Raymond were today charged at the Marlborough street police court with loitering in Bond street with intent to commit a felony. Raymond was also charged with having stolen pearls and other articles of value from Jeweler Streeter. It appears from the evidence given that the prisoners, in company with a woman, were in the habit of visiting the fashionable jewelry stores and inspecting valuables. After these visits articles of value were generally missing, and the Scotland Yard officials were notified. The Scotland Yard people communicated with the American police, giving a description of the suspected men, with the result that a photograph of Raymond was sent them. They arrested the men, and in so doing it is feared they acted too hastily, as they had not got a complete chain of evidence against them, and it is believed that it will not be possible to convict them on the present charges. The men are considered among the most clever in their profession. After today's hearing they were remanded for further examination.

Anarchist Francois Remanded.

The French Anarchist Francois was arraigned today to secure his extradition to France on the charge of having murdered M. Very, the keeper of the restaurant in Paris which was blown up with dynamite on the eve of the trial in Paris of the notorious Anarchist, thief, and murderer, Ravachol. The magistrate remanded him until next Thursday.

SAYS COLUMBUS WAS HIS ANCESTOR.

A Porter Will Ask the Queen Regent to Help Educate His Nephew.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—A porter, named Matthew Columbus, who is employed in Tudela, in the province of Navarre, has arrived in Madrid, accompanied by his nephew, who is named Christopher Columbus. He brings documents which he declares proves that he and his nephew are descendants of the great Columbus. It is the intention of the elder Columbus to ask the Queen Regent to provide for the education of his nephew.

Guelph Fund Question Unsettled.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—There is much speculation as to the developments which are said to be imminent in the matter of the negotiations between the Emperor of Germany and the Duke of Cumberland, growing out of the settlement of the Guelph fund question. It is said the ex-Queen of Hanover at the last moment prevailed upon the Duke not to accept the terms offered by the Kaiser, on the ground that they involved an infamous surrender of hereditary rights; but just what the nature of the proposals was is not yet known. It is generally believed, however, that the matter of the Duke's right of succession was not definitely settled at the time of the repayment of the Guelph fund, as was then announced.

Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Oct. 14.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registed here today: Mrs. Stillman, E. Fabregor, L. Mehpbach, F. Mora, H. Lodge, H. Hamburger, L. Litter, M. Brening, New York; Thomas Burnside, Pennsylvania; A. Plinn, Charles Peters, W. Phelps, H. Hill, San Francisco; E. Curtis, Worcester; F. Smith, Maine; H. Anderson, Washington; L. Lynch, New Jersey; W. Peck, Syracuse; Mr. James, Chicago; the Rev. Mr. Labouie, Milwaukee.

Says the Deacons Will Be Reconciled.

PARIS, Oct. 14. The *Gaulois* today says it is rumored that a friendly settlement will be effected between Mr. and Mrs. Deacon before the appeal taken yesterday by M. Barboux, Mrs. Deacon's counsel, from the decision of the Grasse court is decided.

Brevities by Cable.

IMPRISONED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Alfred Backe, chief cashier of the Imperial Bank at Remscheid, Rhenish Prussia, has confessed having embezzled large amounts of money intrusted to his charge. He has been imprisoned.

WILL NOT MAKE IT A CABINET QUESTION.

It is now said the French Government will not make a Cabinet question of the Franco-Swiss commercial convention, which was expected in some quarters to lead to the defeat of the government.

SURGEON HERON NOT SUSPECTED.

The London Coroner's jury has returned a verdict that Ruby Russell died from morphine poisoning. The jury adds that no suspicion attaches to Dr. Heron, who committed suicide soon after Miss Russell's death.

FRENCH TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

The returns issued by the Paris Board of Trade show that during the month of September the imports decreased 50,000,000 francs, and that the exports increased 21,099,000 francs as compared with the corresponding month last year.

TO TRAVELING MEN.

BEN BUTTERWORTH SPEAKS AT THE NOON MEETING.

He Shows Up the Inconsistency of a Calamity Howling Cartoon and an Article in the Next Column About the Progress of Chicago and the Wonderful Growth of Cities—Protection and Free Trade Compared—Big Meetings at Twelfth Street Turner and Scandia Halls.

Congressman Ben Butterworth and A. C. Barnes addressed the noon meeting of the Commercial and Traveling Men's Republican club yesterday. Willard Hall was crowded before the meeting opened with an audience that manifested its enthusiasm from start to finish.

Before the speaking began President Powell read a letter from the agents of the building complaining that several of the handsome leather-covered opera chairs had been cut. He invited those present to constitute themselves detectives and when they caught the chair cutter at work to hold him up so he could get his hands on him. President Powell weighs 250 pounds.

Mr. Butterworth was in excellent vein. He held up yesterday morning's *Herald* so the audience could see the cartoon on its first page. It was a rickety figure representing American industries wading through a slough.

"This picture of calamity and despair is refuted in the very next column of the same paper," he said. "Let me read it."

And amid the delighted howls of the audience he read the headlines of the article, which was about the progress of Chicago and the wonderful growth of the city's industries shown by facts and figures in a census report. Thorough prosperity was indicated.

"You commercial men," said he, "who are in close touch with the business world and know every part of it, know whether the prosperity seen on every hand is genuine. You know that there is bounding, vigorous, splendid life in commerce. Why, then, this spirit of unrest which induces the Democratic press and speakers and calamity howlers to declare that the country is going to the dogs under a policy which has created prosperity? It is the same unrest which would be created in this hall if some one called fire. There might be no flame, not even smoke. Yet we should be uneasy. A falsehood well stuck to is sometimes stronger than the truth well told."

He then touched briefly and in a snappy way on the tariff.

"In plants, skilled workmen, and capital we can equal the world," said he. "There are two ways to equalize the wages paid in this country with those of Europe."

He made a homely illustration of the two ways on the table leg, marking one place to show the plane protection established and another lower one to indicate the standard which free trade would make, and carried the point out eloquently and wittily.

He then took up the Democratic circulation of certain of his remarks in Congress during the debate on the McKinley bill, and showed that his meaning had been perverted.

"There were parts of the bill that I jumped on with both feet, and I had the satisfaction of seeing an American Congress remove the abuses."

Attention was then given to the Democratic financial plank.

"Parties," said he, "are simply instruments to give legislative expression to principles. Both parties have declared what they will do if intrusted with power. Think not that Congressmen or men in office will dare disregard the will of the sovereign people. A Congressman is dragged by the ears and from the hearthstones of our country the laws are made. The voters Nov. 8 will write the law, and as they write it so it will be."

A. C. Barnes made a short speech, which greatly pleased the crowd. He compared the Democratic party to a commercial house, showing how it had repudiated its debts and how it had been in the hands of a receiver. "To which party" he asked, "should credit be extended? Imports since the McKinley bill passed had increased from $740,000,000 to $820,000,000, and exports from $740,000,000 to $820,000,000—three times the amount of exports under the last Democratic tariff bill. Prices are going down and wages up. Reciprocity has increased exports $50,000,000. With increased trade, exports and imports, and new markets the Democrats are still dissatisfied with the conditions. What do they want—the earth? We'll surely get it under the grand Republican principle of reciprocity."

ALL ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONFIDENT.

A Big Meeting of Republicans in Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

Twelfth Street Turner Hall was jammed last night with a gathering of Republicans full of confidence and enthusiasm. The galleries and stairways, as well as the main hall, were packed, and the sidewalk was crowded. During the meeting clubs of many nationalities and various uniforms, with bands and drum corps and bugles, continued to arrive, and while they temporarily interrupted the proceedings they kept adding volume to the enthusiasm and strength to the confidence.

Chris Mamer was Chairman, and a number of candidates on the county ticket were the speakers. Solomon Simon, nominee for the State Board of Equalization, made a most telling speech, illustrating his tariff arguments with pointed business experiences, and proving by figures that he and other merchants were now selling goods cheaper than before the McKinley law was passed, and goods too made by American labor instead of in England.

David Ward Wood, candidate for Drainage Trustee, said the meeting was a denial of the charge that there was no enthusiasm in this campaign. He eloquently reviewed the history of the Republican party, saying that in its policy and its leaders it had never made a mistake, and that the progress and prosperity of this Nation for the last thirty years was wholly due to the statesmanship and patriotism of the Republican party. It was organized as a solemn protest against the monopolists of labor and the aristocrats of the South, who were then as now the leaders of the Democratic party.

Mr. Neely, candidate for State's-Attorney, said the country was never so prosperous as today, and no man was more interested in the issues of the campaign, State as well as national, than the workingman. He believed Illinois and Cook County would go Republican by big majorities.

Mr. Stepina and John W. Turner, candidates for County Commissioners, and William Lorimer, candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, closed the speaking.

FOR THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET

The Scandinavians Adopt Resolutions—Speeches at a Big Mass Meeting.

"Protection protects the American workingman, and the Republican party means protection," was the foundation upon which one of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in Chicago was based last evening. Scandia Hall, Milwaukee and Ohio streets, was packed to the doors. Every seat on the main floor, the stage, and in the galleries and boxes was filled with workingmen listening to the speakers at the ratification meeting of the Scandinavian Naturalization club, and expressing their approbation of the doctrines and arguments presented by spirited applause and approving comments. The speeches were all strong, devoted to drawing vivid contrasts in the condition of the American and foreign labor, the benefits of the McKinley law, and the difference between good and wildcat money. Cheer after cheer applauded the pithy points presented by the Marquette Glee club, and it was recalled several times.

The meeting was presided over by S. T. Gunderson, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted with a rousing vote:

Resolved, That we, the Scandinavian Republicans, in mass meeting assembled, hereby without question indorse the entire Republican ticket, including national, State, and county. Believing in the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in its platform from 1886 to 1892, we will support the entire ticket of 1892, as we have always in the past, our reasons therefor being: that we appreciate the benefits that have come to this great Nation under protection and good effects of the McKinley law; because we believe in honest money and in equal rights for all; because we believe in protecting American citizenship at home and abroad, and because we believe that the Republican party is the friend of the laboring man.

Judge Longenecker presented the work of the McKinley law in its relief to the American workingmen. He then turned his attention to a gallery shouter, who yelled, "What's the matter with penitentiary labor?"

"The Democrats are making a great howl about this penitentiary labor," the Judge replied. "Why didn't they stand out against it last winter in the Legislature they controlled, if they were honest in their objections? If the Democrats are afraid of the labor of 1,300 convicts, what do they offer to the American workingmen as a protection against the labor of millions of European paupers?" Judge Longenecker pleaded the cause of Gov. Fifer and the entire State ticket, but especially that of Charles G. Neely, candidate for State's-Attorney, speaking of his peculiar fitness and ability for the office, and described his opponent, Jacob Kern, as a man who is just the reverse.

O. C. Peterson went into detail in his descriptive contrasts that were quite dramatic in effect. He said:

"The Italian who becomes a pet of the Democratic party by its free trade doctrine sleeps beneath the sunny sky of his native land in rain or shine, cold or heat, with nothing to shelter; the American workman sleeps beneath the roof of a comfortable home surrounded by little luxuries the Italian never dreamed of. The Italian has meat once a week; the American laborer goes to his work with a well-filled dinner pail containing a goodly quantity of meat and a section of pie. American pie. [Long cheers.] And I, for one, don't propose to sit quietly by and see these Democrats foist the ragged coverings of the European pauper upon the American workman."

Among the other speakers were Miles Kehoe, Daniel J. Dessey, candidate for County Commissioner, and Benjamin F. Richolson, candidate for Judge of the Superior Court.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS TO COME.

Ingalls, Foster, Blaine, Sherman, and Thurston to Be in Chicago.

Arrangements are being rapidly completed to hold in Chicago one of the greatest Republican mass-meetings ever held in the West. This meeting will be held at the Auditorium Monday evening, Oct. 24, under the auspices of the American Republican College League. The meeting is intended to be a grand gathering of all the Republican leagues in the City of Chicago and in Cook County. The speakers will be men of national reputation, and will speak upon the various topics which influence this campaign. Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa will preside and address the meeting. Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster will speak upon the financial issues. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas has telegraphed that he will break over the resolution to speak nowhere outside his own State and will be present and address the meeting. This will be the only speech Mr. Ingalls will make outside of Kansas. The other speakers will be Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, John S. Reynolds of Chicago, and James F. Buske of Pennsylvania, president of the American Republican College league.

Communications have been sent to the presidents of all the Republican clubs in the State requesting them to send delegates to represent their clubs at a meeting to be held at the league headquarters, room 124 Grand Pacific hotel, Saturday evening, Oct. 15, to perfect the arrangements for the meeting. It is hoped that every Republican club in the State will be sufficiently interested to have a delegate present. Admission to the meeting at the Auditorium will be by ticket only, and these tickets will be distributed among the various clubs that express a desire to attend.

There are now great hopes that Mr. Blaine will speak here towards the close of the campaign—during the first week of November. As already announced John M. Thurston and Senator John Sherman will speak here next week. The Welsh Republicans will have a great turnout this evening at Central Music Hall. An effort will be made to secure Senator Sherman for a speech before the Commercial and Traveling Men's Association in Willard Hall. Mr. Schoonmaker, whose tariff speeches have made a great impression here already, will speak at several meetings during the last week of the campaign in the Second district, at the Stock-Yards, and at South Chicago. The Protection Republican Club of the latter place will escort Gov. McKinley to Joliet and to Streator next Saturday. The campaign will be kept up at a warm pace from now on.

REPUBLICANS WILL MEET TONIGHT.

Good Speakers Will Talk on the Issues of the Campaign.

Following are the Republican meetings that will be held tonight:

Grand mass-meeting at Central Music Hall under the auspices of the Workingmen's Protection League of Cook County. Speakers: Samuel W. Allerton, George F. Stitch, Edward Connor, D. J. Bain. Music by John Hubbard's quartet.

Eleventh Ward North End Republican club, at No. 369 West Indiana street. Speakers: David Ward Wood, F. Q. Ball, William Lorimer, and Dorsey Patton.

Harrison, Fifer, and MacMillan club, at Corr's Hall, Lake and Wood streets. Speakers: T. C. MacMillan, J. M. Longenecker, Maj. J. M. Brockey, C. G. Neely, and John Meyer.

Welsh National Republican club, at the Twelfth Ward wigwam. Speakers: William E. Mason, M. E. Dickson, and J. P. Jones.

Tenth Ward meeting at Muscoda Hall, Lawndale avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Speakers: C. G. Neely, Ald. E. J. Noble, William Lorimer, and Sol Simmons.

Thirty-first Ward Holland and Fifer club meeting at No. 6619 Halsted street, Englewood. Speakers: P. A. Hull, T. C. Matlock, C. S. Dineen, and R. McMurdy.

Twenty-ninth Ward Republican rally at Daley Hall at No. 4107 Hart avenue. Speakers: C. S. Dineen and R. McMurdy.

Twenty-second Ward Republican mass-meeting at No. 459 North Clark street. Speakers: David Ward Wood, C. G. Neely, and O. W. Nash.

Thirty-first Ward meeting at No. 79 Wright street. Speakers: L. H. Craig, Charles Hughes, and P. A. Hull.

Mass-meeting at school-house, Western Springs. Speakers: Ed W. Burk, M. E. Dickson, and others.

Ninth Ward mass-meeting at No. 288 West Thirteenth street, corner Paulina. Speakers: Fritz Augustin and S. W. King.

Evanston mass-meeting. Speakers: J. Clements and Ed Taylor.

Mass-meeting at Dolton, Town of Thornton, at Dillner Pavilion. Speakers: C. G. Neely, R. H. Muir, William Meyer, J. F. Aldrich, and Dr. E. Makk.

The Second Ward Republican club meeting at Freiberg's Hall, No. 182 Twenty-second street, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting.

The Old Tippecanoe Veteran club of Chicago will meet at 2 o'clock at Grand Pacific Hotel. M. P. Brady will speak on "The Constitution of the United States and Its Patriotic Observance." E. J. Noble will also speak.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT WEST POINT, MISS.

The Finest Business Block in the Town Is Entirely Destroyed—Other Losses.

WEST POINT, Miss., Oct. 14.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in this place broke out at 2 o'clock this morning and before it could be got under control the finest business block in the city had been destroyed, the loss amounting to $70,000, including the following: C. C. Ellis, confectionery; A. P. Fox, groceries; a dozen offices occupied by lawyers, doctors, and dentists; Masonic Hall; Y. M. C. A. gymnasium; E. Carother's livery stable, including a large amount of stock; the Methodist church, Knights of Honor hall, Forum offices, Knights of Pythias buildings, the Chandler Building, *Leader* office. Total insurance, $40,000.

KINGSBURY, Cal., Oct. 14.—This town suffered from a destructive fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with little insurance. All business buildings in the town and two residences are destroyed. S. Davis & Co.'s general merchandise store, with stock, was valued at $25,000.

Gov. Routt and Staff Start Today.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14.—Gov. Routt and staff and the Colorado Board of World's Fair Managers will leave for Chicago to attend the dedication tomorrow evening at 8:30. They will be accompanied by the Signal Corps, numbering thirty-five men. Mayor Rogers and several members of the Council of this city have signified their intention of accompanying the Governor on the occasion. It is reported that a large delegation of citizens will be on the train.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

ON POLITICAL ISSUES.

SENATOR CULLOM SPEAKS AT THE TWELFTH WARD WIGWAM.

He Points Out Grover Cleveland's Pitiable Straddle on the Tariff Issue in an Amusing Way—The Development of Protection in America and Its Success at the Polls—The Wildcat Idea as a Favor to the South—A Two-Hour Speech Applauded by 5,000 Hearers.

Six thousand people turned out at the Republican mass-meeting at the Twelfth Ward wigwam last night. Five thousand of them crowded into the building. The rest stood on the sidewalks cheering the many good points made by the speakers until they were driven away by the rain.

Senator Cullom was the chief speaker. He arrived at 8:30 o'clock escorted by the Twelfth Ward Republican Marching club headed by a band. The Senator was received with great cheering. Later another marching organization, the Twelfth Ward Logan Republican club, entered the hall carrying colored umbrellas.

J. K. Magill called the meeting to order and introduced the Columbian quartet, which sang campaign songs.

Senator Cullom spoke for two hours. He eulogized the National and State candidates and announced that he had just come from the Southern part of the State and could assure the audience that the people in that section would do their share in rolling up a 40,000 majority in Illinois for the Republican party. He then addressed himself to the tariff.

Cullom on the Tariff.

"The question is older than the Government of the United States," said he. "Away back in 1600 our colonial fathers began to establish manufactures. The British Government said they must send the products of these factories abroad in British ships. Our forefathers did this, but the British Government didn't stop here. It made one regulation after another, each making the growth of these infant industries more difficult. The Constitutional convention which finally followed made a bold step and advocated a protective tariff and it was passed.

"No party of any kind ever ventured to go as far as the Democrats have gone this year. They have long said a protective tariff is a robbery of the majority for the benefit of the few. This year they go further and declare it unconstitutional. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Adams didn't know it. Mr. Cleveland went up to Buzzard's Bay after the Democratic platform had been adopted by the June convention, and there he remained silent as the grave. He came to New York and sent word to Hill—they didn't meet and haven't met yet—that he was in a hole. The entire patronage of New York was Hill's, if he would come to the rescue. Hill made a speech in Brooklyn with two objects, one of which was to make a platform that was tenable and the other to lift his party and Cleveland out of the scrape they had been placed in by that fool platform of Chicago." Hill saw that unless something was done to divert attention from that platform the people would become alarmed and vote for no Democrat. I never believed Cleveland was elected in 1884, but he got the certificate. He got his votes on a platform which was a fairly good protective platform."

How Protection Has Succeeded.

Senator Cullom read the Democratic tariff plank of 1884 and said it was exactly what Hill said in his speech. He sketched the history of this platform, which was framed because Sam Randall said that unless a reasonable protective platform was made he would bolt the ticket. The Senator read the platform of 1888, which followed the celebrated free trade message of Cleveland, a message, he said, which challenged the admiration of the world for the writer's courage and nothing else.

"This platform indorsed Cleveland's message and the result was we went before the country with Ben Harrison and cleaned him out. Cleveland comes before us a third time on a free trade platform and in my judgment we'll beat him worse than we did in 1888. Hill comes out in favor of a fairly good protective platform. Then Cleveland comes to the front. I can imagine him asking, 'Where am I at?' He sees if he indorses Hill's platform Hill is in the saddle and Grover is behind. He writes two or three letters and tears them up, and finally writes one which is a complete straddle, but has not a word of reference to the Chicago platform. It is a complete surrender. The country believed he was a man of his convictions."

Senator Cullom then read paragraphs of Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and also of his message of 1887, comparing and analyzing each one. He read what he supposed, he said, indicated how Cleveland stood today, and asked if there was anybody in the audience who could guess what Cleveland meant.

"It's a clear attempt to muddle up the question. I ask Cleveland if he would destroy the new pearl button industry. Listen to this twaddle. It's the nearest thing to an answer I can find."

He read more of Cleveland's letter and asked whether honest men would vote for such a man. The Democrats, he said, were running around howling about the burdens everybody was carrying.

"The use of a protective tariff is to sell goods cheap and protect our mills. Our men couldn't make steel rails until we put on a stiff tariff. Then our mills sprang up, got to competing among themselves, and prices went down. Where was the burden there? We were beaten all over the country two years ago as a result of the misinformation of the people on the McKinley law. It has been demonstrated that the effect of the bill has been to reduce the cost of living and raise the amount of wages. The Senate investigated that specific question. It investigated the working of free trade in England and found that its effects had been exactly the reverse.

Blaine's Great Discovery.

"James G. Blaine is entitled to the honor of the discovery of the great principle of reciprocity. It was so simple a thing that it astounded us.

"Carry on the system of reciprocity and diversity of industries and, if we have a surplus, we get rid of it. Salisbury found fault with the condition of Great Britain because that country was left out of commercial agreements. That country is committed to free trade. We are committed to a policy that will build us up and build up other countries as well."

Speaking of wages the Senator said:

"You laboring men in the audience should know that the census shows that in sixty-five cities there is paid to laboring men $650,000,000. You vote the Democratic ticket and every mother's son of you will get your wages cut. It is a business proposition. What is best for us as a people is the question. Nobody realizes that they are paying any tax under the tariff. We're getting something like $170,000,000 to help run the government, and foreigners are paying it."

Senator Cullom spoke of the sinking fund, describing the enormous reduction it had made in the war debt. "Instead of being in a hurry to pay off the $580,000,000 of interest-bearing debt I would leave it to the next generation. Mr. Foster has extended some of the bonds at 2 per cent—the lowest rate of interest any country borrows money for.

That Stumptail Currency.

"I see in the newspapers that Gen. Palmer says the Democrats put the repeal of the State bond tax in their platform to accommodate the South. The Democrats have always accommodated the South. The South imagines every State is bigger than the United States. It possibly thinks it can start banks and send stumptail ragtail currency up here broadcast. I want every single piece of money that represents a dollar to be just as good as every other dollar. And that is our system. Shall we change it?

"They call the Fifty-first Congress a billion dollar Congress and we don't deny it. When the Democrats got the House the first dash Holman made was to reduce the pension appropriation $13,000,000. We said: 'No; you may curtail in other respects, but the men who saved the country shall have what the law has given them.' Holman undertook to cut down the appropriation for the courts. We had to yield in some respects to get anything. This has grown to be a billion dollar country. You can't run it on a 'tupenny' basis. I believe we're going to get the support of the people. Harrison, Reid, and Fifer and the rest of our men will be elected. The people are tired of this tariff talk. It disturbs business."

The Senator closed with a strong appeal to every voter to consider these questions before he goes to the polls, and then act on his convictions.

"Let us be honest," said he. "Let us strive to hand down the torch of liberty bright and shining as we received it from our fathers to those who come after us."

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and few of the audience left the building until it was finished. Speeches were also made by Candidates C. G. Neely and John W. Turner.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted.—WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health, etc.

INSANITY OF CHINA'S PRIME MINISTER.

Report That He Slapped a General in the Face—Cannot Be Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Evening papers publish a story said to have been related by passengers from China who arrived here today by the steamer Oceanic, that Li Hung Chang, Prime Minister or Viceroy of China, has manifested symptoms of insanity. All audiences he grants are given in public, with all officers of the court and all servants in attendance. For the head of the government to slap the face of an official in the presence of an inferior is considered a deadly insult, and the man who is struck loses caste forever. Yet this is what Chang is said to be doing daily. Almost every one to whom he grants audience is kicked and cuffed in front of servants and retires in disgrace. According to the passenger's story, affairs came to a crisis just before the steamer sailed. One of the Generals of the Chinese army appeared before Li Hung Chang to make an official report. The Viceroy, with no apparent cause, struck the General in the face. The latter was only prevented by attendants from falling on the Viceroy. An investigation makes it possible that the story is a fake. No mention of such a thing is found in any of the Oriental papers. The Chinese Consul-General this evening declared it to be a fabrication, and the Vice-Consul-General, Kong-Ow-Yang, said it was unmistakably a pure fabrication. The consulate, he said, had frequent cable communication with China and news of such importance would undoubtedly have been transmitted for the private information of the members if for no other reason. The papers which published the report gave no authority whatever for it.

REVISED ORDINANCES INOPERATIVE.

Judge Tuley Holds They Have Not Been Accepted by the Council.

Judge Tuley yesterday rendered a decision practically discrediting the so-called revised ordinances of 1890 and enabling scores of those now in the bridewell to secure their liberties on proper application.

In August last George Clifford was arrested without a warrant, and an affidavit being subsequently filed he was taken before the Harrison Police Court charged with smoking opium and was fined $100, the record reciting that he was an inmate of a place where opium smoking was indulged in, in violation of Sec. 218 of the Revised Ordinances of 1890. Not being able to pay the fine he was taken to the bridewell. Yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus secured by his attorneys, Alex D. Green and John F. Geeting, his case came before Judge Tuley, who held that while the city has the power to suppress opium dens the record in the case was clearly illegal in that it did not show that the smoking was carried on as a traffic, but might have been in a private house, and that arrests without warrants for violation of city ordinances can only be made when offenses are committed in the presence of police officers. He likewise held that the term inmate refers not to those who frequent but to those who belong to a house, and concluded by saying, which is the significant point of his decision, that no offense was legally charged in the record, in that the Revised Ordinances of 1890 were simply a republication of old ordinances, and which as a consolidation or digest had never been approved by the Common Council, and that consequently the offender should have been charged with a violation of Sec. 1,620 of the municipal code of 1881. The prisoner was discharged.

HORSES AND THEIR KEEPERS KILLED.

Head End Collision Near New London, Conn., Costs Five Lives.

NEW LONDON, Con., Oct. 14.—The Boston express freight, which left the city this morning at 5:40 o'clock, collided with the Brattleboro freight, bound south, about 1,000 feet south of the flag station, at Harrison's Landing, on the New London and Northern railroad. The engines came together head and head. The first car of the southbound train contained four race horses bound for the races at Croton today. Four of the five men in charge of the horses were killed outright and the other was so fearfully injured that he died a few minutes after reaching this city. The men killed are:

HINEY, CHARLES.
GILLEN, WILLIAM, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
MOORE, EDWARD, Norwich.
McKENNA, —, residence unknown.

Of the fifth man nothing is known. Of the race-horses killed were: Teddy R., Brockway, Wonderful Cure, and Jennie Maynard. None of the train hands suffered injury, other than that sustained in jumping from the trains. The train dispatcher of the road at Norwich is declared to be the person at fault and he has been placed under arrest.

Tore Out Half His Mustache.

The friends of Col. Thomas H. Monstery, Chicago's fencing master, will recognize him with difficulty today owing to the absence of the right half of his mustache. The Colonel's loss is due to an assault made upon him by two footpads last evening at Dearborn and Randolph streets. He was walking east on Randolph street when two men sprang upon him from a doorway. Before he could place himself in a position to defend himself one of his assailants had grasped the right half of his mustache and with a vicious tug had torn it from his lip. The other assailant tore a portion of his Knight Templar charm from Mr. Monstery's watch chain. By this time Mr. Monstery had recovered from his surprise and pounded them both until they retreated.

A Hint for Employers.

"A Loyal Citizen" writes to THE TRIBUNE and suggests to the proprietors of the large dry-goods and other commercial houses on the route of the procession that "they make some arrangement whereby their employés may have the privilege of beholding the civic parade from the unoccupied windows of such buildings." He thinks such an act "would be conferring a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure upon such who should be so favored."

Of One Thousand Pieces of Wood.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Fritz Jonkman, a cabinetmaker, has completed a beautiful box consisting of 1,000 pieces of different kinds of wood which he will exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. The wood used is walnut, red oak, beech, mahogany, maple, ash, sycamore, cedar, cherry, whitewood, and birch.

For family or hotel, Dalton's new wrought steel range is the best. No. 56 Wabash.

HOW CHILDREN SHOULD BE TRAINED.

Miss Harrison Gives Advice to Young Mothers at the Kindergarten College.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison delivered the opening lecture of the first year's mothers' course at the Chicago Kindergarten College yesterday afternoon.

She began by saying that the study of the kindergarten system was simply the rational, logical study of child nature, aided by the insight of a genius, and each mother should begin the study of her children by remembering that each child is a child of nature, a child of man, and a child of God. In other words, the child possesses a body with brute instincts, a mind with intellectual faculties, a soul with spiritual capacity. The child's body can be so trained or developed by the mother that the child becomes conscious of the body, and its physical comfort or discomfort becomes the chief thing in life, the intellect and spiritual nature being starved in consequence.

Miss Harrison demonstrated the inestimable value of the kindergarten in teaching the mother the proper method of training the child mind and body, presenting practical illustrations in support of her statements. Miss Harrison said that the mother, whether she knew it or not, was and always is the child's greatest teacher, and she herself should be taught the proper method of training.

PUT THE DEPUTY MARSHAL ASHORE.

The Sealing Schooner Sea Lion with 800 Skins Refused to Be Detained.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 14.—The sealing schooner Sea Lion has arrived here from Sand Harbor, and reports that it put into the latter harbor to repair Sept. 20, having on board 800 skins, and was about to leave port three days later when it was seized by United States Collector Bullock on dispatches from Unalaska, the Collector stating that fresh orders compelled him to take possession of any schooner that had been in the sea in the spring, when the steamer Conquitlam was seized. Deputy Marshal Todd was placed in charge of the Sea Lion, but was put ashore at night and the schooner put on sail and escaped. The United States Consul at Victoria is preparing a report on the subject to be forwarded to Washington.

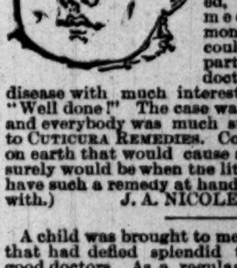
All the Shamokin Victims Recovered.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 14.—The number of men killed and injured by the explosion of gas at the Philadelphia and Reading company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin is now known to be eleven. Of these five are dead and the remaining six so badly burned and mutilated that small hopes for their recovery exist. When the explosion occurred it was accompanied by a heavy fall of coal, which entombed five of the miners. Early this morning the last body was reached and brought to the surface.

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baffled Best Medical Skill for Eight Months—Cured in Two Months by Cuticura Remedies.

This is to certify that a child of mine had Eczema in its worst form, and which baffled the best medical skill that could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months. Six months of that time its suffering was simply untold; then I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES; in two months the awful disease had ceased its vengeance, and my darling boy had rest, and to all appearance the disease had yielded, but I continued the medicine for several months after no trace could be seen of it on any part of his body. The doctors here watched the disease with much interest, and could only say "Well done!" The case was known far and wide, and everybody was much surprised. But thanks to CUTICURA REMEDIES. Could there be anything on earth that would cause a father to rejoice it surely would be when the little innocent one could have such a remedy at hand. (See portrait herewith.) J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.



A child was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied splendid treatment from many good doctors. As a regular M. D., should have continued similar treatment, but thought it useless. So put it on CUTICURAS. The child is well. C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

STEEL CASTINGS
MADE IN—
Siemens-Martin
Open Hearth AND
Crucible Furnaces.

The Congdon
Brake Shoe Company,
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDERS
OFFICES—Suite 1016 Monadnock Building
FOUNDRIES—59th-st. and C. & E. I. Ry

THEY SCENT DANGER.

HYDE PARKERS VIEW A BUILDING PERMIT WITH SUSPICION.

They Put Two and Two Together and Figure It Out That Martin Flanley Wants to Start a Saloon—Take Steps to Prevent It—Chief-Marshal Greenebaum Outlines His Wishes for the Humboldt Statue Dedicatory Parade—The Smith-Summers Case Interesting to Actors.

The work of keeping intact the public morals of Hyde Park is not without obstacles which cause the spirit of the patrician residents of that town to rise in wrath and their blue blood become slightly congested. The work of preventing vice from creeping into the limits is as perplexing as the labors imposed upon Hercules.

The latest crusade is directed against one Martin Flanley, a saloonkeeper, who comes from the plebeian section known as the Stock-Yards. This man, seeing in fancy the golden harvest to be reaped during the coming year from those thirsty souls who will visit the great Fair, has sent to the City Council an application for permission to erect in Hyde Park a one-story frame building. It was to checkmate Mr. Flanley's plans that the East Side Improvement Association of Hyde Park met last night at the Hyde Park Hotel.

The application for permission to build is for a one-story frame building 100 feet in length to be erected on Fifty-sixth street, between East End and Cornell avenues, and fronting on Jackson Park. The application was introduced to the Council by Ald. Howell.

When the citizens heard of this move they scented danger. Investigation showed that the land belonged to C. W. Brega, who had leased it to Mr. Flanley, who was backed by Ald. Hummel of the South Chicago Brewing company.

This combination of circumstances was enough to cause alarm, and the slogan sounded and the clans gathered.

At last night's meeting expressions of great indignation were heard and resolves made to fight the case to the bitter end. The fight is to be made under the act regarding the erection of frame buildings within the city fire limits, and the citizens of Hyde Park declare that as this proposed building is within those limits, it will be impossible for the Council to grant a permit. They appointed a committee to see the Mayor and Chief McClaughry and ask them to use their influence against granting such a permit. There is a project on foot to erect a large family hotel immediately across from where this building is to be, and the men interested in the hotel's erection look with disfavor upon this proposed building.

Resolutions were passed protesting against allowing Flanley to erect his building and all the members of the association voted to pass another resolution whereby each member would bind himself to refrain from renting any property without first securing his neighbors' approval.

MARSHAL GREENEBAUM'S ORDER.

He Gives Instructions Regarding the Humboldt Monument Dedicatory Parade.

The Humboldt monument, which was presented to the city by F. J. Dewes, will be dedicated Sunday next under the auspices of the German Press club. The committee held a meeting yesterday to arrange the details of the parade with the Chief Marshal and his aides.

All members of the committee, also all members of the chorus and of the orchestra, are requested to meet at Nutzhorn's Hall, No. 612 California avenue, Sunday at 1:30 p. m. All participating societies will assemble and line up on California avenue, north of Division street, at that time. The members of the Plattdeutsche Verein are also requested by their marshal, Christ Jensen, to convene promptly at 1:30 p. m. at the same place.

Chief Marshal Henry Greenebaum has issued the following order:

The column will form Sunday, Oct. 16, at 1:30 p. m. sharp on California avenue from Division street north, the right resting on Division street in the following order:

Chief Marshal and staff.
Band.
Deutsche Krieger Kameradschaft.
Mannerchor and Orchestra.
Band.
Humboldt Park Celebration club.
Committee of Arrangements and orators.
Band.
Humboldt Lodge No. 420, D. O. H.
Humboldt Lodge No. 658, I. O. O. F.
Plattdeutsche Verein.
Band.
Court Almira No. 125, I. O. F.
Citizens.

The route will be through the south entrance of the park on the southern boulevard west to the center of the park, thence to the monument in front of the pavilion. Staff officers will report promptly at Nutzhorn Hall, No. 612 California avenue, near Division street, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. By order of the Chief Marshal.

JACOB GROSS, Adjutant General.

SMITH WANTS SUMMERS TO PAY.

A Case of Alleged Debt That Is Interesting Theatrical People.

A crowd of actors, soubrettes, theatrical managers, and lawyers filled Justice Randall H. White's court yesterday afternoon to see the outcome of a capias which had been served upon John W. Summers, the star in the comedy drama "Jerry," now on the boards of a local theater.

The capias had been issued by Justice Foster upon the affidavit of Del S. Smith, the theatrical manager, who alleges that Summers is indebted to him $170 principal and interest on a promissory note executed by Summers in favor of Smith in 1889, and which is long past due.

Smith says that in February, 1889, he was given a note by Summers to secure various loans aggregating $135. At that time Smith was forming a company and Summers agreed to perform, but he failed to keep his agreement after securing the money. Smith claims that Summers never intended to perform, that he went to Europe, and that he has valuable jewelry and an extensive wardrobe.

Summers says that he was prepared to keep his contract with Smith, but that Smith was unable to raise the funds with which to put the company on the road, and as a consequence he was compelled to lie idle for six months. He says that Smith is indebted to him in a greater sum than $135, and says he will now sue for false imprisonment and damages. Upon his promise to be present in Judge Adams' court this morning on a writ of habeas corpus Summers was allowed to go last night, and the performance at the theater, which was temporarily interrupted Thursday night, was given as usual.

MEDALS FOR ACTS OF BRAVERY.

Police Officers John Cox, Joseph Bell, and Edward Healey to Be Decorated.

Three officers of the Chicago police force will be made proud and happy today. They are John Cox, Joseph Bell, and Edward Healey, who will be awarded medals for acts of bravery which commended themselves to the attention of the chief.

The award will be made during the annual review of the police force, which will take place on the lake front. This year a third medal has been added to the list. The H. N. May medal.

Officer Cox is at the Central detail, and receives the Carter H. Harrison medal for stopping a runaway team at Wabash avenue and Jackson street.

Officer Bell, who travels from the Twenty-third Precinct, saved two women from a horrible death in a burning building, and will be decorated with the Lambert Tree medal.

The new May medal goes to Officer Healey, the big policeman who stands guard at Madison and Dearborn streets. In saving several women and children from a runaway he was himself so badly hurt that he was incapacitated for work for six months.

The Tree medal will be presented by H. H. Kohlsaat and the others by the men whose names they bear.

Fifty companies, with nine Captains, will be in the parade.

The reviewing-stand is erected on Michigan avenue, between Congress street and Eldridge court, from which the Mayor and city officials will make appropriate speeches.

Shot by a Policeman.

Charles Tumer, a colored man, was shot in the calf of the leg by Officer Dudley of the Central Station, from whom he was trying to escape yesterday afternoon. It was thought that Tumer had been one of the persons who robbed the cash-drawer in Mosher's photograph gallery a few days ago, and Officer Dudley found him in Ben Turner's saloon, No. 200 Custom-House place, and placed him under arrest. Tumer broke away from the officer and ran west on Taylor street, when the officer fired. Tumer got away and was arrested in a doctor's office, at No. 510 State street, an hour later, by Officer Greene. The wound is not a serious one and Tumer is now locked up at the Central Station.

Assaulted by His Employer.

Alfred Palmer, a colored man employed by John Dent of No. 599 State street, was discharged last night and quarreled over his wages, $8. Dent's wife and another man who was present joined in the quarrel, and all three assaulted Palmer. Mrs. Dent held him while one of the men stabbed him in the left breast and cut him in the hand. Then Mrs. Dent struck him twice over the head with a hatchet. He was taken to the County Hospital, where the doctors say that he has a slight chance of recovery. Dent and his wife were arrested.

Athletic Sports at Evanston.

The dedication of the new athletic grounds and grand stand at Evanston and the first league football game of the season between the Northwestern and college teams occur this afternoon. The dedication ceremonies will commence at 2:30 p. m. Addresses will be made by President H. W. Rogers, Dr. R. D. Sheppard, and others. At 3:30 the football game will be held. The grand stand is one of the best on any college athletic field in the country. It has a seating capacity of 700 and cost $3,000.

Rockford Seminary Association.

The Rockford Seminary Association held its annual banquet at the Palmer House last night. Previous to the banquet a business meeting was held, when the following officers were elected: Mrs. Lucia Johnson, President; Mrs. Dr. Earle, Mrs. P. F. Pettibone, Vice-Presidents; Miss Grace Ethel Bliss, Secretary; Mrs. Theodore B. Wells, Treasurer; Executive committee, Mrs. H. H. Strong, Mrs. A. J. Earling, Mrs. Andrew McLeish.

Items.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Medbury is back at his desk in the city Law Department. Mayor Washburne says the reinstatement is not permanent, but will be passed upon by Mr. Miller on his return.

Secretary Newton of the Board of Examiners, Civil Service Commission, has issued an order postponing the examinations for the departmental and railway mail service which were set for Oct. 20 and 21 to Oct. 24 and 25.

Prof. E. B. Warman delivered a lecture Friday before the Soper School of Oratory of the Chicago Athenæum. This is the author's farewell lecture tour before two years of professional travels through Europe and Asia.

John Rourke, 21 years of age, of No. 21 North Market street, tried to board a moving train on the Northwestern road near the Northwestern depot yesterday morning. He fell under the wheels and his leg was badly mangled. He was taken to the County Hospital, where the leg was amputated.

A Nickel Plate freight train collided with a Calumet and Blue Island engine at the intersection of the Nickel Plate and Rock Island tracks Thursday night and both engines were derailed. The Nickel Plate engine was badly broken. R. H. Steel, the firemen of the Nickel Plate train, was scalded about the face. Engineer James Eheart jumped from the cab and escaped.

END OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.

Today's Games Will Be the Last for the Championship.

The National League's season ends today with the Clevelands, champions of the second series. Next week the Bostons and Clevelands will play off for the pennant.

Yesterday's games possessed but little interest, and no changes occurred in the standing. The record is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	75	52	23	.693
Boston	74	48	26	.649
Pittsburg	76	43	33	.566
Brooklyn	75	42	33	.560
Philadelphia	76	41	35	.539
New York	76	39	37	.513
Chicago	75	38	37	.507
Cincinnati	75	37	38	.493
Louisville	74	33	41	.446
Baltimore	70	26	44	.371
St. Louis	77	26	51	.338
Washington	73	23	50	.315

The games sceduled for today are: Boston at Washington; Brooklyn at Baltimore; New York at Philadelphia; Pittsburg at Cincinnati; Louisville at Cleveland; Chicago at St. Louis.

Cleveland, 16; Louisville, 10.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—Clarkson did not try to pitch winning ball today, as he is saving himself for next week, but the Cleveland's batted hard and then Stratton let up when he saw that the game was gone. The Clevelands will try a young Canton pitcher tomorrow. Weather fine. Attendance 1,000. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	4	4	4	0	2	Brown, cf	1	1	3	1	0
Burkett, lf	3	2	2	0	0	Taylor, 2b	0	2	1	1	3
Tebeau, 3b	2	3	0	2	1	Weaver, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McKean, ss	1	2	0	4	3	Stratton, p	1	1	0	2	0
Virtue, 1b	0	2	7	1	0	Bassett, 3b	2	2	1	1	0
McAleer, cf	2	1	5	0	0	Jennings, ss	2	1	1	1	0
O'Conn'r, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Whistler, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Zimmer, c	2	1	3	1	1	Merritt, c	1	1	4	1	1
Clarkson, p	2	2	0	2	0	Sanders, rf	2	2	4	0	0
Totals	16	18	21	10	7	Totals	10	12	21	7	4

Cleveland ... 3 1 1 0 0 6 5—16
Louisville ... 0 4 0 0 0 5 1—10

Earned runs—Cleveland, 10; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Zimmer, Bassett, Whistler. Three-base hits—Childs (2), Brown, Stratton. Stolen bases—McKean, McAleer, Bassett. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 5. Struck out—By Clarkson, 1; by Stratton, 4. First on balls—Off Stratton, 3. Double play—Brown-Whistler. Wild pitch—Clarkson. Time—1:40. Umpire—Seward.

Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—The game today was a pitchers' battle. Stein did remarkable work, striking out eleven men. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Weather fair. Attendance, 315. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Shindle, 3b	1	2	3	2	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
McGraw, 2b	1	2	3	2	0	O'Brien, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Stovey, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Brouth's, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Daly, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Burns, rf	0	1	2	0	1
O'Rourke, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	5	1
Kelly, cf	0	1	4	0	1	Daly, 2b	1	0	2	2	0
Cross, ss	0	0	3	2	1	Kinslow, c	0	4	11	0	0
Robinson, c	0	2	3	2	0	Stein, p	0	0	1	1	0
Schmitt, p	0	0	0	4	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	2	10	24	12	2	Totals	2	7	24	10	2

Baltimore ... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Corcoran. Three-base hit—Kinslow. First on balls—Off Stein, 3; off Schmidt, 5. Struck out—By Schmidt, 2; by Stein, 11. Double play—Corcoran, Daly, and Brouthers. Wild pitch—Stein. Stolen bases—Cross, Kinslow, McGraw (2), Kelly, Daly of Brooklyn (2). Time—Two hours. Umpire—Emslie. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Stein. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 9.

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Phillies made fifth place a certainty today by defeating New York. Attendance, 637. Weather delightful. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelp'ia.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Hamilton, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Lyons, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Reilly, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b	1	2	3	2	0	Thomp'n, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Deleh'ty, cf	0	1	5	1	0
Keeler, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Connor, 1b	0	1	3	0	0
Ewing, 1b	0	0	10	0	1	Cross, 2b	0	2	5	2	0
Boyle, c	0	0	5	1	1	Clements, c	0	0	6	0	1
Rusie, p	0	0	0	1	0	Allen, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Fuller, ss	0	0	2	4	0	Weyhing, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	1	5	24	9	2	Totals	3	7	24	7	1

New York ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Two-base hit—Cross. Stolen bases—Doyle, Ewing, Hamilton. Double plays—Allen-Cross-Connors; Ewing-Rusie-Fuller. First base on balls—Tiernan, Ewing, Connor, Clements. Struck out—Boyle (2), Rusie (2), Reilly (2), Allen, Weyhing (3). Passed balls—Boyle, 2. Time—1:35. Umpire—Lynch.

Chicago, 8; Belleville, 3.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Anson and his Colts came to this city seemingly determined to shut out the clerk champion amateur team of Southern Illinois and Missouri, and who defeated the Cincinnati league team a few weeks ago. They came near doing it. The score:

Chicago ... 2 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0—8
Belleville ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

The batteries were: Chicago, Luby and Kittridge; Clerks, Knizly and Meek. Base-hits—Chicago, 13; Clerks, 4. Two-base hits—Dahlen. Home runs—Luby, Dahlen, Stewart, and Hemp. Struck out—By Knizly, 3; by Luby, 2. Umpires—Noonan and Canavan. Time—1:45.

Paid Off Pitcher Miller.

Pitcher Miller has been paid off by the Chicago club and is free to sign where he pleases. He was never regularly under contract to the club and he was paid a certain sum to finish out the season with the club. He has not been reserved for next season. He pitched several fair games for the team.

Baseball Notes.

The Bostons and Washingtons will play two games today.

The Cleveland club will likely be disciplined for not playing at Pittsburg Tuesday.

John Burdock, the old Boston second-baseman, had a benefit at Brooklyn yesterday.

Manager Bancroft has arranged a tour throughout Ohio for the Cincinnatis next week.

Catcher Burrill of the Woonsockets caught ninety-eight consecutive games during the season.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

Does not distress and adds flesh and weight.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. (the Nickel-Plate) is now running a through passenger train Chicago to Buffalo, leaving Chicago 10:10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Wagner buffet sleeping-car attached.

Space in sleeping-car for any future date may be reserved at city office, 79 Clark-st., or by mail to J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agt., at above address.

One of the most important and valuable contracts recently closed in this city has just been awarded to the Henry Dibblee Company, Nos. 149 and 150 Michigan avenue, and is for all the furniture required in the new Athletic Club Building on Michigan avenue; all to be from special designs prepared by this well-known company.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef, and Iron, the great Nerve tonic. At all druggists.

FRATERNITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Delay of the Faculty in Determining if They Will Be Allowed.

For fully two hours yesterday afternoon the faculty of the University of Chicago discussed the merits and demerits of college fraternities without coming to a decision to admit them or prohibit them from entering the university.

It was generally admitted that the university authorities had no legal right to prevent the fraternities establishing chapters among the students.

The point was raised that if the fraternities were prohibited some of them would run subrosa chapters any way, as is known to be done in Princeton even.

What would be done with the chapters of Beta Theta Pi and Phi Kappa Psi, which are already organized, was another complication that the prohibitionists could not handle. The officials in the faculty seem to be inclined to pursue the policy of delay in the matter and in the meantime endeavor to discourage the students from organizing Delta Kappa Epsilon, Psi Upsilon, Sigma Chi, and other fraternities that have quite a number of undergraduates pledged.

The whole question was again referred to a committee which is to report early next week.

Knots of students were assembled in the corridors of the lecture hall and on the 'varsity campus discussing the situation and anxiously awaiting the result during the deliberations of the professors.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed among them at the delay of the faculty in coming to a decision.

The first class organization in the new university was effected yesterday, when the class of '96, comprising 100 students, convened at 4:30 in the afternoon, elected officers, and appointed a committee to draw up a constitution. Harry W. Stone, who was President of the senior class of the South Division High School last year, was unanimously chosen President of the freshman class, after he had been nominated by Charles S. Pike in a very eulogistic speech.

Miss Butler was elected for the Vice-Presidency and Miss Hurlburt for Secretary.

The remaining offices are to be filled next week. Considerable college and class spirit was manifested, and the new class commences its history very auspiciously.

Funeral of Mrs. Ella Shutterly.

The funeral of Mrs. Ella Shutterly, wife of J. J. Shutterly, who died at Evanston Wednesday, was held at the family residence, No. 122 Chicago avenue, Evanston, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. S. F. Jones of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Holmes of the South Evanston Methodist Church, conducted the services. The wishes of the deceased that there should be no music at the funeral were carried out. The pall-bearers were: Dr. F. Bradley, Charles Borwig, John Freeman, Roger B. McMullen, H. H. Gage, and H. W. Chester. The burial was at Rosehill.

THE OLD WHALING BARK "PROGRESS."

Again at State Street Bridge—Great Museum Aboard.

There will be an opportunity for the next few days to all those who wish to see the old Arctic whaler and spend an hour or two in her museum to do so, as she is out of the dry-dock and again in her old position at the State street bridge.

She is being decorated for the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition and will be one of the most interesting exhibits in Chicago. The museum is to be presented to the Chicago University after the close of the Fair, and is one of the rarest of its kind in this country.

FREE EXCURSION TO CHICAGO HEIGHTS.

The Popular Manufacturing Center.

Sunday, Oct. 16, 1892, train leaves Polk street depot on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway at 12:50 p. m. sharp, stopping at Archer avenue, Thirty-first street, Forty-first street, Fifty-fifth street, Sixty-third street, Sixty-eighth street, and Kensington.

We invite the people to join us and see Chicago Heights, the macadamized streets, new hotels, new factories, new houses, and the famous mineral springs. Chicago Heights Land Association, 820 Chamber of Commerce Building.

THE SOUTH BY DAYLIGHT.

Special Half-Rate Excursion via Illinois Central Oct. 25.

On the above date a special excursion will be run to New Orleans by the Central route, going via Memphis, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and returning via Jackson, Miss., and Jackson, Tenn.; the trip to be made from Memphis to New Orleans by daylight, with stopover at points of interest. Through tourist sleeping cars to New Orleans at $3.75 per double berth. For particulars call at city ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

REDUCED RATES TO DALLAS, TEX.

Via the Illinois Central by Way of St. Louis or Cairo.

Reduced rate tickets from Chicago to Dallas, Tex., on account of State Fair to be held at that point, will be on sale Oct. 15, 20, 24, and 28, good to return until Nov. 4 inclusive. Choice of routes via St. Louis or Cairo. City ticket office, 194 Clark street.

Important Changes

Will take effect on the Northwestern line Sunday, Oct. 16, 1892.

"The Duluth and Superior special," a new fast train with through palace buffet sleeping-cars, will leave Chicago daily at 5:50 p. m. and arrive at Duluth at 8:50 a. m. Supper served in dining-car after departure from Chicago.

"The Night Express," for St. Paul, Minneapolis, La Crosse, Winona, and Minnesota and South Dakota points, will leave Chicago at 10:30 p. m. instead of 11:15 p. m., as at present.

Tickets and sleeping-car reservations at city ticket office, 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

The Great Hygeia Pipe Line.

No act of the World's Fair has met with more universal approval than the choice of Hygeia as the only mineral water to be used at the World's Columbian Exposition. Over 600 workmen are now busy putting in the pipe line from Waukesha to and through the World's Fair grounds. This will be maltha-lined and over 116 miles long. Think of it! Hygeia spring water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond, served to the thirsty millions all next summer at a penny a glass.

"The Duluth and Superior Special."

Beginning Sunday, Oct. 16, 1892, a new and superbly appointed train will leave Chicago via the Northwestern line at 5:50 p. m. daily and arrive at Duluth at 8:50 a. m.—only fifteen hours en route. This train will be equipped with palace buffet sleeping-cars and supper will be served in dining-car after departure from Chicago. Tickets and sleeping-car reservations at city ticket office, 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

False Economy

Is practiced by people who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

For First-Class People.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Everything First-Class.

The New York Guaranty and Indemnity company of New York, Metropolitan National Bank, and Messers. Lobdell, Farwell & Co. of Chicago offer for subscription at par 30,000 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the American Type Founders' company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, as advertised in another column. The capital stock of the company is $9,000,000, consisting of 40,000 shares preferred stock, of which the above is a part, and 50,000 shares common stock. The preferred stock is a prior lien on the entire property of the company, and entitled to two votes for each share as against one vote for each share of common stock. No bonds are issued. The company consists of the business of twenty-three individual firms now engaged in the type founders' business, controlling about 85 per cent of the entire output of type in the United States, and there being but four other companies besides engaged in the business. The inventory of the property acquired shows in cash, merchandise, bills receivable, and accounts guaranteed $2,460,000, and in machinery, tools, etc., $3,655,128, making the total assets, exclusive of good will, $6,115,128. The eminent experts, Messrs. Hart Bros., Tibbets & Co. of New York and London, after an examination of all the books and accounts, report the average annual profits of the combined companies to have been for the last three years $659,496, or more than double the amount required for dividend on the preferred stock. This amount will be naturally much exceeded in the future by the reduction of expenses, the avoidance of cutting of rates and heavy commissions to middlemen. A carefully-considered statement made over the signatures of a number of the leading founders, giving the estimates on which their figures are based, confidentially predict net earnings of at least $1,200,000 per annum and have indorsed their statement by their large cash subscriptions to the common stock, in addition to the amount coming to them as part of the purchase price of their plants. The subscription books will close on or before Thursday, Oct. 20, or earlier, and allotments made as soon as possible thereafter.

Every one attending the Columbian dedication will need an opera or field glass. Call at Peacock's, State and Washington streets.

FAVORS THE NEGROES.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Question of Which Alabama Delegation Shall Be Admitted to the Congregational Council Not Settled—Report of Committee on Relations of Benevolent Societies—Necessity for Care in Such an Important Matter Is Urged—News of Religious Workers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14.—When the Congregationalist Council this morning relieved the soberer parts of its work by allowing the advocates of the different cities who wanted the next meeting a chance to speak in favor of their respective cities wave after wave of laughter and applause rolled up from the auditorium at the humorous speeches made. The matter came up on the report of the committee on place and time of next meeting, which was in favor of the next meeting being held on the Pacific coast, either at San Francisco or Tacoma. Grand Rapids, Mich., was represented by the Rev. James E. Smith, but the Council voted by a large majority to meet on the Pacific coast at the point to be decided upon by the Provisional committee.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following Provisional committee for the next three years, and the Council indorsed the recommendation: H. S. B. Capen, G. H. Wells, H. A. Hazen, Arthur Little, W. H. Moore, S. B. Forbes, A. H. Quint, J. G. Merrill, H. A. Hill, J. M. Sturtevant, M. W. Montgomery.

The Committee on Credentials had made a report on the Alabama case, the substance being that the representatives of the Alabama association, composed of whites, should not be admitted. The regular association, which has been in existence for seventeen years, is composed of colored people and is represented in the council as in former councils. There was a protracted discussion. The whole matter hinged on the color line. The colored people claim that the whites will not join them in their church work, and the white people claim they are following the precedent of the Worcester committee of three years ago in the Georgia case. The discussion was intense but with no outspoken words of bitterness. It was finally referred to a committee of five to make a report later in the meeting.

Report on Relations.

The committee to which was referred the report of the Committee on the Relations of Benevolent Societies to the Churches reported as follows:

Your committee has had the matter under careful consideration and is unanimous in the opinion that important changes in organizations of such large scope and responsibility as our benevolent societies should be made with great care and only after very full consideration of the objections to such changes and that the time has not come for recommending so radical a change as the consolidation of the home societies in one organization. In cases where, as in the proposed consolidation of the new West Educational Commission with the American College and Education Society, consolidation is possible without any disturbance of feeling of the friends and supporters of either, such consolidation is to be heartily welcomed. But the work of the other societies is so varied and so extensive that comparatively little could be gained by their consolidation, while at the best there would be some danger of serious trouble resulting from any hasty movement changing entirely the constitution as at present organized.

Your committee does not express any opinion as to whether the time for such consolidation will ever come. That must in the nature of the case ultimately be determined by the then existing facts rather than by any abstract principles. It may or may not become desirable to unite some of these societies, but that is a matter of wise or unwise administration that can be safely left to the controlling constituency of these societies to determine, after these societies have become the representatives of the churches in the sense intended by the council of 1887, when it declared its opinion in favor of steps which in due time will make the societies the representatives of the churches." Your committee is furthermore unanimous in its opinion that the changes necessary in order to make the society formally the representative of the churches should, if possible, originate in the societies themselves and be such as commend themselves to those who have had long experience in the management of their affairs. It is therefore a matter to be noted with satisfaction that several of the societies have already taken the necessary steps to make themselves the representatives of the churches, while not a single society is today in an attitude of hostility to the principle of such representation. Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute for the recommendation referred to them:

Substitute Resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That this council earnestly desires that all the benevolent societies shall be made in reality and not in a figurative sense only the representatives of the churches.

"*Resolved*, That this council, appreciating the importance of the unanimous action of the American board at its last meeting in adopting measures looking towards the representation of the churches on the board, expresses its gratification at such action, and the council further expresses the earnest hope that the board, through its committee already appointed, will devise such measures as will show the confidence of the board in the churches, and result in increased confidence of the churches in the board.

"*Resolved*, That the associations of churches be advised to make nominations during the coming year to fill vacancies in the board in response to the proposal of the board as adopted at its last annual meeting.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of Nine be appointed, to whom shall be referred the subject of representation of the churches in the societies, with instructions to confer with the societies in reference to the best methods of combining stability with the principle of representation of the churches."

The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Relation of Benefit Societies made an extensive report to the effect that the union should be effected on terms satisfactory to both sides.

ADMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE.

Nine Young Ministers Received by the Methodists at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—A class of nine young ministers was admitted into full membership in the Northwest Indiana Conference this morning. Bishop Fitzgerald delivered an address to the class. The following persons having passed a satisfactory examination remain on trial in the conference: John S. Hoagland, Horace G. Ogden, Arthur L. Allias, George H. Meyers, Almon L. Clark, Albin C. Geyer, Lynn Bates, Amos Fetzer, and Jesse H. Wiley. R. H. Biddle and William Diggle were discontinued. Laporte was chosen as the place of the next conference. The names of Conference Trustees elected to serve for one year are as follows: Clergymen—David Handley, J. W. Green, J. W. Schell, and T. F. Drake; Laymen—C. G. Miller, George Godfrey, and Dr. S. I. Elarhart. W. F. Switzer of Michigan City was elected to elders' order. The names of the nine young men who were admitted into full membership in the annual conference are: Artemus Ward, Oscar H. Berry, Quincy A. Meyers, Robert C. Wilkinson, Andrew G. Young, Oliver P. Paxon, John P. Patterson, Thomas J. Reder, and Charles H. Leason.

Christian Association Officers Elected.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Permanent officers of the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Michigan were elected today as follows: President, C. H. Hollister, Grand Rapids; Vice-President, E. L. Wright, Hancock; Judge V. H. Lane, Adrian; Secretary, A. G. Studer, Detroit; Assistant Secretary, C. J. Kurtz, Kalamazoo. The report of the State Executive committee showed that the association is out of debt and that during the year associations have been formed in Adrian and Hancock. The committee asked the convention to pledge $5,000 for next year's work. The associations report 387 conversions as the direct result of their work during the year.

Non-Partisan Union to Meet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—The third delegated convention of the Non-Partisan National W. C. T. U. is to be held in Cleveland Nov. 15 to 18 inclusive. Arrangements are being made with the Central Traffic and the Trunk Line Associations for reduced rates upon the certificate plan, and it is expected that similar or equivalent concessions will be made by some lines in other railroad systems.

Brief Mention of Christian Workers.

The Young Men's Christian Association in convention at Appleton, Wis., yesterday received reports. In the evening a praise meeting was led by W. S. Sweet of La Crosse.

Miss Catherine Wood of Humeston, Miss Ida J. Lauch of Indianola, and Miss Lydia A. Wilkinson of Diagonal yesterday presented themselves to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Dubuque as candidates for foreign missionary work. They will likely be assigned to India.

The new Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and other States closed its first session at Milwaukee yesterday with election of these officers: President, Prof. Ernst of Watertown; Vice-President, the Rev. Mr. Gansewitz of St. Paul; Secretary, Director Huber of Saginaw; Treasurer, Fred Keickhefer of Milwaukee.

At the Wisconsin Presbyterian synod at Eau Claire yesterday the report on systematic beneficence showed that many of the churches in the synod were delinquent in the matter of filling out contribution blanks.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Gain freights continued without change at 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo—Charles Eddy, Britannic, wheat; Newell Eddy, Tuttle, corn; Hallaran, flaxseed. To Midland—Stimson, Muir, corn, 2 cents.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 14.—Chartered: Olwill, wheat to Buffalo, 2 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights active at former rates. Charters: City Genoa, Spencer, Pennington, Adams, Duluth, 25 cents; Oceanica, Chicago, 70; Doud, Detroit, 25; Washburn, Gladstone, contract. Canal freights firm at 4½ cents wheat to New York.

CLEVELAND, O.—Several boats were chartered for ore from Ashland to Lake Erie ports at $1.25, an advance of 5 cents. Nothing done at Marquette or Escanaba. The coal freights situation is unchanged. Lake Michigan tonnage continues in fair demand, but loads for Lake Superior are scarce. Charters: Ore—Mattie Bell, Ashland to Lake Erie, $1.25. Coal—Sauber, Sandusky to Duluth, 40 cents; Coffinberry, Cleveland to Manitowoc, 50 cents.

Around the Lakes.

DULUTH, MINN., Oct. 14.—The Gilbert took 340 barrels, the biggest flour cargo that ever left Duluth, drawing 13 feet 8 forward and 14 feet 2 aft.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 14.—The sinking of the steambarge Martini was caused by running into the schooner Fitzpatrick in a dense fog. Lightering the Flower has proceeded since noon. It is thought 300 tons or more will have to be removed. Fog prevailed on the river all last night. No boats passed from 9 p. m. until 8 this morning.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The canal centennial convention next Wednesday is receiving much attention. Prominent men of the State will be here and delegations from at least twenty points on the line of the canal. The schooner Bruce, which had 816 bushels of wet flaxseed, was adjudged by the survey to have shipped the water by stress of weather.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., Oct. 14.—There is a big fleet anchored at the head of the piers, and a large number of vessels outside of the piers. All down boats are delayed by the low stage of water. The steamer Onoko was lightered off by the tug Monitor, and was drawing sixteen feet, two, and its bottom is badly damaged. The Briton cleared this evening for the dry dock at Duluth. The C. B. Green and consort were detained four days by the low water.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Arrived—Propellers Wiley M. Egan, Samoa, schooner David Vance, Milwaukee; propellers John Owen, C. Tower Jr., South Chicago, lumber; propellers Robt. C. Wente, Geo. C. Markham, Ed Buckley, Manistee; Susie Chipman, M. F. Butters, Ludington; S. S. Wilhelm, Ontonagon; Hattie B. Pereue, Hopkins Pier; Preston, Menominee, Berrien, Muskegon; schooners Mars, E. R. Blake, Conneaut, Ludington; America, Manistique; L. B. Shepard, Delos De Wolf, Emeline, C. H. Hackley, Manistee; Nervana, William Crosthwaite, Ontonagon; Mystic, Hamline, Live Oak, White Lake; Stampede, Menominee; A. J. Dewey, Muskegon, light. Propeller Petoskey, Manistee, salt. Propeller William Edwards, Folsom; schooners Nelson, Mary B. Mitchell, M. W. Page, Golden Age, Buffalo, coal. Propellers Erie, Scranton, Buffalo; Chicora, Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; H. W. Williams, South Haven; City of Charlevoix, Cheboygan; Jay Gould, Duluth; Indiana, Milwaukee; Atlanta, Muskegon; City of Ludington, Manistique, sundries. Amaranthe, the United States Light House Department.

Cleared—Propellers S. S. Wilhelm, Hancock; W. S. Carter, M. F. Butters, Ludington; H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; Arcadia, Arcadia; S. D. Marshall, Ed Buckley, Manistee; schooners Ellen Williams, Menominee; H. A. Richmond, Stafford, Manistee; America, Manistique; D. R. Martin, T. S. Bronson, Cedar River; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Mystic, Horseshoe Bay; Iver Lawson, Pentwater; York State, Cheboygan; William Crosthwaite, Nervana, Marquette; Conneaut, Ludington, light. Propeller Tuscarora, Harlem, Buffalo, New York, Milwaukee, Russia, Chemung, John B. Lyon, A. P. Wright, America, Charles A. Eddy, schooner David Vance, Buffalo; schooners Negaunee, Churchill, G. J. Boyce, City of Sheboygan, Port Huron. Propellers W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg; Alaska, Fairport; W. M. Egan, Erie; T. D. Stinson, Midland, grain. Propellers City of Ludington, Manistique; Indiana, Milwaukee; Atlanta, Muskegon; H. W. Williams, South Haven; Mabel Bradshaw, Chicora, Benton Harbor; Petoskey, Harbor Springs; City of Charlevoix, Cheboygan; Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.

Vessel Movements.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Cleared—Mowatt.

ALPENA, MICH.—Cleared—Street, Chicago.

GLADSTONE, MICH.—Arrived—Charles Foster.

ERIE, PA.—Cleared—Lindsay, Sandusky, Chicago.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Niagara, Senator.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Itasca. Cleared—Verona, Milwaukee.

HURON, O.—Arrived—J. C. Lockwood. Cleared—Yakima, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Manola, Two Harbors; Schlesinger, Buffalo.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared—New York, Soper, Chicago; Newland, Racine.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—Lowell tow, North Cape. Cleared—Blaine, Green, Chicago.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Elphicke, Weed, Schuylkill. Cleared—Harper, Yakima, Chippewa.

MANITOWOC, WIS. — Arrived — Columbia. Departed—La Salle, Watson, Hurlbut, Escanaba.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—H. J. Johnson, Maumee Valley. Cleared—Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Servia, Duluth.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Cleared—Sibley, Gratwick, Pelican, Twin Sisters, Gilchrist, O'Neill, Vanderbilt, Palmer, Cleveland.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Miner, Hall, Wing. Cleared—Campbell, Marshall, Luckey, Naghtin, Ottawa, Simpson, Merrill, Nau, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Miller, Neosho, Simon, Langell, Petoskey, R. R. Rhodes. Cleared—W. H. Dunham, J. W. Moore, Ionia, Pope.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Marion, Minnehaha. Cleared—Coal—Fayette Brown, Ashland; Tokio, Gladstone; Bacon, Escanaba. Light—A. A. Parker, B. W. Parker, Duluth.

ESCANABA, MICH. — Arrived — Monteagle, St. Paul. Sailed — Three Brothers, Frontenac, Ashtabula; Redington, Henry Chisholm, Bradley, Erie ports. Wind south, light.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Elfin-Mere, Wadena. Cleared—Schuck, Presley, Cobb, Sibley. Twin Sisters, Ashland; Traverse, Chicago; Portage, Vanderbilt, Northern Queen, Gilbert, Buffalo; Ira Owen, Australasia, Tasmania, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—McLaren, Rudolph, City of Chicago, Emma Thompson, Penobscot, Perrett and consorts, Woods. Up—Magill, Goodman, Otis, Windbound—Howard, Jack Thompson, Pride, Ford River, Magnolia. Wind south, fresh.

MACINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Gladiator and Consort, 9 last night; Parnell, Spencer, Pennington, 1:50; Johnson, 1:40; Choctaw, 2. Up—Sunrise, 9:15 last night; Rugee, Lycoming, 12:30 a. m.; Roumania, Barlum, Cayuga, 6:20; Niagara, 9; Wetmore, Brunette, Owego, 11:30; Corona, 1:50; Devereux, Watam, Masaba, 3:15; Conemaugh, 5.

Down—Armour, 5:40; Kelly and consorts, 6:30; St. Lawrence, 8. Up—Commodore, Robert Packer, 5:40; Gov. Smith, 6; Flying Cloud, 6:30. Wind light, southeast; cloudy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wilbur, Tioga, Newburg, Adams, Case, Aurora, A. Wilson, Gladstone, Grace Whitney. Cleared—Mdse—Rochester, Boston, Seneca, Hudson, Juniata, Chicago; Idaho, Duluth. Coal—Mercur, Milwaukee; Superior, Cuba, Morley, Oceanica, Chicago; Uganda, Superior; Tampa, Duluth. Light—O. T. Flint, Manitowoc.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up — Athabasca, Ralph, Allegheny, 11 last night; Newaygo, Checotah, J. D. Sawyer, John Ketchum, 12:30 a. m.; Johnson, Peerless, 2; Iosco, Philadelphia, 4; H. B. Tuttle, Queen City, 5:30; Brazil, Schoolcraft, Nestor, Bourke, Keweenaw, 2:30; Bartlett, Hundred and Three, 3:30. Down—Mariska, Marina, 10 last night; Kirby, 11:30; Spokane, 1 a. m.; Canada, Fryer, 3; John Mitchell, Japan, 5; Masaba, 6; Continental, Holland, 7:30; W. H. Sawyer, Tuxbury, Bedford, 8:30; Tempest, Locke, Albany, Roberts, 10; Specular, Magnetic, 12; Wade, Castalia, 1:30; Rosedale, Caledonia, 3; Sagamore, Roanoke, 4:30; Griffin, Badger State, 5:30. Clear, calm.

Tecumseh, 6:30; Down, Green, Georger, 7:30; Bradley, Woolson, Brightie, 9.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Venice, 10 last night; Macy, Wilson, midnight; Siberia, 3 a. m.; Williams and pontoons, 9; Aztec and consort, 10; Castalia, 11; Grand Traverse, Samuel Mitchell, 11:40; Kaliyuga, Fontana, noon; Pontiac, 12:20; Joliet, Cadillac, 12:40; Roby, 1; Moran, 2:30; Corsica, 3:40; Hodge, 5:15. Up—Wilson and consort, Hesper and consort, 10 last night; Havana, Sonsmith, Bell, 11; Andaste, Craig, Alverson, Alcona and consort, Empire State, Hope, Fitzpatrick, Robert Mills, 2 a. m.; Fred Kelly and consort, 10; Josephine, Parker, Samuel Mather, 10:30; German, 2:40 p. m.; Pillsbury, 4; North Star, 4:15; Peck, 4:40; Vulcan, 5.

Down—Olympia, Missoula, 5:30; Germania barges, 6; Wassahickon, 6:30; Stewart barges, Fitzgerald, 7; Shepard, 9:30. Up—Volunteer, Gogebic, Flora, 7; Richards consort, Pabst, 8; Wallula consort, Susan Peck, Schuylkill, Ida Torrent barges, 9:30. Wind, south.

LIME KILNS.—Washburn, 9:40 last night; McBrier, Ford, Oregon, Everett, Minch, Viking, Michigan, Downing, 10:15; Christie, Camden, Clyde, Outhwaite, Genoa, 10:40; Colonial, Gawn, King, William Chisholm, 11; Venice, 12:50 p. m.; Saranac, 1:40; Sheldon, Ely, 2:30; Siberia, 3:30; Macy, Wilson, 3:40; Mahoning, 3:50; Omaha, 4:30; Castalia, 4:50; Masaba, 5:40; Samuel Mitchell, 5:50. Up—Rube Richards, Kent, 2 a. m.; E. M. Peck, German, Pillsbury, Gogebic, Stevens, North Star, Wallula and consort, Huron City and barges, Vulcan, 9; Pabst, 9:40; Florida, 9:50; Olwell, Susan Peck, Wilson, Manitowoc, 10:15; Pueblo, 12; Drake, Schuylkill, 1:20; Chicago, Pasadena, Adriatic, 2; Paris, 2:20; Williams, 3; Seneca, 5:20; Boston, 6; Shrigley and consort, 6:20.

Down—Empire barges, Pontiac, 7; Joliet, 7:15; Seattle, Cadillac, Johnson, 7:40; Roby, Abercorn barges, 8; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 8:40; Grand Traverse, 9:30. Up—Yakima consort, 7; Jessie, Hale, 7:20; Gettysburg, 8:30; Iroquois, Law, Bielman, 8:50; Kershaw and consorts, 9:15.

Marine Notes.

The coal docks at Buffalo have all the boats chartered they will need for several days. The Reading trust is now bent on moving an immense stock of coal to the West before the close of navigation.

Counselmen's new elevator at South Chicago is making some heavy shipments today, and this elevator already ranks first among the big shipping houses of the city. Vesselmen have resisted every effort to make a lower rate from South Chicago than from this city, and it is unlikely that any difference in the freight rates will be established this season.

The steambarge Richard Martini, which was sunk at Bar Point, in Detroit River, by an unknown schooner Thursday morning, was raised yesterday and taken to a dry dock in Detroit. The steamer R. P. Flower, which missed the entrance to St. Clair Flats Canal and ran ashore in the fog Thursday, is not yet released. The fog lifted yesterday and navigation on the river was resumed.

For the best photographs go to Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Michael Brools, Delia Gibbons	23—24
Carl Pfil, Catharine Tiplow	28—24
Derk Nateiborg, Liepke Van Slooten	58—58
Andreas Cliexner, Annie Leutner	25—21
John Mainer, Elizabeth R. Frost	46—44
William S. Newberry, Mary Froelich	25—21
Thos. H. Avary, Clara Cupler	24—23
John Siggins, Annastacia Lambert	37—23
Samuel Henner, Jette Kensilewska	25—23
August Dorhand, Lena Meiler	23—22
Henry Kruger, Caroline Selig	22—23
Pieter Bakker, Gertie Bakker	27—25

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Carl Bauer, Cecelia Bode	31—21
Schuyler Reeder, Kittie Roche	26—26
G. Gudgeon, Mary Sherwood, Willow Springs	30—24
Louis Weinz, Kate Bermann	30—19
Albert Stetcher, Kate Devoto	28—20
Ed Frey, Eliza Bosock	28—20
Scott Walcolm, Hattie Judie	24—23
Helmer Olson, Anna Nelson	33—22
Gusta Martin, Emma Hollbauer	27—22
C. McGinniss, Leyden, Mary Kiege, same	28—20
Jacob De Young, Hattie Heersma	24—21
Louis Mueler, Frida Schrader, Maywood	21—19
G. Knowles, Oak Park, Olive Calhoun, same	27—24
Albert Weedenhoft, Bertha Stenke	28—22
Theo. Semko, Jozika Koppa	35—23
Erick Olson, Nellie Swanson	28—27
Isaac Hendershot, Rosena Hesselmyer, Defiance	25—21
Andrew Johnson, Cecilia Johnson	31—26
Julius Kropp, Mary Gradowski	22—20
Jakob Pieraszek, Mary Rolek	22—27
Ed Castle, Emma Sexton	35—29
Henry Clausen, Glenwood, Annie Schroeder, Thornton	26—21
Charles Gravenhorst, Paula Peter	37—25
Thomas Puves, Georgia Cleghorn	27—27
Thomas Cunningham, Katie Mangan	26—24
Herman Dahm, Eliza Ganditz	26—18
Christen Christenson, Dina Hansen	28—25
Wm. Wehrum, Bertha Kraatz	25—20
John Zelinski, Anna Farber	28—26
Jozef Berezevoski, Maggie Opczelinska	25—20
William Foss, Minnie Bandom	24—20
Peter Connell, Johanna O'Connell	35—30

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 8 p. m.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois—Local showers tonight, probably followed by clearing weather; southwest winds.

For Indiana—Fair, except local showers in northwest portion; south winds; slightly cooler in northwest portion.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, possibly local showers in northwest portion; south winds; colder in northwest portion.

For Upper Michigan—Showers; clearing in western portion; south winds shifting to west; cooler Sunday morning.

For Wisconsin—Local showers followed by clearing weather; west winds.

For Iowa—Fair, preceded by showers tonight in eastern portion; southwest winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom't'r.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.90	78	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.82	54	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Boston, Mass.	30.04	66	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	60	66	S.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	72	80	S.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.20	68	76	E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.06	44	52	S.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.98	70	76	S.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	74	78	S. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.12	62	70	S. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.94	68	78	S.	Rain	.01
Denver, Colo.	30.00	52	66	S. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.92	62	66	S.	Clear	.06
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	66	76	S.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.72	64	76	S. E.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.76	60	64	W.	Clear	.08
Dubuque, Ia.	29.90	66	76	S. E.	Rain	.02
Erie, Pa.	30.14	58	68	S.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	76	80	S.	Rain	.12
G'd Haven, Mich	30.00	64	76	S.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.92	68	78	S.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.84	46	52	E.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	29.86	56	66	W.	Clear	....
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.10	70	80	S. E.	Fair	....
Jacks'nville, Fla	30.16	70	82	N.	Clear	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	29.96	68	72	S.	Clear	.18
Keokuk, Ia.	29.96	66	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Knoxville, Tenn	30.18	66	78	Calm.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.90	64	70	S.	Cl'udy	.06
Little Rock	30.02	64	72	N. W.	Cl'udy	1.30
Louisville, Ky.	30.10	72	80	S.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.00	68	76	S. E.	Fair	....
Marquette, Mich	29.92	62	78	S.	Rain	.04
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	76	82	S. E.	Fair	....
Miles City	29.80	50	56	E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.94	68	70	S.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa						
Montreal	30.04	60	68	N. W.	Clear	....
Montrose	29.92	56	64	S. E.	Clear	....
Moorhead	29.80	52	58	S. W.	Fair	.52
New Orleans, La	30.04	74	80	N. E.	Clear	.01
New York City	30.10	70	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	68	74	S. E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.12	54	62	S.	Clear	....
Pierre, S. D.	29.86	54	62	Calm.	Clear	....
Port Huron	30.14	62	76	S.	Clear	....
Pueblo, Colo	29.94	60	68	S.	Clear	....
Rapid City	29.94	54	62	N.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	70	78	S. W.	Cl'dy	Trace
St. Paul, Minn	29.84	64	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Sault Ste. Marie	30.02	58	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia	29.88	64	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	70	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	62	66	S.	Clear	.24
Toledo, O.	30.12	64	78	S.	Clear	....

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 69 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 70; 10 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 71; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 73; 3 p. m., 77; 6 p. m., 75. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.71; 6 p. m., 29.63.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK.—Arrived—Helvetia, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Passed—Umbria, from New York.

GLASGOW.—Arrived—California, from New York.

LIVERPOOL.—Arrived—Nomadic, from New York.

HAMBURG.—Arrived—Rugia, from New York.

LIZARD.—Sighted—Rhaetia, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrived—Minnesota, from London.

CADIZ.—The U. S. S. Bennington with the caravels Nina and Pinta in tow arrived here today from Huelva.

DEATHS.

ARMOUR—Thomas Armour, Oct. 13. Funeral from his late residence, 939 West Monroe-st., Sunday, Oct. 16, 12 o'clock noon. Friends invited. Port Glascon papers please copy.

GILLESPIE—Hannah M. Gillespie, wife of Andrew Gillespie, at the residence of her son, Patrick F. Gillespie, 2953 Prairie-av., Friday, Oct. 14. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a. m., St. James' Church, thence by C. & N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

GRAHAM—Michael Graham, beloved husband of Julia Graham, native of Tolerton, Queens County, Ireland, aged 56 years. Funeral Sunday from residence, 5229 Michigan-av., to St. Anne's Church, thence by cars via C. & N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

GUNTHER—Oct. 12, 1892, at 2 p. m., Herman A. Gunther, beloved husband of May A. Gunther. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 15, at 1:30 p. m. from mother's residence, 709 Elk Grove-av., to Forest Home Cemetery.

JOSLIN—Thursday, Oct. 13, 3 a. m., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Kaufman, 655 W. Harrison-st., Henry C. Joslin, in his 78th year. Services at the house at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Oct. 15. Friends invited. Interment private.

LEARNED—At his residence in Lake Forest, Ill., Oct. 14, S. J. Learned, aged 69 years. Funeral notice will be given in Saturday evening papers.

MELLUM—Oct. 14, 1892, Siri O. Mellum, aged 79 years. Funeral from his late residence, 714 Clybourn-av., Sunday, Oct. 16, by carriages to Graceland.

SENN—Oct. 14, Rose Senn, aged 16 years and 3 months. Funeral from residence, 518 East Division-st., Sunday, at 1 p. m., to St. Joseph's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

SCHIEFER—Oct. 12, at 10:30 p. m., Frederick Schiefer, beloved husband of Lena and father of H. F., George H., and F. W. Schiefer, aged 75 years. Funeral from the residence of his son, H. F. Schiefer, 854 W. Monroe-st., Saturday, Oct. 15, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery. Friends please omit flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE C. B. A. A. OF THE W. F. SEMINARY, Oxford, O., will hold its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Saturday, Oct. 15, 2 p. m.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF COOK COUNTY Suffrage Society is called for Saturday, Oct. 15, 3 o'clock p. m., at Sherman House club-room.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
MATINEE TODAY at 2. Every Night at 8. 179th Time Tonight. Going Very Soon.
ALI BABA
LADIES AND CHILDREN WILL ENJOY THE CAVERN OF COINS, BALLET OF JEWELS, ENCHANTED WATERFALL, GREAT DRAGON, FUNNY DONKEY, COMICAL LION, BRIDGEPORT BAND.
Matinee Prices 25c to $1. General Admission 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager
MATINEE TODAY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
Last Two Performances of
THE SCARLET LETTER
Mr. MANSFIELD will present the following plays next week: Monday and Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, Beau Brummell; Wednesday, Nero, with the original scenery and effects; Saturday Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats now on sale at the Box-Office.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
MATINEE AND NIGHT TODAY,
A. M. PALMER'S HOME STOCK CO.
In the American Play,
ALABAMA
LAST PERFORMANCES OF THIS TRULY GREAT PLAY TODAY.
Tomorrow Night—RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS in the NEW CITY DIRECTORY. Seats now ready.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
THE COMEDY HIT, IMAGINATION
Monday Next—MISS ROSINA VOKES In The "PAPER CHASE."

McVICKER'S THEATER.
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
WM. H. CRANE
And his Admirable Company In the Famous Comedy, The Senator
Oct. 17—Last Week of Wm. H. Crane.

WINDSOR—Telephone North 829.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.
Last Two Times.
A GREAT SUCCESS. MARIE FROHMAN as THE WITCH.
Sunday, Oct. 16—THE DANGER SIGNAL.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Summer Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 23 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:45 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:15 p. m., 4:50 p. m., and immediately after the races.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

THE AUDITORIUM.
Matinee at 2:30. Tonight.
Extra Concert Next Monday Evening.
SOUSA'S NEW MARINE BAND.
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA ... Conductor.
MLLE. LINDH, - - - - Soprano
SIG. GALASSI, - - - - Baritone
Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, and $1.00.
Branch Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Second Season—1892-3—under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
The season will consist of nineteen matinees and twenty evening Concerts, beginning Oct. 22.
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.
The following plan has been adopted for associate memberships: Associate members to pay an annual membership fee of one hundred dollars, and to receive therefor two reserved seats for each Matinee and Evening Concert of the entire series, and twenty option tickets, which can be exchanged at the box office without charge, for any unsold seat for any concert during the season.
Season tickets for either Matinee or Evening Concerts in the main balcony $10 and $15 each.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
English Opening and Dedication
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.
London and New York's Comedy Triumph,
"GLORIANA" "GLORIANA" "GLORIANA" FUNNIER THAN "JANE."
SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES FIRST THREE NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
J. Baylies ... Propr. and Mgr.
TONIGHT AT 8
JACK SUMMERS IN COMEDY-DRAMA,
JERRY.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 2.
Beginning Sunday Matinee, Oct. 16—The Henry Muldoon Burlesque and Athletic Co.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Hanlon Bros.' SUPERBA
EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE TODAY—Bring All the Children.
Tomorrow Matinee—JAS. J. CORBETT, the Champion of the World, in GENTLEMAN JACK.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
THE WORLD IN WAX. 1,000 ART CURIOS.
MINSTREL PERFORMANCES 2:30 AND 8:15 P. M.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS TODAY AND EVERY DAY. "SOUSA'S SARDINE BAND." "SENATOR APPLE-JACK."
NEW ACTS AND NEW SPECIALTIES. ADMISSION TO ALL, 25c. SEATS 25 AND 50c EXTRA.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 127.
At the Home Theater of the South Side.
CARROLL JOHNSON IN THE GOSSOON.
A charming Irish Story, perfectly told.
Next Sunday Matinee—"The Pulse of New York."

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS ... Sole Manager.
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
ALL THIS WEEK. EZRA KENDALL in "A PAIR OF KIDS." Next Week—THE PAY TRAIN.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
CHICAGO'S GRANDEST SIGHT
THE PANORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.
From 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. Opera House
Between State and Dearborn. Tel. main 2198.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, SAM T. JACK'S FOLLY CO.
Lovely Athenian Girls in Living Pictures, led by the Handsomest Woman in the World. "Here pleasure spreads her silvery wings and mirth holds court to all comers." Since the creation Lovely Woman has been the theme of the greatest poets, painters and sculptors. Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
After Saturday, Oct. 15.
John Brown Fort.
Relics and other attractions. Wabash-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

CYCLORAMA.
CHICAGO FIRE.
Michigan-av., bet. Madison and Monroe. Magnificent reproduction of BURNING CHICAGO. Wonderfully realistic. Cost $200,000 to produce. Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays 2 to 10 p. m.

TAKE AN HOUR AND VISIT
THE GREAT MUSEUM OF MARINE CURIOS.
THE OLD HISTORICAL WHALING BARK PROGRESS
Now on exhibition at State-st. bridge. Electric lights and fans. Admission 25c. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
—TRICKY WOMEN—
Also Stewart & Gillam, the Champions, will appear.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week, Prices—15, 25, 35, 50c. THE BLACK CROOK. Next week—ARIZONA JOE.

NANA LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THIS MARVEL OF REALISTIC ART.
If you have not seen this great picture you owe it to yourself to visit 205 State-st. very soon. The exhibition will positively close on October 23. Hours a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

GUIDO IN OLD FORM.

THE GREAT RACE-HORSE WON AT HAWTHORNE IN A GALLOP.

The Odds Prevented Any "Killing" by Babb & Co., Who Botched Their Game in Placing the Horse—Horses Which Should Have Been Favorites Landed Their Races—Guido Was the Only Choice—Grey Duke, Elk Knight, Autumn Leaf, and Teutonic the Other Winners.

The more or less astute people who own Guido, who is as good as any racehorse in the Western country just now, have been waiting to get money for the winter with him for some days. The horse is fast and good enough to beat sprinters of the Oregon Eclipse class, but twice entered in the last ten days he has been excused and scratched in fear or trickiness. Yesterday he was against seven low-class selling platers of assorted ages, and with Jordan up won in a gallop and under a pull. The best odds against him were 1 to 3. They were liberal. If the appointed agents in the poolrooms of cities where Hawthorne race quotations are handled bet on him at those figures it took a lot of money to pay the winter expenses of Mr. Babb and his good horse. Guido's victory uncovered his quality and he will hardly start again this season unless at odds on in the betting. Babb & Co. could have done better by starting the son of Double Cross and Aurora in either of the races out of which he was declared. Bad judgment is the cause of more financial loss on the turf than the ills of which owners continually complain, bad riding and accident.

Guido, great horse in clumsy hands that he is, was the only winning favorite of the afternoon. The fields were sparse and of poor class, and the finishes open and without stir. The going was fairly fast. 5,000 people were out, and betting was as bad as the racing. It could not well be better.

None of the winners were outsiders. They and their riders and post prices were: Grey Duke (R. Jones), 8 to 1; Elk Knight (Bunn), 2½ to 1; Guido (Jordan), 1 to 4; Autumn Leaf (Irving), 4 to 1; and Teutonic (Slaughter), 8 to 5.

Some of the Winners Were at False Odds.

Grey Duke, Elk Knight, and Teutonic should have been favorites, but the handicappers, who make the odds and have spells of bad judgment and worse luck, labeled other animals, and the public and the talent followed the labels, lost their money, and enriched the ring. They deserved no less.

There were no startling reversals of form and but one or two bits of bad riding, with which the track daily shivers. The worst was shown by young Slaughter, who laid away so long with Forest King that when he made his drive he could not catch that jade, Autumn Leaf, who won and landed a good bet for her people. Most of the winnings on her, however, went back into the ring on Churchill Clark. Elk Knight, owned by Jockey Bunn's pretty wife, was a good thing touted all over the track. It came off, after the colt had been backed from 4 to 2½ to 1. Amboy's party lost heavily on him because Irving could not wait in front a bit.

A seven-furlong selling race started the common racing. The Soden party came to the idea that Bettie Prather was ripe and its money made her a 3 to 1 post favorite. Amboy was backed down from 6 to 3½ to 1. The Sunshine Stables' Grey Duke, 8 to 1 and less, spoiled the talents' game by catching Amboy at the eighth pole and winning with ease by two lengths, Bettie Prather second, two more lengths before Dolly Nobles, who was not tried with at the end, she a half length in front of Amboy, who died away to nothing at the end.

The handicap, scratched to pieces, was declared off and a 2-year-old five-furlong race substituted. Linda, who ran a strong second to Northwestern Thursday, was the favorite, backed down to even money. Hugh Penny took her away in front and lasted to the eighth pole, where Bunn brought his wife's colt, Elk Knight, up from third place and he won in a gallop by three lengths, Santamego, 20 to 1, a neck before the favorite.

Guido in good form and at 1 to 4 had a common gallop only to win the third race, a heavy-weight six furlongs affair. Off fourth he took the lead when he chose and won by a length and a half from Bismark, who beat Alturos by half a length. The horses finished one-two-three on the betting.

"Bishop" Poole's faint hearted Autumn Leaf played down from 6 to 4 to 1, landed the seven furlong selling race, fourth on the program. Off in front she opened a three lengths gap at once, and again left the field, headed by Forest King and Bankrupt, on the turn from the half, Slaughter and Jordan being misled by the idea that the Hurrah mare would come back to them. She did, but not soon enough to lose, and Irving hustled and held her together long enough to win by a length from Forest King, who beat Bankrupt half a length. Gladstone was fourth, six lengths away.

The last race, a selling event at a mile, was virtually a match between Churchill Clark, 6 to 5, and Teutonic, 8 to 5. Clark led all the way to the sixteenth pole, where Teutonic headed him and won in a drive by half a length, Tom Jones third, a length behind Churchill Clark. The summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Grey Duke, 105 (R. Jones), $800, 8 to 1, won; Bettie Prather, 105 (Kunze), $700, 3 to 1, second; Dolly Nobles, 94 (Knight), $400, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:31½. Amboy, 103 (Irving), 3½ to 1; Queen Isabella, 94 (Jordan), 20 to 1; Mary L., 99 (Tucker), 30 to 1; Rosewood, 99 (Street), 50 to 1; and Insolence, 103 (Slaughter), 50 to 1, ran unplaced. Highwayman, 94, was drawn.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Elk Knight, 113 pounds (Bunn), 2½ to 1, won; Santamego, 113 (Jordan), 20 to 1, second; Linda, 110 (Penny), evens, third. Time, 1:04. Maud, 110 (R. Jones), 6 to 1; Palomita, 110 (Hennessy), 50 to 1; Minnie Beach, 110 (Slaughter), 6 to 1, ran unplaced. Gazette, 113, was drawn.

Third race, purse $500, for all ages, weights fifteen pounds above scale, allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Guido, 117 pounds (Jordan), 1 to 4, won; Bismarck, 89 (Sloan), 5 to 1, second; Alturos, 112 (R. Jones), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Ella Duke, 86 (L. Soden), 20 to 1; San Pueblo, 109 (Hoggett), 15 to 1; Romair, 112 (J. Murphy), 30 to 1; Goto, 112 (Irving), 30 to 1, and Tall Bull, 117 (Knapp), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Autumn Leaf, 101 pounds (Irving), $600, 4 to 1, won; Forest King, 103 (Slaughter), $600, evens, second; Bankrupt, 103 (Jordan), $500, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Gladstone, 99 (McCormick), 20 to 1; Steinway, 108 (Monahan), 15 to 1; and Sonoma Boy, 97 (T. Sloan), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Zantippa, 94; Tamerlane, 103; and My Luck, 100, were drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Teutonic, 105 pounds (Slaughter) $1,000, 8 to 5, won; Churchill Clark, 107 (R. Jones) $800, 6 to 5, second; Tom Jones, 108 (Hoggett) $700, 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:43½. St. Albans, 103 (Regan) 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Saturday's Hawthorne Race Card.

Today's card of six races at Hawthorne is given below:

First race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances:

Manteil	105	Castanet	106
Azim Duke	105	Laura B.	104
Henry Young	111	Ella Duke	102
Bonetta	106	Moose	103
Snarley the Smuggler	102	Northwestern	115
Thane	100	Helen Wren	102
Virden	103	Jake Allen	103

Second race, one mile, for all ages, penalties and allowances:

Santa Anna	121	Chimes	107
Major Tom	107	Ormie	107
First Ward	94	Haydee	84
Ray S.	111	Zaldivar	95

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances:

Vanchuse	98	Abandon	100
Highwayman	92	Zorilla	94
Leocolus	92	Falerna	97
Rosewater	100	Robespierre	104
Borealis	107	Harry Askew	99
Tom Stevens	107	Josie M.	105

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances:

Gov. Adams	107	Lorenzo	116
Hoodlum	107	Bernardo	106
Sunshine Whisky	109	One Dime	107
Guido	114	Sam Sayre	107
Hart Wallace	107	San Gabriel	114
Chimes	107	Major Tom	107

Fifth race, one mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances:

Ben Ton	100	Billy Pinkerton	106
Steinway	109	Brown Idle	91
Johnny Greener	95	Speth	103
Chapman	109		

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances:

Lonnie B.	98	Horace Leland	99
Ivanhoe	109	McMurtry	103
Lockport	99	Brown Idle	92
Viceroy	101	Fan King	105
Rosemont	103	Dixie	99

LEXINGTON'S GREAT SPEED DAY.

Geneva, Alix, and Directum All Win Extra Fast Harness Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—This was the ninth and last day of the Kentucky trotting breeders' meeting. Not a drop of rain has fallen during the meeting. The weather has been, barring the first few days, like summer. The attendance was fairly good and the sport unusually so. Of the nine heats trotted today the slowest time was 2:20½.

The unfinished Johnston Stake from yesterday was won by Geneva, who took the deciding heat in 2:16¼.

The special stake for 5-year-olds and under was won in straight heats by an outsider, Alix, a 4-year-old filly by Patronage, the horse that sold at auction here last winter for $28,000. She trotted the fastest race any 4-year-old ever won in this State, and lowered her record to 2:12¼.

The 3-year-old race went to the favorite, Directum, in straight heats, he lowering his record to 2:13¾ and beating the good colt Czar and the two promising fillies Belleflower and Sabina. He is one of the most remarkable 3-year-olds out this year, and good judges believe he can trot in 2:10 before the season closes. The 2:27 class was not finished, Lee Russell taking the first two heats, Andy Cutter the third, and Sternburg the fourth. It will be decided tomorrow, when the great 2-year-old Champion Arion will go to beat his record.

The brown mare Nettie B., 5 years old, by Ansel, dam by Gen. Benton, piloted by Fred Marvin, got a record of 2:20½. She belongs to Capt. J. D. Yarrington of this city. Mme. Marantette rode Filemaker and jumped a seven-foot hurdle, while her pony Jupiter, ridden by Johnnie Taylor, broke the world's record for a horse of his size by clearing five feet, six and a quarter inches. Joe Taylor drove his 2-year-old colt Americus, by Onward, dam by Dictator, an exhibition mile in 2:15½.

The summary follows:

Johnson Stake, trotting, value $2,500:

Geneva, ch. h., by Leland (G. Starr)	1 1 4 1
Dan Cupid, b. c., by Barney Wilkes (Hutchings)	2 4 1 2
Dirego, br. h. (Splan)	3 2 2 4
Bannermark (Camden)	5 3 3 5
Broomal, br. c. (Vogle and Goldsmith)	4 5 5 3

Time—2:19; 2:19; 2:18¾; 2:16¼.

Special Stake, trotting for 5-year-olds and under, value $500:

Alix, b. f., by Patronage (J. C. Curry)	1 1 1
Florida, blk. m. (Kenney)	4 3 2
Constantine, b. h. (Hickok)	2 4 3
Belle Archer, b. m. (McCoy)	3 2 4
Grattan, blk. h. (Walker)	5 5 5

Time—2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:13.

Kentucky Stake, 3-year-old, trotting, stake value $2,500:

Directum, blk. c., by Director (Kelley)	1 1
Belleflower, br. f. (Marvine)	4 2
Czar, ch. c. (Dick Wilson)	2 4
Sabina, b. f. (Goldsmith)	3 3

Time—2:13¾; 2:14.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Lee Russell, b. h., by Lord Russell (F. Starr)	1 1 2 4
Andy Cutter, gr. h., by Cyclone (Davis)	3 2 1 2
Sternberg, blk. h., by Wilkes Boy (M. Bowerman)	7 3 3 1
Waco, b. h. (Brown)	6 5 5 6
Koaline, b. m. (Lewis)	2 4 4 3
Carilla, b. m. (Caton)	4 7 6 5
May Morgan, b. m. (Bonar)	8 6 dis.
Happy Promise, b. c. (Casell)	5 dis.

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:20.

To beat 2:30—Mary Brown, b. m., by Egbert, 2:29¼; Nettie B., br. m., by Ansel, 2:20½.

FAST TROTTING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Rebus, Monroe Wilkes, and Altogether Win the Races That Were Finished.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The racing at the Philadelphia Driving Park today was eventful. Rebus in the 2:18 pacing class which was carried over from yesterday gave the talent a surprise by winning the deciding heat and race. Puritan was second and Saladin third. The time in the two heats trotted today was 2:14½, 2:17.

Monroe Wilkes proved the steadiest in the deciding heat in the 2:24 trotting class, which was also carried over, and won, with Archie B. second. The seventh heat was declared no heat because nearly all the horses ran.

In the 2:27 trotting class Gordon was selected as favorite, but owing to lameness finished last in three heats. Altogether winning in straight heats and making a new record.

The first division of the 2:27 class was unfinished on account of darkness, Kitty Frazier, the favorite, winning two heats, and Florilla, a rank outsider, one. The summary:

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500:

Monroe Wilkes, b. g., by Bartholomew Wilkes (Pettit)	8 1 1 8 3 0 1
Archie B., ch. g. (Carpenter)	1 2 14 1 2 0 2
Victor B., blk. s. (Kelly)	5 14 5 4 1 0 4
Nevarro, b. s. (Trout)	9 5 7 9 4 0 3
Quenchy, b. s. (Dodge)	12 9 8 7 7 0 5
Ella E., gr. m. (Weeks)	15 16 13 12 6 0 6
Ruby, b. m. (Yearance)	10 8 6 3 8 0 dr
Col. Walker, b. g. (Reamer)	7 6 3 2 9 0 ds
Trotwood, b. s. (Cook)	2 4 2 6 5 dr
Belle Trint, g. m. (Barngrove)	3 15 16 5 10 dr
Judge G., ch. s. (Bowne)	6 4 3 11 dr
Brother G., br. s. (S. Quinton)	17 10 9 10 dr
Cohanzy Boy, b. g. (Bean)	13 11 10 13 dr
Lady Douglas, b. m. (Arnold)	11 12 11 14 dr
Buckskin Dick, b. g. (Wiel)	16 13 15 15 dr
Fall Prince, b. g. (Cleveland)	4 7 12 dr
Falkland, b. s. (Grady)	14 dr

Time—2:22¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:20¼; 2:20¾; no heat; 2:22.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $500, first division (unfinished):

Kittie Frazier, br. m., by Peacemaker (Camp)	1 1 2
Florilla, ch. m. (Hilsinger)	4 3 1
Daisy C., b. m. (Trout)	5 2 3
Willis A., b. g. (Dodge)	3 7 8
Ben S., b. g. (Clark)	7 4 5
Wap, blk. g. (Gibbs)	9 8 4
Cyclin Jr., b. g. (Myers)	8 5 7
Sid, blk. g. (Meridith)	6 6 6
Carlos, ch. g. (Adonge)	2 9 dr

Time—2:24¼; 2:23; 2:24½.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $500:

Altogether, g. g., by Hamlin's Almont Jr. (Bayne)	1 1 1
Exarch, ch. g. (French)	2 2 6
H. Clay, ch. g. (Redmond)	6 4 2
Octagon, b. g. (Clark)	3 5 3
Pedlar, br. s. (Grady)	4 3 4
Prince Eugene, b. s. (Bowne)	5 6 5
Gordon, b. g. (Noble)	7 7 dis

Time—2:21¼; 2:23; 2:25.

TROTTERS GO FAST AT MEXICO, MO.

Nina Medium, Nathalie McCormick, and Maxey McGregor the Winners.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The races were again well attended today. Nina Medium won the unfinished 2:18 trot. Dandy Jim, who had two heats, was distanced. J. W. Tedford was second. The summary follows:

3:00 class, trotting—

Nahalie McCormick	1 1 1
Patenter	3 2 2
Rutic Maid	2 3 3

Time—2:28, 2:29½, 2:27¾.

2:37 class, trotting—

Maxey McGregor	1 2 1 3 1
Frank H.	3 1 2 1 6 7
Hambrino Pilot	4 4 5 1 5 5
Dr. H.	7 7 6 2 2
Stanford	2 3 3 4 4
Von R.	6 5 4 5 3
Counseletta	8 8 8 7 6

Time—2:31, 2:32½, 2:30¼, 2:29, 2:28¾.

2:30 class, trotting—Unfinished.

Emolita	3 1 1
Dan Backman	1 4 3
Nestwood	2 2 2
Hathaway	5 3 4
Laura B.	6 5 5
Helen H.	7 6 6
Winston	4 7 dis

Time—2:22½; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

Comet Medium reduced his mark to 2:30. Irene to 2:16¾, and Alturas, pacer, to 2:12½.

Close of the Mystic Park Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—Today was the last of the Mystic Park meeting. The 2:20 pacing race, uncompleted yesterday, was finished in two heats, Bayard Wilkes taking the last one and the race. His time was 2:15, the fastest of the race. Henry H. took second money, Sterling third.

The summaries:

2:21 class, trotting, purse $500:

Maggie T.	3 1 1 1
Longford	1 2 3 3
Faisoon Jr.	2 3 2 2
Minnie L.	4 4 4 4

Time—2:22¾; 2:22¾; 2:20¾.

2:34 class, trotting, purse $500, unfinished:

Queen Mab	3 1 1 3 6 4
Nega	9 3 3 2 1 1
Nellie D.	2 2 6 1 3 2
Joseph R.	1 5 5 6 7 3
Narragansett	8 4 4 4 2 ro
Walter A.	4 6 2 7 4 ro
Matchwood	7 7 7 5 5 ro
Harry M.	5 8 dr
Col. Massur	6 dis

Time—2:28¾; 2:24¼; 2:25¾; 2:27; 2:25; 2:26¾.

HARNESS RACES ON WESTERN TRACKS

Trotters and Pacers Fight Out Races on the Courses of Four States.

Waukegan, Ill.—The driving club closed a successful meeting with an extra day when the 2:50 class trot was completed. E. F. Cregier's Fred C. won the third heat and the race in 2:44¼. Lady Ford second, Josephine B. third. Fred won each of the three races he started in this week in straight heats. A half mile running race between Hattie D. and young Sampson was won by the former in 54¼ seconds. The track records for running, trotting, and pacing were all lowered.

Anderson, Ind.—This was the closing day of the first meeting of the Driving Park Association. The race results follow:

Free-for-all class, trotting, purse $600—Magnolia won, George St. Clair second, Jack Shepherd third. Best time, 2:15¾.

2:40 class, trotting, purse $600—Pearl Winship won, Billy Thomas second, Coon Hollow third. Best time, 2:23¼.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $600—Red Heart won, William E. second, Belle Medium third. Best time, 2:17¾.

Alpine went against his record of 2:33 and lowered it to 2:30. Day Star, 2:18¼, now has a record of 2:17.

Independence showed 2:43½ to 2:39¼. American Boy, yearling, paced a half in 1:32. There is racing by gaslight tomorrow night.

Bourbon, Ind.—The result of today's races are as follows: Free for all, pacing—Billy the Kid won, Tom Smeltzer, second. Time, 2:21.

Special class, trotting and pacing—Josie A. won, Nellie second, Don Aristus third. Time, 2:31¼.

Running, half mile—Jordan won, Queen of the West second, Sorrel Dan third. Time, .52¼.

Vincennes, Ind.—The results of the races at the County Fair today follow:

Free-for-all pacing, purse $500—Kissels Dallas won, Gypsy Girl second, Mike third; best time 2:19.

Special class pacing, purse $200—Jessie M. won, Little Harry second, Rocktown third; best time 2:29.

Half-mile and repeat, running—Cyclone won, Pastime second, Band Boy third; time :48.

Toledo, O.—Excellent weather, a fast track and large attendance were the features of the Toledo Exposition Fall Meeting today. The events were:

Special race, purse $250—Paul M. won; Elick, second; Little Joker, third. Best time, 2:25¼.

Two-year-old, purse $75—Coraline won; Red Flame Jr., second. Best time, 2:41¾.

2:45 class, trotting, purse $200—Boston won in three straight heats; Perline, second; Atlantic Belle third. Best time, 2:38¾.

2:40 class, pacing, purse $200—Tommy B. won; Johnnie Miller, second; Pacific Slope, third. Best time, 2:35¼.

Tipton, Ia.—Today's trotting results were: 2:29 class, trotting and pacing, purse $250—Don Payne won, Miner second, Josie Bay third. Best time, 2:25½.

Free-for-all, pacing, purse $400—Almont Bashaw won, Lulu G. second, Prairie R. third, L. C. Lee fourth. Best time, 2:19.

Independence, Ia.—The local races were postponed on account of rain.

Local Turf Notes.

Sure enough the contract for an electric light and steam heating plant for Hawthorne has been awarded to a local firm and late racing may be expected.

Ed Corrigan and his lawyers now talk of applying to the New York courts to annul the charter of the Coney Island Jockey club for its action in the Huron case.

"Kendal Stable" Chris Smith bets more money in a calm way than anyone ever seen on a local track. From $5,000 to $6,000 a day is his usual play. He bet that amount in the foreign book at Hawthorne yesterday, and stopped a few hundreds winner on his last plays, Sonora at Morris Park, and White Wings, place, at Gloucester.

In the fourth Hawthorne race Little McCormack, a noisy light-weight, was on Gladstone, and ran Monahan, on Steinway, into the rails, and scraped his foot. After the race Monahan struck and kicked the boy, and was fined $50 for his act. The judges called Slaughter to the stand as a witness of the jostle, and many thought he was being reprimanded for his poor judgment in laying away on Forest King, by which Autumn Leaf won.

Don Williams and "Lucky" Baldwin's racehorses will start for San Francisco Sunday. If Jockey Morris can get his release from his Eastern contract, which runs to Dec. 1, he will ride for the stable at the San Francisco meeting. George Miller is also likely to ride his horses. Trainer Williams will try out thirteen yearlings, now in California, upon his arrival. Five are by Emperor of Norfolk, four by Cheviot, and the others by Rutherford and Gano.

QUEENIE'S GOOD RACE.

ED CORRIGAN'S CAST-OFF NEARLY BEATS STRATHMEATH.

The Derby Winner of 1891 Had to Stretch His Neck to Win the County Club Handicap—Westerners Win Heavily on Rival and Young Arion—McDonald and Corbett Make a Killing with Vardee—St. Felix and Sonora Were the Other Morris Park Winners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Strathmeath had a narrow escape from defeat in the Country Club Handicap at Morris Park today, for had there been a slightly stronger boy than the midget Reiffe on Ed Wishard's filly, Queenie Trowbridge, she could scarcely have lost. As it was she gave Strathmeath one of the hardest races of his life, and it was all he could do to win by a neck. There were only four starters, Strathmeath being a strong favorite at 4 to 5, with Montana, Equity, and Queenie Trowbridge each quoted in the order named. Equity and Queenie Trowbridge raced head and head until they had straightened out in the homestretch, when Strathmeath joined them. Equity soon gave way to Montana, but he did not last very long and left Strathmeath and Queenie to have it out between them. It was nip and tuck to the end, and it was not until the last jumps that "Maj." Covington forced Strathmeath to the front and landed him winner by a neck. Queenie Trowbridge beat Montana three lengths for the place.

Most of the bookmakers laid up against Rival in the opening handicap at three-quarters of a mile, in spite of the fact that it was very well known that the Westerners liked her and proposed to bet on her. Thus they got as good as 6 and 7 to 1 for all of the money, the crowd playing Chesapeake, favorite at 2 to 1, and Nero, second choice at 3 to 1. Major Daly led off, but soon gave way to Rival, who took a commanding lead and never gave it up, winning easily by two lengths and a half. Correction took the place by three parts of a length from Dalsyrian, a rank outsider. Chesapeake and Nero were never in the hunt and finished far back in the ruck.

The five and a half furlongs sweepstakes for maiden 2-year-olds was a great betting race in which the Carmen colt, the Bertha B. filly, Young Arion, and May Lose were all very heavily backed. The unnamed colt and filly finally closed equal favorites at 2 to 1 each with the filly the more widely played. Ingot, a 100 to 1 shot, led at a fast pace for half a mile and then gave way to the Carmen colt, who was joined by Young Arion in the last furlong. With a little shaking up Young Arion drew away and won handily by a length and a half. The Carmen colt was second, two lengths in front of May Lose. The Bertha B. filly was a close fourth. Young Arion, who closed at 4 to 1, won a lot of money for George Wheelock, who bet on him all over the ring.

All the good people were on St. Felix in the mile race for 3-year-olds, and he went to the post a red-hot favorite at even money. The Iron Master and Silver Fox had a slight backing from the public. St. Felix never left the issue in doubt, for he galloped away from his opponents at the fall of the flag, and, never letting any of them near him, won, pulling up, by a length. A furlong from home the Iron Master looked sure to get the place, but Silver Fox challenged him in the last fifty yards and beat him out by a length.

Bookmakers Jack McDonald and Mattie Corbett gave the ring a sharp touching up in the seven-furlong selling race, in which they backed Vardee for thousands of dollars, making him equal favorite with Mr. Sass at 3 to 1 each at the close. A smart portion of the talent bet heavily on old Prather, but he ran as if he was not quite fit and was never dangerous. Balance led, with Vardee second for five furlongs, when Vardee took charge of affairs and, holding his own to the end, won handily enough by a length. Mr. Sass was second, two and one-half lengths in front of Lyceum.

The five and one-half furlong sweepstakes for horses that had not won this year produced a good contest and a rattling finish. Pierre Lorillard's money made Addie favorite at 7 to 5, when the talent plumped on Sirocco at 13 to 5. Sonora beat them both after a hard drive. Grand Prix led for half a mile, when he resigned in favor of Addie, Sirocco, and Sonora. These three ran abreast to the finish, Sonora winning by a head from Sirocco, who was the same distance in front of Addie. Thus of six favorites three rewarded their backers. Bergen had the riding honors, guiding two of the winners to victory.

Summary of the Races.

First race, a handicap for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Rival, 110 pounds (Doggett), 7 to 1, won; Correction, 121 (Taral), 6 to 1, second; Dalsyrian, 98 (A. Covington), 15 to 1, third. Maj. Daly, 108 (Bergen), 5 to 1; Piccolo, 106 (Blake), 50 to 1; Chesapeake, 124 (W. Midgley), 2 to 1; Speculation, 106 (Sims), 12 to 1; Nero, 118 (McCafferty), 3 to 1; and Bopeep, 92 (Reiffe), 100 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:10.

Second race, for maiden 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Young Arion, 118 pounds (Bergen), 4 to 1, won; Carmen colt, 118 (Doggett), 2 to 1, second; May Lose, 115 (Sims), 7 to 1, third. Bertha B. filly, 115 (A. Covington), 2 to 1; Clara colt, 118 (W. Midgley), 10 to 1; Ingot, 118 (Lambley), 100 to 1; Pearl Top, 118 (Taral), 20 to 1; Bonnie Dundee, 118 (M. Bergen), 30 to 1; Eph, 118 (Blake), 100 to 1; and Third Cousin filly, 115 (Barbee), 100 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:05½.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, weights 10 pounds below the scale, penalties, one mile—St. Felix, 112 pounds (Blake), even, won; Silver Fox, 112 (Doggett), 4 to 1, second; The Ironmaster, 113 (Taral), 2½ to 1, third. Lady Superior, 109 (Bergen), 15 to 1; Falero, 112 (M. Bergen), 7 to 1; and Strephon, 112 (Penn), 40 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:41¼.

Fourth race, the Country Club Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a furlong—Strathmeath, 122 (A. Covington), 4 to 5, won; Queenie Trowbridge, 100 (Reiffe), 7 to 1, second; Montana, 116 (Taral), 3 to 1, third. Equity, 100 (W. Midgley), 5 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:54.

Fifth race, for all ages, weights 20 pounds above the scale, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Vardee, 108 pounds (Sims), 3 to 1, won; Mr. Sass, 112 (Taral), 3 to 1, second; Lyceum, 112 (Penn), 4 to 1, third. Balance, 95 (W. Midgley), 15 to 1; Tar and Tartar, 88 (G. Evens), 15 to 1; Prather, 108 (Doggett), 4 to 1; Silver Prince, 102 (Blake), 30 to 1; Miss Fisher, 88 (Cox), 40 to 1; and Roquefort, 112 (Lambley), 20 to 1 ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:27¾.

Sixth race, for all ages, weights seven pounds below the scale, maiden allowances, five and a half furlongs—Sonora, 107 pounds (Bergen), 3½ to 1, won; Sirocco, 115 (Taral), 13 to 5, second; Addie, 107 (Sims), 7 to 5, third. Grand Prix, 110 (Doggett), 4½ to 1; Pansy, 89 (Keefe), 100 to 1; Missoula, 89 (Yancey), 20 to 1; Anna B., 107 (Penn), 20 to 1; and Gaiety, 92 (Noble), 100 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:05.

Saturday's Morris Park Program.

First race, a welterweight handicap for all ages, five furlongs—Stonenell, 140 pounds; Tormentor, 130; Aloha, 130; Wah Jim, 118; Sir Matthew, 115; Volunteer II., 115; Steve Estes, 113; Lizetta, 112; Addie, 111; Alcalde, 110.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Marshall, 106 pounds; Johnetta, 100; Extra, 98; Liselg, 95; May Lose, 95; Bopeep, 95; Missoula, 85; Industry, 85.

Third race, a handicap for all ages, one mile—Sleipner, 126 pounds; Lowlander, 120; Nero, 113; Kildeer, 112; Adelbert, 110; St. Felix, 109; Rosa H., 108; Aloha, 108; Rex, 105; Silver Fox, 103; Fidelio, 103; Gloaming, 90.

Fourth race, the White Plains Handicap, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Helen Nichols, 126 pounds; Ajax, 116; Hugh Penny, 110; Gov. Foraker, 109; Comanche, 109; Roche, 108; Grace Brown, 106; Wormser, 106; Eagle Bird, 102; Young Arion, 98; Liselg, 98; Millie filly, 95; Clio colt, 93. Liselg doubtful.

Fifth race, the Pelham Bay Handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile and a quarter—Kilkenny, 104 pounds; Candelabra, 103; Julien, 102; Charade, 100; St. Felix, 97; Pickpocket, 95; Sir Matthew, 95.

Sixth race, for all ages, winning penalties and selling allowances; heats of three-quarters of a mile—Arab, 108 pounds; Roquefort, 104; Helen Rose, 102; Mr. Sass, 98.

Louisville Pooling on Morris Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Pools on Morris Park races sold tonight as follows:

First race—Sir Matthew, $8; Tormentor, Aloha, $20 each; Wah Jim, $8; Stonenell, $25; field, $8.

Second race—Liselg, $10; Extra, May Lose, $15 each; Marshall, $20; Massoula, Bopeep, Johnetta, Industry, $5 each.

Third race—Silver Fox, $5; Rosa H., Gloaming, $10 each; St. Felix, $15; Kildeer, $10; Fidelio, Adalbert, $5 each; Aloha, Nero, $10 each; Rex, Lowlander, $5 each; Sleipner, $20.

Fourth race—Grace Brown, Mile filly, Clio colt, $5 each; Young Arion, $15; Wormser, Comanche, Roche, Gov. Foraker, $5 each; Helen Nichols, $25; Hugh Penny, $15; Liselg, $5; Ajax, $15; Eagle Bird, $10.

Fifth race—St. Felix, $10; Charade, $5; Candelabra, $15; Pickpocket, $5; Sir Matthew, $25; Kilkenny, $5; Julien, $15.

Sixth race—Helen Rose, $15; Mr. Sass, $20; Roquefort, $5; Arab, $25.

FIRST AND SECOND CHOICES WON.

The Outsiders Took No Share of the East St. Louis Money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Favorites and second choices captured all the purses at East St. Louis this afternoon. The weather was delightful and attendance large.

Minerva, at odds on, won the first race all the way and Templemore, an equally strong favorite in the second, won by a neck after a terrific drive with Virgin.

Credo, at 2½ to 1, defeated Lumberman, the top choice in the third race, by half a length. Jennie Harding was played all over the ring at even money to win the handicap, and shaking off Avon d'Or in the stretch got the verdict by a length. Bob Wade and Harry Warren divided the honors in the betting on the fifth and the latter won by a head in the most exciting finish of the day.

The summary follows:

First race, selling, for maidens, five furlongs—Minerva, 106 pounds (Mooney), 3 to 5, won; Bright Star, 97 (Davis), 4 to 1, second; Stella B., 90 (Steppe), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Templemore, 118 pounds (Gorman), 3 to 5, won; Virgin 110 (Fitzmorris), 2 to 1, second; Miami, 106 (Nalling), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:22.

Third race, for 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Credo, 97 pounds (Arnold), 2½ to 1, won; Lumberman, 106 (Mooney), 4 to 5, second; Red Banner, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Jennie Harding, 114 pounds (Grace), 4 to 5, won; Avon D'Or, 96 (De Steppe), 10 to 1, second; Protenial, 107 (Fitzmorris), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:01.

Fifth race, purse, for all ages, half a mile—Harry Warren, 125 pounds (J. Monohan), 8 to 5, won; Bob Wade, 125 (W. Harris), 4 to 5, second; Senator Morrell, 115 (Morgan), 30 to 1, third. Time, :48½.

East St. Louis entries for Saturday are:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Bill Nye, 105 pounds; Dakota, 105; Mountain Belle, 102; Dick Scott, 105; Steve Jerome, 105; Voltaire, 105; Frank Phillips, 105; Irroy, 105; Sparling, 105; Venture, 105.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Kiro, 106 pounds; Irene H., 91 pounds; Annie Clark, 91; Pebble Rock, 86; Lulu May, 87; Cæsar, 104; Envy, 91; Swamp Fox, 82; May Blossom, 87; Liberty Bell, 90.

Third race, Owner's Handicap, seven furlongs—Miss Gilky, 90 pounds; Edgar Johnson, 90; Sewanee, 90; Warren Leland, 90; Zoolein, 90; Oklahoma, 90; Piccalilli, 90; Portuguese, 90.

Fourth race, free handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Piccalilli, 80 pounds; Jack White, 94; Templemore, 103; Jennie Harding, 113; St. Mark, 103; San Saba, 91; Flo Shanks, 104; Buckhound, 101.

Fifth race, purse, one mile—Tom Finley, 112 pounds; Filmore, 112; Prettiwit, 109; Annie Clark, 102; Midway, 103; Mean Enough, 112; Lancaster, 112; Spectator, 102; Rookery, 103; Upward, 103.

Sixth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Little Midget, 102; Mike Conroy, 105; Bob Francis, 105; Eddie R., 105; Dick Delaney, 105; Reve d'Or, 102; Gov. Wheeler, 105; Franco, 105; Carter B. II., 102; Crit Davis, 105.

ONLY A SINGLE OUTSIDER WON.

Form Players Have the Best of the Shift at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Three favorites, two second choices, and one outsider were the order of winners at Gloucester today.

The summary follows:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Hawkeye 106 pounds (C. Jones), 5 to 2, won; Green Bay, 101 (Ham), 10 to 1, second; Battle Cry, 106 (Merrick), 4 to 1, third. Time, :57.

Second race, five furlongs—Neodamia, 87 (Ham), even, won; Lavena C., 99 (Yetter), 4 to 1, second; Clinkum Bell, 90 (E. Tribe), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Leveller, 107 pounds (Merreck), 8 to 5, won; Chartreuse, 104 (McDonald), 5 to 2, second; St. Patrick, 102 (W. Morris), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¾.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Allan Archer, 101 pounds (F. Doane), 3 to 1, won; Sand Stone, 101 (E. Tribe), evens, second; Lonely, 110 (Ross), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:51.

Fifth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—White Wings, 103 pounds (Merrill), 6 to 1, won; Casanova, 103 (J. Bergen), 4 to 5, second; Arthur Davis, 110 (Lynch), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼.

Sixth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Montreal, 102 pounds (F. Doane), 5 to 1, won; Mayor B., 97 (Jennings), 20 to 1, second; Slumber, 103 (Hollis), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾.

The Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Cloverdale, 122 pounds; Battle Cry, 122; Heathen, 122; Keystone, 122; Shakspeare, 122; Kismet, 122; Kilkenny, 122; Piedmont, 122; Coriolanus, 122; Ecstacy, 119; Rumson, 117; Vulpina, 114; Vibration, 114; Edith Van, 114; Hettie, 114.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, 2-year-olds—Rear Guard, 106 pounds; Levena C., 106; Herndon, 103; Sister Louise gelding, 100; Rochelle, 97; Clinkum Bell, 94; West Side, 94; Wilson Taylor, 96; Emma Mac, 91; Minden, 89.

Third race, five furlongs—April Fool, 114 pounds; Little Phil, 119; D'Ovier, 106; Blazeaway, 105; Silence, 103; Bob Arthur, 102; Extra, 102; Poor Jonathan, 101; I. O. U., 101; Genevieve, 99; Queen d'Or, 94.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Pagan, 115 pounds; Logan, 108; Luray, 101; Belisarius, 100; Mohican, 93.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Salvina, 110 pounds; Addie B., 107; Jack Star, 102; Jack of Diamonds, 102; Surplus, 102; Samaritan, 102.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Blackthorn, 112 pounds; Emblem, 107; Dalesman, 107; Telephone, 102; Little Willie, 102; Jamestown, 102; Forrest, 102; Bobby Cainon, 102; Florimor, 102; Goldstep, 99; Minnora, 99.

LEXINGTON ENTRIES AND POOLS.

Promising Outlook for the Eleven Days' Meeting There.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The fall running meeting lasting eleven days begins tomorrow. The prospects are good, and there are plenty of horses at the track to afford good sport.

The opening is an attractive one. There has been no rain here for some time and the track is deep in dust. There will be no such boom and no such attendance as during the trotting meeting. It is said twelve bookmakers will lay the odds. Ferguson will hold the flag. There are no stakes to be run off.

Entries for Saturday are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Bennett Young, 112 pounds; Cyclone, 103; Lucy Clark, 100; Joe Swift, 103; Diana, 105; Tee Mike, 106; Gen. Miles, 108; Doc Wick, 108; Clementine, 109; Critic, 118; Cyman, 110; Sir Charles, 110; Secret, 110; Reputation, 110; Virgie Johnson, 112; Col. Clay, 112; Salvation, 113.

Second race, 2-year-olds, maidens, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Hallvo, 108 pounds; Denesetta, 108; Confidence, 108; Bennie Lass, 108; Florist, 108; Katie Putnam, 108; Lizzie Webb, 108; Perhaps, 108; Miss Herndon, 108; Golden Hopes, 108; Destroy, 108; Olga, 108; Rose Leaf, 108; Leoria, 108; Adoria, 108; Amaltha, 108; Velox, 111; Cannon, 111, Recherche, 111; Luke F., 111; Quindora King, 111.

Third race, one mile—Beautiful Bells, 79 pounds; Falstaff, 97; Calhoun, 98; Glee Boy, 98; Eugenia, 98; Filide, 105; Irish Chief, 108; Bob L., 112; W. H., 113; Senorita, 114.

Fourth, selling, one mile and fifty yards—War Plot, 97 pounds; Ella Shipman, 102; First Lap, 103; Calhoun, 105; Lake Breeze, 107; Anna, 107; Selena D., 108; Tenor, 111; Laura Doxey, 111.

Fifth race, selling, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Susie Kirwin, 93 pounds; Nellie Shaw, 95; Vida, 103; Clara Belle, 103; Belfast, 104; Poor Jonathan, 104; Interior, 106; Lady Moore, 109; Beatifice, 112; Too Quick, 115; Esanatus, 118.

The pools sold tonight as follows:

First race—Virgie Johnson, $25; Salvation, $22; Critic and Clementine, $9 each; field, $22.

No selling on second race.

Third race—Irish Chief, $20; Senorita, Falstaff, and Bob L., $10 each; Calhoun, $7; W. B., $6; field, $18.

Fourth race—Lake Breeze, $20; field, $20.

Fifth race—Evanetus, $25; Too Quick, $15; field, $13.

WASHINGTON PARK STAKE ENTRIES.

Eight Valuable Events for Next Year and 1894 Close Today.

Today eight of the Washington Park stakes close. Five are next year's events and three are fixtures for 1894.

The events for next season are the World's Fair, the Hyde Park, the Kenwood, and the Lakeside for 2-year-olds and the Drexel for 3-year-olds. The fixtures are the American Derby, the Queen Isabella, and the Sheridan Stakes, all for 3-year-olds, the Isabella being for fillies.

Secretary Brewster stated yesterday that his entries thus far had been most flattering, as over 300 had been received, a larger number than he had ever before had recorded on his books at a corresponding time.

As all entries bearing today's postmark will be accepted, it will be many days yet before all will be received.

San Francisco's Winter Meeting.

The program is out for the winter meeting at San Francisco, which opens Oct. 29 and continues four days each week up to Dec. 31.

The purses are all $500, while there is an overnight handicap on the card each day with from $600 to $1,000 added.

R. B. Milroy, No. 313 Bush street, San Francisco, is Secretary.

KITTY BAYARD BREAKS A RECORD.

Trotted Piqua's Half-Mile Track in 2:12 1-4—Sanger's Fast Cycling Mile.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 14.—Kitty Bayard in the free-for-all trot today at Piqua broke the world's record on a half-mile track. Time, 2:12¼.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—E. S. Johonnott of Solon Mills has sold the trotter Garnishee, by Prairie King, with a record of 2:22¼, to M. Hayes of Chicago for $1,500.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—E. D. Fulford, the crack Eastern trap shot, has challenged Jim Elliott, who holds the American Field cup, to shoot five races for the championship of the world. Elliott will accept the challenge. The match will probably take place at Pittsburg or Harrisburg, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Walter Sanger, the crack Milwaukee bicycle rider, who is daily practicing for the Washington Park races at Chicago, is credited with having made a mile on the National Park race track in 2:17 2-5. Today he was sent against his record of yesterday with a running horse hitched to a pneumatic sulky as a pace-maker. He reduced his record, but how much his trainers and timers refused to state.



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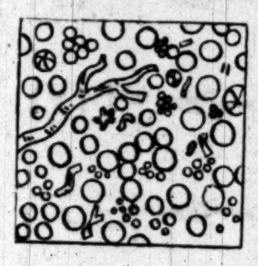
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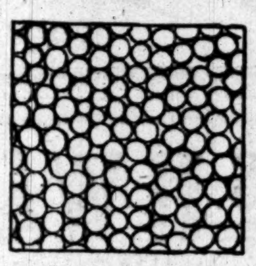
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SAVOY,

"The Newest and most magnificent Hotel in America."

LOCATED—

At the main entrance to Central Park, cor. 5th Ave. and 59th St., NEW YORK, one block from Elevated Railway Station.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Rooms singly or en suite. All modern improvements. American and European plans. Perfect Cuisine.

A NEW AND ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL,

5th Avenue and 59th St.,

NEW YORK.

BOYD DECKER, Manager.

RUSZTI ASSZU.
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The Most Effective Tonics.

Guaranteed Pure Hungarian Medicinal Wines.

Highly recommended by all medical authorities of America and Europe.

SAMUEL LENCK,

Oedenburg, Hungary. (*Established 1792.*)

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Liebig COMPANY'S

Extract of Beef

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY, FLAVOR AND WHOLESOMENESS,

Genuine only with Justus von Liebig's signature as shown: *J. v. Liebig.*

FACING THE CHOLERA.

Keep cool! The plague can't reach you if you do the right thing at the right time.

Cholera takes hold and runs its deadly career, only when the secretions are faulty and when the membranes of the stomach and bowels are diseased.

LOOK TO THE SECRETIONS.

See that they are healthy and perfect. Put the liver o natural work. This assures digestion and nutrition. Avoid unripe fruits and unwholesome meats. Cook everything, even water. Clean off the membranes of stomach and bowels at once, with

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

They carry away all disease germs and all poisonous matter. They assure perfectly healthy and natural secretions. They turn the liver to the account of digestion and nutrition, quickly, safely, thoroughly. Keep head cool, feet warm, skin clean.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Have been tested in many a Cholera epidemic. They do for the

STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS

Just what sanitary science says should be done with drains, closets, rooms, and the outer person. They clean and purify the inner house and put the alimentary channels in perfect order.

Avoid stimulants. Clear their effects out of the system at once with the MANDRAKE PILLS. Put the alimentary channels in order, and bid defiance to Cholera.

In Cholera epidemics, and all others involving the liver, stomach, and bowels, more cases of prevention and cure stand to the credit of Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills than to any other agency or remedy.

Notice to Contractors.

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF State, Indianapolis, Oct. 8, 1892.—Bids will be received at Room 42 Commerce Building, 12 and 14 Pacific-av., Chicago, Illinois, for the removal of the limestone ledge in the Kankakee River, near Momence, Ill., until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 20, 1892, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted and approved by the board of said work. Said plans and specifications are subject to examination at said Room 42 Commerce Building, 12 and 14 Pacific-av., Chicago, Ill., by any party or parties desiring to bid on said work. The contract will be let in accordance with the terms and stipulations of the acts authorizing said work, approved March 7, 1889, and March 6, 1891, and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 121 FRANKLIN-street, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15th, 1892.—Sealed proposals for extension of breakwater and for building 1,809 feet of the shore arm at Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., will be received at this office until 2 p. m. November 15th, 1892, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. MAJOR E. H. RUFFNER, Corps of Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 121 FRANKLIN-street, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15th, 1892.—Sealed proposals for hire of Dredge, Drill boat, Tug, Derrick-scow, and for excavation of Material in Niagara River, N. Y., will be received until 2 p. m. November 15th, 1892, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. MAJOR E. H. RUFFNER, Corps of Engineers.



DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture.

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Main Office and Only Factory, State-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. [The Owen Electric Belt Building]. Entrance on State-st. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock. Tel. 2766. New York Office, 826 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

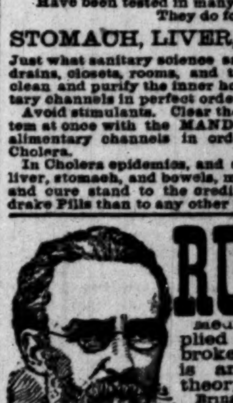
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In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work.

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO.

245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.



RUPTURE medicine externally applied for the cure of broken limbs or rupture is an old exploded theory. Bring your body to the factory office and secure an appliance perfectly adjusted by DR. PARKER, the most expert in America. Thirty years' experience. Manufacturers of trusses and appliances for the Government since 1872. Common Sense Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Opposite Masonic Temple.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out, it is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., Masonic Temple Building.

ARGUMENT IS CLOSED.

LAKE-FRONT CASES SUBMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Attorney-General Hunt Closes in Behalf of the State, Showing What Rights the City of Chicago Has in the Territory in Controversy—Mr. Jewett Makes Final Argument in Behalf of the Railroad—A Decision Expected About the Middle of November.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Arguments in the Lake-Front cases were concluded today before the United States Supreme Court, Attorney-General Hunt closing his remarks on behalf of the State of Illinois. He was followed by Mr. Jewett for the railroad company. It is the consensus of opinion among the lawyers engaged in this case that a decision may be expected by the middle of November or the first of December of the present year at the latest. Reason for this is said to be the fact that Associate Justice Harlan will be compelled to leave the United States for his new duties on the Bering Sea Commission, which meets at Paris in December, and that the case was advanced on the docket of the court so that a decision might be rendered before he left this country.

Attorney-General Hunt in his concluding remarks today said:

The right of the railroad company as a riparian owner, where it holds the fee to the land on the shore of the lake, has not been discussed in this brief. If any such right exists it cannot be disturbed.

It will be found from the record that, notwithstanding the railroad company made claim to these submerged lands for a period of many years before the commencement of this suit, all its improvements on the Lake-Front and practically all its expenditures thereon have been made with reference to its supposed riparian ownership, except such as have been made upon its right of way for the purpose of improving the same.

Long before the passage of the Lake-Front act it had become evident that the growing lake commerce of the City of Chicago would soon be unable to find accommodations in the river, and the creation of an outer harbor would become an early necessity, requiring the construction of docks, wharves, and piers along the border of the lake. This necessity had already been impressed upon Congress by the lumber, grain, and other great shipping interests of the Northwest and caused the passage by the House of Representatives of the resolution of Feb. 17, 1869, for a survey of the Port of Chicago with a view "to secure such additional and enlarged facilities as the necessities of commerce at that point deserve."

Movement Also in the Legislature.

Shortly before this, Jan. 13, 1869, Mr. Knickerbocker, a member of the House of Representatives, representing the City of Chicago in the General Assembly of the State, had introduced House bill No. 373, for "An act to enable the City of Chicago to enlarge its harbor and to grant and cede all rights, title, and interest of the State in and to certain lands lying on and adjacent to the shore of Lake Michigan on the eastern frontage of the City of Chicago." The movements for the improvement of the outer harbor in Congress and in the State Legislature were simultaneous, and it would seem the efforts of the railroad company to possess itself of the harbor were not long delayed.

The survey of the port contemplated by the Congressional resolution was made in 1869, and a plan adopted proposing to inclose an area of about 275 acres for an outer harbor. It will be seen by reference to the Lake-Front act that the area of the submerged lands, proposed to be ceded thereby to the railroad company, embraced something more than 1,000 acres, being more than three times the area of the outer harbor, and not only including all of said harbor, as contemplated by the Board of Engineers, but embracing all of the adjoining submerged lands which would in all probability be included in said harbor at any time in the future. It embraced an area several times larger than that of all the great merchandise docks along the Thames at London, three times as much as that included in the famous docks and basins at Liverpool, twice that of the Port of Marseilles, and much greater than the pier area along the whole water front of the City of New York; in short, more than the improved harbor facilities of any port in the world.

The arrivals and clearings at the port of Chicago exceed in number those of New York by about 50 per cent and nearly equal those of New York, Boston, and Baltimore combined. Chicago has nearly 25 per cent of the lake carrying trade, as compared with the arrivals and clearings at all leading ports of our great inland seas. Its tonnage in 1890 was represented by the figures 8,774,154. When we reflect that since the passage of the lake front act in 1869 the population of Chicago has increased about 1,000,000 souls, and the increase of commerce has kept pace therewith, we will readily admit that the cupidity of the railroad company did not surpass its foresight.

It is to divest all claim of private corporate ownership of the great harbor where this immense commerce floats and to restore it to the public, where it belongs and should remain always, that the State has instituted and presses this proceeding. While well known rules will govern the application of the legal principles involved the facts are without precedent in the records of legislative or judicial proceedings.

State Has Been Generous to the Company.

In pressing this proceeding there is naught of unfriendliness to the Illinois Central railroad company. As the records of this case show, the State has been generous to that corporation from the hour of its birth to an unexampled degree, and in the favor of the State it has been without a rival. Like all corporations, the primary purpose of its organization was the promotion of the public good. Its proper place is that of a servant, not a master of the people. Fed upon public bounty until its arm had grown strong, it had no right to ask for this grant, through which it would be enabled to place its powerful grasp upon the lake commerce of the Northwest, and thereby hold this great interest of the people in a measure at its mercy. In doing so it attempted to subordinate the primary purpose of its creation, the public good, to the secondary purpose, the emolument of the stockholders.

For the asserted grant for the submerged lands, not one dollar has ever been paid, nor was there any contemplation in the act that a dollar was to be paid to the State by the railroad company. It is true that provision was made that from the income arising from any improvements made upon these lands 7 per cent was to be paid into the State Treasury semi-annually, but this, it will be remembered, was in lieu of taxation, and constitutes no payment for the grant. It therefore cannot properly be said that any hardship will be imposed upon the railroad company by the action of the court in declaring that the so-called lake front act and the attempt therein to grant these lands to the railroad company never had any force as a law. The fact that the railroad company has the ability to improve the harbor and that it does not now appear that either the State of Illinois or the City of Chicago has attempted to make these improvements can have no weight in the consideration of this case.

This is a claim made by a corporation against the public, a claim involving largely increased corporate powers and a grant of public property of almost incalculable value, and this claim, we insist, must be made good by the company by showing a valid act granting to it what it claims. Unless this can be done with such affirmative force as to clearly show that the company is entitled to all it claims, it cannot succeed. Should its claim be sustained it has the exclusive right to construct docks, wharves, and piers and to make other improvements in the harbor of the City of Chicago, and its hold upon the commerce of the city is secured forever. It is unnecessary to say that a claim of this character should receive no favorable consideration in any court unless by the force of absolute, positive, unquestioned law.

Mr. Jewett Closes for the Railroad.

John N. Jewett then arose and began the closing argument in the cases, speaking in behalf of the claims of the railroad company. In opening Jewett sought to reduce the value of the grant in dispute. Nominally, he said, there were nearly 1,100 acres involved. Such a grant of land in the swamps about Chicago which by drainage could be made available for sixteen-story buildings would be imperial. But this grant was of land under water nine to thirty feet, and any improvements thereon must be of a special character, with large allowances for ships, etc., so that not more than one-half of it could be made into ground for a railroad. The cost of building piers and wharves out to the breakwater would be approximately $6,000,000, and it was questionable whether they would be worth that cost. Hence counsel were talking of an imperial grant that was almost worthless.

He then entered into a discussion of the history of the Illinois Central railroad and of its relations to the State. He asserted that the State owed more to the railroad company than the latter owed to the State. The act of 1869, he maintained, was not a grant of a mere right of way, but a vestment of title absolute and indefensible in the property in dispute that could not be taken away except on abandonment by the railroad company. Mr. Jewett took up the decree of the Circuit Court with respect to the water front adjoining the company's land between the Chicago River and Randolph street, and especially between Park row and Sixteenth street, which land it acquired long before the present controversy arose. The decree was, he said, an attempt to fix by judicial determination alone a limitation upon the company's right to construct wharves in the shallow waters of the lake in front of its own property. The rule insisted is that a riparian owner, in the absence of restrictive legislation, either State or national, has a right to connect the shore line with navigable waters for the benefit of itself and the public.

Erroneous Decree of the Lower Court.

He also insisted that the decree of the lower court was erroneous in declaring the City of Chicago to be the owner of the made-ground claimed by the Illinois Central Railroad company between Michigan avenue and Park row, with the sole right in the city to construct wharves thereon.

He spent considerable time in discussing technical objections raised by Attorney-General Hunt to the validity of the granting act owing to the informalities in its enactment. Mr. Jewett had not referred to these objections in his brief. The principal objection, that title was deceptive, he declared was ill-founded, for nobody was deceived by the title, and, moreover, the effect of the act would really be to increase the harbor facilities of Chicago. It would not be done by the city but by the railroad, and the city would get the benefit of it.

Mr. Jewett then went into a vital point in the merit of the case—viz.: whether or not the State had power to fix shore lines and grant riparian rights on the lake to the Illinois Central railroad. He asserted that nobody but the State had any right or interest in these submerged lands; that the public was not injured in any way by the grant; that the State had made an absolute grant in fee and not a mere right of way or license; and that the power to make the grant was vested in the State as the owner of the property.

In conclusion Jewett controverted the contention that the City of Chicago was the owner of the harbor and was bound to improve it and protect it from obstruction, and therefore had the duty and right of filing a bill to restrain the Illinois Central railroad company. He said all the State had done was to declare certain titles to ground held by the railroad to vest in the railroad company, and that what the latter would do with the property was not properly in question at the present time. In twenty-three years' time neither the City of Chicago nor the State of Illinois had ever spent a dollar on the outer harbor of Chicago, and, in his judgment, never would.

GERMAN INVENTOR'S PLANS LOST.

M. H. Holdorf Files a Protest Against the Fortification Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—M. H. Holdorf, a German inventor residing in Hamburg, has a grievance against the United States Fortification Board. Some time ago this inventor submitted drawings of a device for increasing the explosive force of shells to the Fortification Board in this city with a proposition to sell the same to the United States for $500,000. After investigation the board reported that the invention possessed no merit to justify the expenditure of such a sum. The inventor is now bewailing the loss of his papers. The board, following out its usual practice, refused to return them to him. Through the American Consul at Hamburg Holdorf has filed a protest against the action of the board. At the last meeting of the board this letter of protest was discussed and the decision reached to adhere to its former decision that the papers belonged to the confidential files of the board and could not be removed. The inventor, however, has been informed that copies of his drawings will be furnished if he desires them.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL MATTERS.

President Harrison Receives Friendly Greetings from Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—President Harrison has received many friendly greetings for America from the representatives of foreign countries. One was from the Governor of Madeira, who congratulated the people of the United States upon the success of this great republic. The Spanish Ambassador in London, in the name of many Anglo and Hispano American-Spaniards and representatives of nearly all the American nations who were assembled at a banquet, sent a cordial congratulation with expressions of deep sympathy for the welfare of the United States. President Cordero of Ecuador, the Prior of the Convent Laribada, Spain, the British Consular Corps at Pernambuco, the British Consul at Lisbon, the Geographical Society at Lisbon, the Municipal Council at Funchal, and other organizations and officials sent congratulatory messages, to all of which the President cordially replied.

Several Postmasters Reappointed.

Reappointments of Postmasters at offices which were raised from the fourth to the Presidential class Oct. 1, 1892, have been made as follows: John G. Pritchard, Bisbee, Ariz.; Henry E. Kingsland, Central Park, Ill.; Samuel S. Gray, Hamilton, Ill.; Lyna White, Belmond, Ia.; Nathaniel S. Lane, North St. Paul, Minn.; David P. Dobyns, Oregon, Mo.; Mary J. Cuniffe, Las Cruces, N. M.; Frederick C. Walther, Minto, N. D.; Lemuel P. Bissel, Louisville, O.; Robert H. Hayes, Lewisburg, Tenn.; James W. Lamphier, Omro, Wis.; Byron Fairbanks, West Bend, Wis.

Counterfeit Treasury Note in Chicago.

The Chief of the Secret Service division, Treasury Department, announces that a new counterfeit $5 silver certificate was put into circulation in Chicago Oct. 11. It has the new back and is of the series of 1891; check letter "C"; Rosecrans, Register; Nebeker, Treasurer. The paper is fair and is an imitation of the new distinctive distributed fiber paper used by the Government, the fiber being imitated in blue and pink ink by the use of a pen.

To Prosecute the Tennessee Assassins.

Attorney-General Miller has instructed the United States District Attorney for the middle district of Tennessee to vigorously prosecute the cases against the men implicated in the recent assassination of revenue officers near Flintville, Tenn.

LARGEST ATTENDANCE OF THE WEEK.

The Kirmess at Evanston a Big Success—Continued Monday and Tuesday.

The fifth performance of the kirmess at Evanston was given last night and the crowd was still larger than at any previous performance. The people began to gather an hour and a half before the time for dancing to commence. The doors were opened but fifteen minutes and then closed against all comers.

Owing to the hundreds of people who as yet have been unable to see the kirmess it will be continued next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

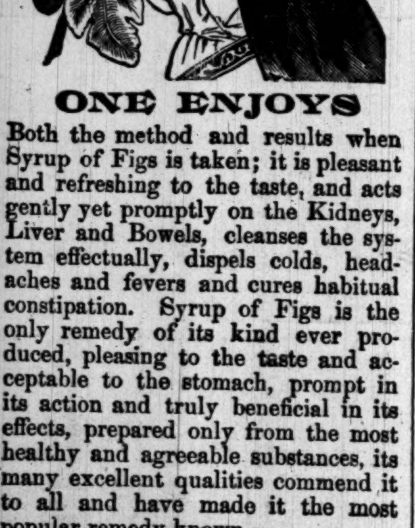
The booths have been very profitable, one of the six taking in $100 every evening thus far. No new dances were given last evening. The program as rendered was as follows:

Tableau, Song of America; Shadows and Thistles; Sailors' Hornpipe; Tyrolean Mountaineers; A Castanet Dance; Minuet de la Cour; Spanish Fandango; Japanese Dance; Hungarian Gypsy Dance, Queen Solo; Scotch Highland Dance; Black Crow Dance; Grand Procession.

Deposits of Iron Near Fort Dodge.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Rich deposits of iron ore have been discovered along the banks of the Des Moines River north of town. Several experts declare the ore is equal to the best found in the West. If this proves to be a fact the find will be developed and an extensive industry result.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

MANY Chicago men have been quick to recognize what we meant when we opened a great big additional store for the selling of the better class of Men's Furnishings without the big profits attached.

Here is more food for serious thought.

35c Men's Full Regular Made Black Cashmere ½ Hose (or $1 for three pairs.)

50c Men's wide open Puffs, Tecks, and 4-in-Hands. (In the newest fabrics.)

75c Men's Night Shirts, with newest trimmings. (The work will bear scrutiny.)

$1.00 Men's laund'r'd white Shirts, extra muslin, extra linen. (What a big $ worth.)

$1.00 Men's Chevrette, Saddle Seam Gloves, (Large buttons, new shades.)

$2.75 Men's Fancy Terry Cloth Bath Robes, (No use paying $5.00 for the same.)

Do you recognize the importance of this room to you?

JAS. H. WALKER & Co
WABASH AVE. & ADAMS ST.

FLAGS AND BUNTINGS

No advance in prices. Our stock was contracted for months ago.

Terra Cotta Buntings—25 and 36 in. wide—Chicago's Color, as approved by the World's Fair Committee.

Buntings—Red, White and Blue, solid colors, 24 in.
Tri-color, Stars all over, 24 in.
Tri-color, Stars on Blue, 24 in.
Red, White and Blue, 24 in.
Stars and Stripes, Stars all over, 24 in.
Standard Tri-color, Stars on Blue, 33 in.
Blue ground, White Stars, ¾ in.
Blue ground, Gold Stars, ¾ in.
Red ground, Gold Stars, ¾ in.
Red, White and Blue ground, Shield figure.

Flag Prints—One, two and four flags to the yard.
Flag Buntings—Containing flags in all designs.
Flags—Of all Nations. Large variety of mounted and unmounted—at from 1c to $40.00 each.
Silk Flags—Of the best quality—in all sizes—at fully 20 per cent less than quoted elsewhere.
Shields—In National and Municipal colors—various sizes.

FAST COLORS OUR SPECIALTY.

GET ESTIMATE ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

Present Prices Warrant Liberal Purchases for a Year's Supply.

THE EVERY-SATURDAY SALE

of fashionable furnishings. A recognized bargain event—famous for the prices—styles—qualities offered. To-morrow a splendid time to buy

DRUG SUNDRIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERWEAR, KID GLOVES. NECKWEAR, MILLINERY, LACES, SKIRTS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, & FANCY GOODS. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, LADIES' SUITS, SHOES, HOSIERY.

BOYS' CLOTHING SALE

209 Boys' Suits—worth from $10.50 to $15.00—and 97 Boys' Overcoats—worth $9.50 to $13.00—choice $8.80

—Another lot of Boys' stylish Suits worth from $5.50 to $8.00—choice Saturday only for $4.80

Sole Agents for the great P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S Perfection of fit KID GLOVES

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

"Fresh in his new apparel, proud and young."—Denham.

Boys' Clothing.

Saturday—day of all days.

How proud the little fellows feel in the good, stylish Smith, Gray & Co. clothing that Mandel Brothers have for them!

Boys up to 19 as well.

Girls' Clothing.

Saturday—day of all days.

If possible the little women are looked after even better than are the little men. The ready-to-wear girls' clothing has taken surprising hold on the mothers.



GEO. P. GORE & Co. AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 126 TO 132 MARKET ST. CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 22d.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR VISITING MERCHANTS.
TUESDAY—GREAT COMBINATION SALE of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, including Special Sale of Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, Leather Coats and Overcoats.

WEDNESDAY—BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS. Buyers of Footwear in Leather, Felt and Rubber will consult their best interests by attending this sale of 2,500 CASES REGULAR CUSTOM-MADE GOODS. ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Vases, Water and Wine Sets, Cutlery, Lamps, Burners, etc.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF RUBBERS ON TUESDAY, OCT. 25th, AT 10 A. M. 8,000 Cases of All Grades Rubber Boots and Shoes will be sold at Public Auction for the COMBINATION RUBBER FACTORIES. The Accumulated Surplus of the Best Factories in the country.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS MANAGER

ADVANCE NOTICE.
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, AT 10 A. M., At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago. The entire salvage of THE A. F. SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, INVENTORIED VALUE OVER $80,000. Consisting chiefly of 800 cases Peters, Winchester, and U. M. C. Loaded Shells. $8,000 worth of Crosscut Saws, 3,000 doz. Garden, Planters, and Cotton Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Rakes, Shovels, etc. $20,000 worth of Builders' and Machinists' Tools. $30,000 worth of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Brushes, etc., etc. $5,000 worth of Bear, Rat, and Mouse Traps. The condition of this stock is such as to warrant the attendance at sale of buyers for the finest trade, as 95 per cent of the entire stock is in original boxes and packages. Goods arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, FOLDING BEDS,
And General Household Goods. New and Second-hand Carpets, Cigars, Pictures, Bedding, Crockery, and General Merchandise. 5,000 rolls Wall Paper.

AUCTION SALE.
AT OUR ROOMS
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Chamber and Parlor Sets, Folding-Beds, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Stoves and Ranges, and all classes of Household Goods. Also SPECIAL SALE of 85 Bales new fine Comforters and 110 new Misfit Carpets, assorted sizes and makes, and 250 Persian Rugs, without reserve.
The West Side Auction House Co.,
209 and 211 West Madison-st.,

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
On Saturday, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at 349 S. Clark-st., Bar and Restaurant Fixtures, Fine Range, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Cutlery, &c., &c.
The West Side Auction House Co., Auctioneers.



The Outlook

Is good for any-one who takes a disease in hand promptly and consults the physicians of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. Delay is dangerous and needless in these days of medical progress. Particularly is this so when it is known that there is such a thorough medical and surgical institute as the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, where the service is not only the best, but every conceivable device, appliance, and apparatus, electrical and otherwise, are used for the successful treatment of patients. The charges, too, are in the reach of all, and the medicines, which are furnished without charge, are carefully and skillfully compounded. All nervous and chronic diseases are made a specialty. Sufferers who have failed to get relief elsewhere should carefully consider the advisability of taking treatment. Six thousand square feet of space, embracing the entire second floor, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., used in the treatment and care of patients. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE; SAFE DELIVERY or NO PAY.

QUONG YING LUNG CO.
Chinese and Japanese Bazaar,
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The Stamp of Superiority. EVERY GARMENT in the large stock embodies the guarantee of that extreme superiority, that has fixed the reputation of our fine clothing as the *best in America*.

Styles, Original and Exclusive. FAULTLESS STYLES.—For Fall '92 we show every garment that the fashion centres pronounce as proper form, besides a greater number, than ever, of the original and exclusive styles for which this house is noted.

Our original and exclusive styles of one season become prominent fashions the following year.

The Fabrics. THE FABRICS from which our "Superior" clothing is made are our own importations of the latest London and Paris weaves and effects.

An Advantage. OUR FASHIONABLE GARMENTS revolutionize the ideas of buyers, as they leave no room for disappointments. The wearer sees the perfect fitting garment as *it is* when made.

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MISSES' DRESS SHOE—Kid; cloth top; button; patent tip.—A stylish, good fitting dress boot; sizes 11 to 2.......... $2.50
LADIES' FINE KID BOOT—St. Louis square toe; button; patent tip—soft and flexible.......... $3.00
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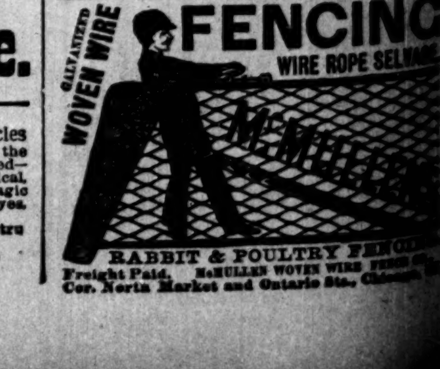
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Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TRAITOR ALTGELD.

Proof of His Treachery to John M. Palmer in 1891.

His Duplicity in the Great Senatorial Contest Exposed.

Bob Wilbanks' Underhanded Work to Kill Off the Regular Candidate.

The Ex-Judge Paid the Bills for the Dirty Work at Springfield.

He Tried to Use Morrison as the Scapegoat for His Perfidy.

But William Resented This and Procured an Affidavit from Wilbanks.

It Was Accompanied by One of Altgeld's Own Letters, Clearly Fixing the Guilt.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE DOCUMENT.

THE TRIBUNE this morning presents to its readers a chapter of the secret history of the great Senatorial contest of 1891 in this State.

The chapter reveals in a strong light the unbounded treachery, to call it by no harsher name, practiced by John P. Altgeld toward John M. Palmer, who was the regular nominee of the Democratic convention for Senator.

It likewise throws an important side light upon the causes that finally brought the so-called "Independents" to the support of Palmer after each of them had solemnly declared that under no circumstances would he vote for the Democratic nominee.

The methods which secured Palmer's election were comparatively well known immediately after that election took place. The part Altgeld had played was concealed at the time. His work was done with a "fine Italian hand." He showed himself in Springfield during the contest as the friend and supporter of the regular nominee, Palmer. He was in the Palmer councils, and pretended a zeal for the success of the party not at all consistent with the treacherous work he was in fact doing through his secret agents, and which had for its object the undermining of Palmer and the substitution of Altgeld as the Democratic candidate.

Thought the "Independents" Were Fixed.

Altgeld believed he had secretly fixed matters so the two so-called "Independents" could not be brought to the support of any man but himself. With what kind of bolts and fastenings he had (as he thought) riveted these two statesmen to his own unmaterialized and secret boom for Senator may be judged when this history is read through.

It will appear later in the story that the chief agent of Altgeld at Springfield through this whole disgraceful business was one R. A. D. Wilbanks, who, it is alleged, was maintained at the capital by Altgeld through January and February and up to the time in March when the election of Palmer at length took place, which was on the 11th of that month.

The "assurances of support" from the "Independents" which Altgeld had "obtained," having been transferred suddenly to Palmer by some means and the support itself transferred to him also, the mission of Wilbanks at Springfield was ended; and the larger inquiry as to how Palmer had secured the "Independents" quite overshadowed all question as to how Altgeld had endeavored to secure their support and had tried also to prevent them from ever going to Palmer.

Altgeld stole out of Springfield when Palmer was elected like a thief in the night, defeated and disgusted, but firmly believing his hand had been kept so well hidden through the whole affair that his treachery to Palmer, as well as his other underhanded work, would remain forever secret. He looked about for a scapegoat for his sins and found one.

Morrison Made a Scapegoat.

The fact that "Bob" Wilbanks on previous occasions had been known as a friend and supporter of Col. William R. Morrison lent easy credence to the reports which Altgeld certainly connived at, and perhaps circulated, that Morrison and not himself had been the element of discord in the Democratic councils; that Morrison and not Altgeld had been seeking to supplant Palmer; and that it was Morrison also who had kept Bob Wilbanks at Springfield to prevent the election of the regular nominee.

This view was further corroborated by the fact that Wilbanks had given out for publication a letter of Morrison to himself, dated Feb. 2, 1891, wherein Morrison said with some emphasis that if Palmer could not be elected Senator he should make way for a Democrat who could. The letter was in fact a private one, and it now appears that its publication was a shameful violation of a private confidence.

But Altgeld no doubt saw in the letter a means of helping to secure Palmer's withdrawal from the race; nor was he entirely blind to the fact that in the event of failure to hunt Palmer off the track the publication of Morrison's private letter would remove all suspicion from himself and word would go out that Morrison had done all the plotting and was guilty of all the treachery, which in fact attached to Altgeld.

So Altgeld had his agent, Wilbanks, give out the letter, though Morrison protested by wire against it.

It Was a Shrewd Scheme.

The plan worked well. All over the State the Democratic press assailed Morrison as a traitor and a marplot. He was accused of all manner of iniquity; and all the time Altgeld sat behind the little screen his cunning had erected and looked out upon the crucifixion of Morrison for his (Altgeld's) sins with great complacency.

The scapegoat plan worked well for a time, but at length a change came.

Morrison became weary of the undeserved onslaughts of his party press and took measures to check the same. How he did this will appear later. Suffice it to say at present that by the time Mr. Altgeld had bloomed out into a full-fledged candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the spring of 1892 a great many Democratic papers of this State had been brought to understand his bad faith in the Senatorial fight, and the de-

JOHN W LANEHART
Counselor at Law,
SUITE 34, 115 MONROE STREET

Chicago, March 9 1891

Dear Wilbanks: I think you are mistaken. I have later advices. Show or give enclosed to R. and have him read it to Moore—and assure him that it is all right—then have paper returned to me—for if it gets out may cause change of programme. It is vital to have Moore seen at once. Make arrangement as definite as possible

Altgeld

FAC SIMILE OF ALTGELD'S LETTER TO WILBANKS.

nunciations which had been heaped upon Morrison in connection with this memorable contest were now turned upon Altgeld with a vengeance which nothing but his well-filled barrel and the boundless intellectual (?) resources of Mike McDonald could resist. These latter secured him the Democratic nomination in spite of the denunciations of the leading Democratic papers of the State. These leading Democratic papers, it will be remembered, gave many reasons why Altgeld should not be nominated for Governor; and a singular fact was that none of the reasons given related merely to the expediency of Altgeld's candidacy, but went to the very root of the question and showed that Altgeld, by reason of his known treachery and political dishonesty, was wholly unfit to be Governor.

HIS OWN PARTY CONVICTED HIM.

What the Democratic Papers Had to Say of Altgeld's Treachery.

The following extracts are submitted to show just how the Democratic papers of the State regarded Altgeld before his nomination and what they knew of his treachery in the Senatorial contest.

The Chicago *Herald* on April 27, 1892, said editorially:

The part played by John P. Altgeld in the Senatorial campaign at Springfield in 1891 stamped him as a man unworthy of the confidence of Illinois Democrats, and, therefore, unfit to be nominated as their candidate for Governor. In that campaign he undertook by secret manipulations and downright treachery to defeat the will of the people plainly expressed at the polls, and was presumptuous enough to covet for himself an honor which had been fairly and honorably won by another. . . . That he actually sought to destroy Palmer and to bring about his own election is well established. He sent emissaries to Springfield for that purpose, and finally appeared there himself. . . . While at Springfield Judge Altgeld ostensibly supported the candidacy of Gen. Palmer and pretended to desire nothing so much as the success of the latter. . . . While engaged in all this treachery he was in the confidence of the Democratic managers, and heard their opinions that no Democrat except Palmer could win. Yet he did not abandon his perfidious undertaking until Palmer's election disappointed all the plotters. By his despicable conduct Altgeld showed himself willing to accept the risk of wrecking his party in the miserable chance of securing official station for himself. Do the Democrats of Illinois desire as their candidate for Governor a man who was ready to be tray, not only a fellow-Democrat, but his party as well, in his frantic efforts to seize a public office? The *Herald* thinks not, and it urges as a powerful objection to Altgeld's nomination the fact, which cannot be denied or gainsaid, that he was one of the men who by dark and secret methods attempted to prevent the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1891.

"Secret and Sinister Methods."

In another editorial printed in the Chicago *Herald* April 26, 1892, the junior Democratic organ said:

Nor can the conduct of Judge Altgeld when he appeared in person and by proxies at Springfield in 1891 be denied, explained, or forgotten. In spite of the fact that John M. Palmer was the unanimous choice of the Illinois Democrats and their representatives in the Legislature for United States Senator, Judge Altgeld endeavored by secret and sinister methods to defeat the expressed will of the party and to secure the Senatorship for himself. He participated covertly in the plots of Palmer's enemies, though openly professing to be his friend and desirous of his election. His course in that campaign proved him entirely unworthy to hold the office of Governor.

"Downright Discreditable Matters."

The Quincy *Herald*, whose Democratic orthodoxy will not be questioned, discussed editorially what it called the "Infernal Trio" of Chicago committeemen who were booming Altgeld, of which trio it declared that Mike McDonald was the "almoner." It said on April 7, 1892:

An answer has been requested to the published assertion that Altgeld was responsible for keeping Bob Wilbanks at Springfield to fight Palmer during the eventful Senatorial campaign. This last matter has been looked into at some length by the Springfield *Monitor*, the personal organ of Gen. Palmer's Presidential possibilities, and it now joins with the *Herald* in questioning the propriety of nominating such a man as Altgeld, while so many downright discreditable matters remain uncleared.

Can the Party Trust Such a Traitor?

The Peoria *Herald* of April 22, 1892, in an editorial headed "Altgeld and Wilbanks," put the case from a Democratic standpoint in the following pointed way:

A plain proposition will confront the Democracy of the State of Illinois and the State convention next week. Will it condone the business of Bob Wilbanks and his band of political cutthroats in their attempt to defeat the election of John M. Palmer to the United States Senate? An organized effort is being made to turn the State of Illinois over to Bob Wilbanks' master, John P. Altgeld, who paid Wilbanks' bills at Springfield and was his master during those three months in 1891 when the election of the people's choice for Senator hung in the balance. Is a man who would thus by secret and treacherous means attempt to defeat the will of the Democracy of the State fit to lead the Democracy in the coming ballot? Can the people trust a man who would descend to such methods to gratify his personal ambition? The Democratic is a minority party in Illinois and must not only poll all its own strength but make substantial inroads into the

course of time, not unnaturally, Morrison grew weary of this, and it is supposed he called rather sharply upon Bob Wilbanks to "tell the truth," and further to substantiate that truth with documentary evidence which would be conclusive. Those who know the doughty Colonel will not be slow to believe that he chafed mightily at the breach of his confidence in the unwarranted publication of his letter. He undoubtedly swore worse than the army in Flanders when he found that he had been made a scapegoat for Altgeld's sins. However this may be he caused Wilbanks to make a sworn statement fully exculpating him from blame in connection with the effort to beat Palmer, and the statement was accompanied by Altgeld's private letters to Wilbanks, written while the latter was doing Altgeld's dirty work at Springfield. A fac-simile of one of the letters is here produced.

This affidavit of Wilbanks, together with a fac simile of the Altgeld letter, in course of time got into print in circular form for private and confidential circulation among certain Democrats whom it was found desirable to enlighten and to influence in certain directions.

It may have been the circulation of this document privately among Democrats which turned the tide of Democratic denunciation from Morrison to Altgeld in so many Democratic papers, as already noted.

It may have been the presence of this dangerous paper in the pockets of so many of Grover Cleveland's friends in this State which compelled the supporters of Altgeld to form a coalition with them to throw Gen. Palmer overboard and put up a Cleveland delegation from Illinois to the National convention.

Undoubtedly the pamphlet served several sound Democratic purposes before it was procured by THE TRIBUNE for a purpose higher than all—viz:

To expose before the public a Democratic sneak and demagogue, who is now seeking the votes of enough of the honest citizens of Illinois to make him Governor.

Latterly it had come to be well known that copies of the pamphlet containing the Wilbanks affidavit and the Altgeld letter were floating about in Democratic circles, and two or three copies had fallen into the hands of men who were not averse to making merchandise of them. It is a matter of conjecture only how many of them Altgeld may have himself purchased and destroyed, vainly thinking he could exhaust and suppress all of the edition not held by those Democrats who were too loyal to party to give them up.

If such effort were made, it failed; and now that the exposé is made of the deal there is little doubt that copies of this Democratic circular will turn up as thick as small frogs after a heavy shower.

It is known that Morrison himself would gladly have suppressed the document after it had accomplished the purposes for which it was issued.

The friends of Altgeld would have done anything to suppress it, and no doubt thought ten days ago they had done so. But THE TRIBUNE has thwarted them.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF WILBANKS.

It's "Mighty Interestin' Readin'" at This Stage of the Political Game.

The affidavit of Wilbanks above referred to is almost as good reading as the autograph letter of Altgeld, and for the further information of the public, and particularly of those Democratic journals which formerly saw through a glass darkly, the affidavit, as printed in circular form, is reproduced. It leaves no doubt as to who was Wilbanks' master in the whole nefarious business at Springfield:

WILBANKS AT SPRINGFIELD.

HIS STATEMENT AS TO THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

I am informed that many well-meaning Democrats have been made to believe, while others profess to believe, that the letter relating to the Illinois Senatorial election, written by Col. William R. Morrison to me Feb. 2, 1891, and published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was written for the purpose of having Gov. Palmer set aside that he, Col. Morrison, might himself be a candidate for the place.

To correct this erroneous impression the following statement is made concerning said Senatorial contest and the writing and publication of said letter:

As is well known, the votes of the "Independents" Moore and Cockrell were necessary to enable the Democrats to elect a Senator. One of the "Independents" had been elected over the Democratic candidate and was pledged to vote against Gov. Palmer, and both declared after their election they would never vote for him. His election was apparently impossible and he was expected to give place to some other candidate when, after fair opportunity, he had failed to be elected.

Judge John P. Altgeld sought to succeed him as a Democratic candidate. Col. Morrison had once been a candidate, it was supposed he might be again, and it was desirable to know if he would be. For this purpose I went to see him in Washington before the Legislature met, and asked him if he would be a candidate if Palmer failed, as he was expected to do. Col. Morrison replied that he never had the slightest idea of being a candidate after Gov. Palmer sought and secured the nomination in the State convention, and after the fall election he had no reason to suppose Gov. Palmer could be elected, and he knew he could not himself. He said in the most positive manner that he had never thought of being and would not be a candidate under any circumstances. When the voting had progressed some weeks I wrote Col. Morrison that, as I had before told him, Gov. Palmer could not be elected and there was danger of Streeter's election. He answered that he could not interfere while Gov. Palmer was the candidate without being misunderstood, but if there came a time when he could assist in electing any Democrat he would. When the voting had proceeded further I wrote him again as to the situation and the danger of Streeter's election. In reply he wrote me the letter first above mentioned, in which he stated, as he had from the first, that he knew he could not be elected, and that he did not believe Gov. Palmer or any other Democrat could, but condemned the idea of Gov. Palmer's holding on to prevent the chance of electing any one else after he had a fair trial. The letter contained only what was at the time being said by many of the best Democrats in the State, in and out of the Legislature. It was as I then believed and still believe just such a letter as any Democrat ought to have been willing to write and publish at the time. I did not believe its publication could be injurious to Col. Morrison at the time, but did believe it might assist me toward making Judge Altgeld the candidate, which I was anxious to do. This view was concurred in by others to whom I showed the letter before I gave it out for publication, which was done without the consent of Col. Morrison, which was asked and refused by telegram.

From the first Gov. Palmer's election seemed impossible by ordinary methods, and it did not occur to me that other methods would be resorted to in his interest. Beyond the preference for a Democrat I felt no interest in his election, but preferred Judge Altgeld's election, and had assurances which convinced me his election would occur whenever Gov. Palmer would give way and the Democrats would make Judge Altgeld their candidate. This I continually tried to bring about during the Senatorial contest.

Previous to, as well as after the meeting of the Legislature, Judge Altgeld had obtained assurances of support from the "Independents," as he assured me. I knew he had been a liberal contributor to the election expenses of several of the Democratic members-elect. I had myself given $400 of his money to a member of the State Central committee to be used in the election of one of the "Independents." Another member of the State Central committee had used considerable sums of the Judge's money to aid in the election of other members of the Legislature.

Before the close of the Senatorial contest another member of the State Central committee and a member of the Legislature came to me together and asked me to visit a brother of one of the Independents at his home and offer him $10,000 to secure the vote of his brother for Gov. Palmer. I refused this service, declined then to consider the matter, but agreed to see still another member of the committee on the following day, which I did, and the proposition was repeated to me. But I refused even expense money, and promised in behalf of the members of the State committee, as represented by the two last mentioned, that I would try to see the brother and invite him to Springfield for a conference with the committee. I met him by appointment in St. Louis and told him of the above proposition. He expressed indignation, accompanied me to the State Capitol, and there conferred with Gov. Palmer, some members of the State committee, and others for several days. This was prior to the receipt of Col. Morrison's letter. I had no expectation that the "Independents" would be brought to Gov. Palmer's support or that they would fail to support Judge Altgeld in accordance with previous assurances. I was not at Springfield during the Senatorial contest by the request, at the instance, or in the interest of Col. Morrison.

R. A. D. WILBANKS.

April 15, 1892.

State of Texas, Galveston County:

The undersigned on his oath states that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are true, both in substance and in fact, as he verily believes.

R. A. D. WILBANKS.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, the above-named subscriber, R. A. D. Wilbanks, who was duly sworn to the foregoing statement and acknowledged the correctness of his signature thereto.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 22d day of April, 1892.

[Seal.] W. F. TURNLEY,

Notary Public, Galveston County, Texas.

The following is a fac-simile of Altgeld's letter to Wilbanks two days before the Senatorial election of Palmer.

Then appears on the succeeding page the Altgeld letter, which THE TRIBUNE reproduces herewith.

SOME PERTINENT QUERIES.

Suggested by Altgeld's Letter—What Say the Democratic Newspapers?

It is proper to be noted that this damning letter of Altgeld was written just two days before Palmer was finally elected Senator.

The first sentences show that "dear Wilbanks" had advised his master (Altgeld) of the danger that Palmer's friends would get the "independents," Moore and Cockrell, away from him, nothwithstanding the "assurances of support" which Altgeld had "obtained," and of which it appears he had advised Wilbanks at the outset.

Wilbanks in his affidavit discloses that Altgeld was laying plans before the fall election, assisting legislative candidates with money, and, from the very beginning, had his agent in Springfield to prevent Palmer's nomination.

His plan was keep his "assurances" and candidacy secret, let the "grand old man" hang on a while till he grew tired, then bring forward his "assurances of support" from the independents and carry off the Senatorial prize.

Morrison of course knew nothing of Altgeld's plans and doings, but being known to have many friends and much influence in the State, it was thought the publication of his private letter would tend to alienate Palmer's friends and make the "old man" tired a little sooner than otherwise. Therefore Morrison's letter was published against his protest.

But notwithstanding all these crafty prearrangements of Altgeld, danger had come and Wilbanks had sounded a note of alarm.

Altgeld begins by saying to his "dear Wilbanks:"

"I think you are mistaken. I have later advices."

Then follows the reference to the mysterious inclosure which was to be "shown to R." (presumably Revel), and which "R." was to "read to Moore and assure him that it is *all right*."

What was "all right?"

What mysterious assurance did the "independent" Moore just then require from Altgeld that something was "all right"?

What was this inclosure which only "R." was to see, and which was to be only "read" (not given) to Moore?

Had the time not come to hand it over?

Why was the caution put in to "have paper returned" to "Dear Wilbanks"?

Why would a "change of program" have resulted "if it gets out"?

What was Altgeld's "program," anyhow?

THE TRIBUNE now calls upon the good Democratic organs above quoted, all of which knew so well before the convention that Altgeld was unfit morally to be Governor, to place a construction upon the closing and heavily underscored words of Altgeld's letter:

"It is vital to have Moore seen at once. Make arrangement as definite as possible."

What was this "arrangement" which was to be made so secretly and which had need in that crisis to be made so "definitely" with Mr. Moore?

Did the vote of Moore depend on the "definiteness" of the arrangement to be made with him and the seductiveness of the inclosure which was to be "read" to him in a corner by "R." and then returned secretly to "Dear Wilbanks"?

The public will await with expectant interest the notes, comments, interpretations, and elucidations of the loyal Democratic press of Illinois upon this dark and mysterious communication of their candidate written in a grave crisis of their party. THE TRIBUNE hopes they will get about the great work without delay, and that they will, in the italics of their candidate, "*make arrangements as definite as possible.*"

REITERATE ALTGELD'S SILLY CHARGES.

State Federation of Labor Convention Ruled by Democrats—Tanners' Strike Ended.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The convention of the State Federation of Labor closed today. The convention showed a leaning toward Democracy, much to the dissatisfaction of several delegates, who held that the organization had no right to identify itself directly or indirectly with politics. A resolution was passed demanding that the "barriers placed about trade and commerce by the National Government" should be removed. Resolutions were adopted concerning the Homestead labor troubles, urging the people and labor unions to support the strikers. Messrs. Coyle and Newman of Homestead were allowed to address the convention. The milk inspection as favored by the Chicago press was indorsed by resolution. To further show its favor of the Democracy the convention adopted a report of the Committee on Resolutions, in which was embodied the same charges against Gov. Fifer that have been made by Altgeld on the stump.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The tanners' strike, after lasting nine months, is over. The Executive committee of the striking tanners met today and formally declared the strike off and decided to allow the strikers to return to work wherever they could without in any way forfeiting their relation with the union. But few of the 900 men who walked out last January will find employment immediately, as the places of most of them have been filled and the employers refuse to discharge any of the new hands.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Fifty men were at work in the Big Four yards today. The presence of the police prevented any demonstration on the part of the strikers. Nine men who arrived this morning from Buffalo refused to go to work on learning that there was a strike. John Burley and G. C. Early, strikers, were arrested for calling the new men "scabs." The officials of the Big Four claim success. There has not been a break in the ranks of the strikers up to date, and they are confident.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Officers.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 14.—The Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association concluded its session late last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supreme President, James J. McGarry, Franklin, Pa.; Supreme First Vice-President, M. Brennan, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Second Vice-President, A. Bennett, Louisville, O.; Supreme Treasurer, James M. Welsh, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, C. J. Hickey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Marshall, D. D. Hughes, Titusville, Pa.; Supreme Guard, A. Valentine, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Trustees, the Rev. B. A. Raart, Marshall, Mich.; William Franklin, Buffalo; Frand Raudel, Cleveland, O.; the Rev. M. J. Kean, Bergen, Ky.; Supreme Committee on Laws and Supervision, John J. Hynes, Buffalo; H. Bertran, Buffalo; J. O'Mara, Peterboro; Supreme Committee on Finances and Mileage, W. J. A. Flanagan; Seneca Falls; J. T. Waten, Rochester; J. H. Breen, Detroit; Legal Adviser, James T. Koons.

Slaughter of Kids.

An average of 9,600,000 kids are slaughtered every year to furnish a single manufacturing town in France with skins. These will make 1,200,000 dozens of gloves.

PATCHED UP A PEACE.

BEN CABLE AND THE ALTGELD CAMPAIGNERS CONFER.

They Succeed in Bringing About a Semblance of Harmony—The National Committeeman Promises to Tap the Barrel and Departs with a Troubled Countenance—No Serious Defection of the German Vote to the Democrats—Republicans Making a Vigorous Campaign.

Congressman Cable had a somewhat protracted conference with certain members of the Democratic State Campaign committee at the Sherman House yesterday to arrange for patching up some kind of a peace between the branch headquarters and the Altgeld campaigners. The denial that there has been a misunderstanding published in the organs was a preliminary to this peace conference. Mr. Cable was persuaded by Mayor Hogan of Geneva, Secretary Nelson, and Senator Mahoney to be more liberal. He promised to pay for organizing in certain counties in the State, to be more generous towards some of the Chicago workers, and to consult more frequently with the State committee in future. At the same time he insisted that Altgeld and Ramsey should work for the whole Democratic ticket, and not for themselves alone. Mr. Cable left the Democratic headquarters in an unsatisfactory frame of mind. He wore a troubled look. But he dictated to Mr. Adams on returning to the Unity Building a brief statement to the effect that all was harmony in the Democratic camp, and that he would never, never allow his Senatorial ambition to clash with that of John P. Altgeld.

The Republicans are well aware that Mr. Altgeld and Mr. Ramsey have made common cause and are spending their cash freely to help themselves in this campaign, and that Altgeld is also looking after the close Senatorial districts with an eye to the future. The Republicans are looking after those close districts also. They have no fear of losing any of them. The fight in the Twenty-sixth—the Peoria district—will be close, but Capt. Mark Basset, who carried it four years ago for the Republicans, is again a candidate and will win. In the Thirty-second District Thomas Lyons, the Republican candidate, is making a vigorous fight and is certain to win. The Eighteenth District and the Twenty-fourth and the three Chicago districts where Senators are to be elected are almost certain to elect Republicans, as they did four years ago. There is a good prospect also that the Republicans will elect Senators in the Forty-second and Forty-eighth Districts, which were represented in the last General Assembly by Democrats. The Republicans are now on the aggressive, confident of victory along the whole line.

Germans Change Their Views.

It is admitted everywhere that there has been a decided change of sentiment among the Germans during the last week. The Republican meetings in the country towns have been well attended. Capt. Vocke addressed a great mass-meeting of Germans at Busse's Corners in the Town of Elk Grove Thursday evening, and made a decided impression. He will speak at Bensonville in Du Page County today with Gov. Fifer. Bensonville is just outside the line of Cook County, and the meeting will be largely attended by the farmers from Elk Grove, Hanover, and Schaunberg. Capt. Vocke will make his address in German. Preparations are being made for a number of meetings next week in the southern towns of the county, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, and Bloom. Commissioner Cool has charge of the arrangements. C. G. Neeley, Henry Esdohr, Mr. Cool, George Struckman, and Mr. Brucker will be among the speakers. A German Lutheran who is a foreman in one of the large printing establishments of the city, and who is a leading officer in his church, said yesterday: "There has been a decided change of sentiment among my people during the last week. Even about Fifer the congregation are pretty evenly divided, while Harrison and the county ticket will get 90 per cent of the vote. The fight has been dragged into the churches through the intemperate zeal of some of the pastors. The latter are now beginning to regret their course. They are for peace. They do not offer advice any longer. They are neutral, and that is a point gained. The situation has been almost revolutionized during the last ten days." Mr. Michaelis, at the meeting of the County Campaign committee yesterday, made a report to the same general effect.

That as complete arrangements as possible may be made for registration day—next Tuesday—Chairman Martin, who is tireless in the performance of the work assigned to him, issued the following invitation to the members of the ward committees yesterday:

Will you please attend a meeting of conference tomorrow, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. Registration is Tuesday. We must have effective work. Every precinct committeeman should be thoroughly posted so as to secure as complete a registration on Tuesday as is possible. There are few vacancies to be filled by judges and clerks, hence the importance of your attendance at tomorrow's meeting. We also want your canvass books as soon as possible.

Preparing for Registration.

At the afternoon meeting all the arrangements for the registration will be perfected. The cards of notice have been already mailed in most of the wards and will be delivered today or Monday. Watchers and challengers will be appointed. The work of the campaign committee today and tomorrow will deal principally with the question of registration. Two or three delinquent wards like the Sixth, Eighth, and Twenty-ninth will be attended to from headquarters.

The Democrats have also been attending to the matter of registration fairly well. They have sent out notices to Democrats and to Republicans alike, it appears. Some of those notices were received through the mail yesterday. They are in the following form:

In order that you may vote at the coming election it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Board of Registry in your precinct, which meets at No. 25 Quincy street, Precinct 5, First Ward, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening on Tuesday next, Oct. 18. Unless you register you cannot vote. A complete new registry list is made this year, and every person must register now or he cannot vote.

There is every reason to believe, under the circumstances, that the registration Tuesday will be large.

But the Democrats are doing something besides sending out such notices as those printed above. The judges and clerks of election who are Democrats have been summoned to appear in their respective wards Monday to be lectured by such instructors as William Calhoun Asay as to their duties. Mr. Asay's instructions will be rather more elastic than those of the Election Commissioners, and some of the Democratic judges and clerks of election may try to stretch them too far.

Notwithstanding all their boasts to the contrary the Democrats have not done much more in the way of naturalizing foreign-born persons than the Republicans. An examination of the cards taken up by the Circuit and Superior Court clerks Thursday evening showed that in those courts the Republicans had slightly the best of it. The Democratic clerk of the Criminal Court refused to give the figures of naturalization for his office. It is believed that the Democrats are considerably ahead there, but not more than 1,200 or 1,500. Senator Knopf says the Republicans have aided in the naturalization of about 5,000 foreign-born voters thus far. He does not think the Democrats have naturalized to exceed 6,000. The persons of foreign birth who go into court during the day and pay for their papers are as a rule Republicans. As a result of the canvass this week it is believed that the Republican managers will be able to secure the naturalization of nearly 2,000 more voters this week.

The Election Commissioners will have a meeting today, when the instructions for the judges and clerks during registration time will be discussed. Mr. E. R. Bliss will attend the meeting in the interest of the Republicans.

But little interest attaches to the protest filed by certain Democrats against the People's party ticket. The protest was filed with the Election Commissioners. They have nothing to say as to the validity of the ticket. That will be settled by the Board of Review—Judge Scales, County Clerk Wulff, and State's-Attorney Longenecker. They will meet Monday to pass on the validity of the nominations, petitions, and protests. The People's party men do not feel kindly towards the Democrats on account of their irritating and annoying methods.

His Petition Invalid.

It turns out that the petition for Williams, the alleged Independent Republican in the Third District which has been filed with the Secretary of State, is invalid. The petition should have been filed with the County Clerk. There are other irregularities in the petition also. The petition filed with the Secretary of State in behalf of Louis Ambrecht for member of the House in the Ninth District has been withdrawn.

Mr. Ambrecht forwarded a letter of withdrawal to the Secretary of State yesterday. The Republicans have great confidence that they will elect two members each in the First, Second, and Third Districts this year. This will be a gain of three. The districts had each but one Republican member in the last House.

The Hebrews in the southwestern and northwestern sections of the city, who have hitherto been rather disposed to vote the Democratic ticket, are organizing this year in the interest of the Republican candidates. Solomon Simon, an enterprising young merchant who is the Republican candidate for the State Board in the Second District, is the leader of the movement in that section and is doing good work. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a large meeting under the auspices of the North Side Hebrew Merchants' Association in Waswo's Hall, No. 193 West Division street, which will be addressed by M. Newman, Solomon Simon, M. Severson, A. H. Chetlain, William Lorimer, and other good speakers.

Some persons who represent themselves as members of the ultra-patriotic societies threaten to oppose William Lorimer, the candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court because members of his family are Roman Catholics. This sort of petty persecution is likely to react. Mr. Lorimer is as loyal and as patriotic a citizen as any of those who oppose him on alleged patriotic grounds. Though born in England he is of Scottish parents. He was reared in America, educated in the public schools here, and has been a faithful public officer. It is intimated that the petty persecution which has been threatened against him now is inspired by certain hidebound factionists who will not forgive him because he loyally supported James G. Blaine in the Minneapolis convention. The religion of members of his family is the merest pretext.

SIGNING OF A NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

Weekly Sailings from New York to Southampton Provided For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Contracts were signed at the Postoffice Department yesterday that mark a great innovation in the postal business of this country. These contracts were with the International Navigation company, and bound that company to make weekly sailings from New York for Southampton, carrying the United States mails; also to sail a ship at least fifty-two times a year for Antwerp, stopping en route at Boulogne, France, and Southampton, which shall also carry the mails. This company is the owner of the Inman line of steamships, and two of the latter, the City of New York and the City of Paris, will form the nucleus of the fleet that will carry out the contract. By the terms of that document the company is to have completed and in service within three years from this date a fleet of seven ships (including the two named), of no less than 8,000 tons each and capable of maintaining a speed of not less than 20 knots an hour. They are to be built in this country and to be officered and manned by citizens of the United States. For carrying the mails the company will receive $4 per mile, that is, about $12,000 for each trip to Antwerp. The company is further bound to train a certain number of cadets on each vessel, and, in case of necessity, turn the fleet over to the United States as an adjunct to the navy.

These are the last contracts to be awarded under the act of Congress authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the carrying of the United States mails in domestic ships. Already under the contracts executed mail routes have been established with regular sailings to Cuba, Mexico, Colon, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, from San Francisco to Panama, and from San Francisco to China. The first ship carrying the United States flag has just sailed up the La Plata, in the Argentine Republic, loaded with agricultural implements and the products of American manufacture. The lines to Brazil and the Argentine Republic are practically new ones, and the contract executed today will establish another. The company will begin carrying the mail to Southampton under the contract just as soon as the City of Paris and City of New York secure the American register, which will be about the 1st of next month. As fast as the new boats are constructed they will be placed on the line, until the entire fleet is afloat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The contracts between the International Navigation company and the Postmaster-General for mail service between this city and Antwerp were signed today. James Wright of the International Steamship company said that although the company has three years in which to comply with the provision relating to the construction of new vessels, no time would be lost in commencing work upon them. The new vessels will be built by the Cramps at Philadelphia. They will all fly the American flag.

CHARLES BOBSEIN & CO. GO TO THE WALL.

Heavy Musical House in Detroit Assigns—Liabilities, $100,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—The firm of Charles Bobsein & Co., dealers in pianos, organs, and general musical merchandise, has made an assignment to Herman C. Ralph. The liabilities are $100,000, but Mr. Bobsein says that if the business was carefully managed the firm would be able to pay dollar for dollar of its indebtedness. He further said that the assignment was made for the purpose of protecting the weaker as well as the stronger creditors.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Mortgages were filed by Post & Co., manufacturers and dealers in railway supplies at Ludlow, Ky., in the County Clerk's office at Lexington today for amounts aggregating $72,000. A delay having been allowed to go to protest by inadvertence, suits in attachment were brought yesterday, but last night the members of the firm made such representations of the standing of the business that the suits were withdrawn and the mortgages above mentioned were given today to satisfy all creditors. The business will suffer no interruption. The larger amounts incurred are: First National Bank, Cincinnati, $5,500; Oliver and Schamus W. Kinsey, executors estate Joseph Kinsey, $18,500; Oliver Kinsey, $14,500. The mortgages cover real estate and the manufactory.

COLLEGE-BRED TEACHERS BOYCOTTED.

Detroit School Board Limits Eligibility to Public School Graduates.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Board of Education has adopted a resolution that hereafter the teachers in the public schools of this city must be persons who have received their entire education within the public schools and the High School of Detroit. Their right to teach is forfeited if they attend a university afterwards. College-bred teachers are to be boycotted. As about one-half of the Detroit teachers have been educated elsewhere it is easy to see what widespread consternation will be caused by the resolution. Under the terms of the resolution one-half of the teachers will be discharged next January, when their terms of service expire. The reply of the Committee on Teachers to the communication from a number of Catholic clergymen, who asked regarding the right of the committee to exclude graduates of St. Aloysius parish school from the examinations for admission to the teachers' training school, was adopted. The points made by the reply were that the training school is self-sustaining, and unlike the State normal school, is necessarily limited in the number it can receive; that the Catholic clergy compel parents to send their children to the parochial schools by refusing them the sacraments of the churches.

Turkish Proverbs.

Don't take a wife during the holiday season and don't buy a horse in bad weather.

Two knives cannot find room in one sheath nor two loves in one heart.

When you are buying a horse don't consult a pedestrian, and when you are courting a woman don't ask advice of a bachelor.

Wounds caused by a sword can be healed, but wounds caused by a tongue cannot.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleeplness, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle, druggists.

EXPORTS ARE LARGE.

INCREASE OF $1,500,000 APPEARS FOR THE LAST WEEK.

Trade Indications Are Entirely Favorable, According to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade—Better Markets and Collections Reported from the Principal Cities of the United States—Chicago Second in Bank Clearances—Great Decrease in the Movement of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their *Weekly Review of Trade*, say:

Once more it must be said that trade indications are entirely favorable. Even the shrinkage in exports has ceased, an increase of $1,500,000 appearing here last week, while imports continue surprisingly large and foreign exchange declines. Boston reports active trade. At Philadelphia the iron market decidedly improves. Western orders for coal cannot be filled because the roads are blocked. Good orders for the spring trade are reported in dry goods, while the wool market continues active. Trade in jewelry is fair, and paints and oils are active. At Baltimore the infrequency of Southern failures is gratifying and collections are more satisfactory. Pittsburg reports a better market for pig-iron and a good demand for manufactured products, with improving prospects in the glass business. Trade in boots and shoes and hats is satisfactory at Cincinnati. At Cleveland rolled iron is in large demand though pig is lower than ever in price. The boot and shoe trade at Indianapolis reports increased sales and at Fort Wayne sales of merchandise exceed last year's. Building is fair and manufacturing healthy. At Detroit manufacturers are full of orders and trade is good.

Chicago again reports enormous increase in receipts, those of wheat, oats, and barley having doubled, while receipts of corn are about fifteen times last year's. In wool a gain of 40 per cent is reported; in cattle and hogs 25 per cent, and some increase in flour, dressed beef, butter, and cheese. Business was never more prosperous and eastern shipments of merchandise are of enormous magnitude. Trade is remarkably strong at St. Louis, the corn crop proving larger than was anticipated. Business is larger than last year at Kansas City and good at Denver. At Minneapolis nearly all branches show an increase over last year and the output of flour, 230,000 barrels, is the largest ever known in a week. At St. Paul an increased movement in crops is seen. At Omaha trade is busy. Business at Nashville is improving, but at Little Rock still dull, though in dry goods better. At New Orleans business is active.

Wheat is an eighth stronger than a week ago, but corn 1 cent lower; oats, 1⅛ cents; hogs, 20 cents, and lard 15 cents per 100 pounds; cotton ⅛ lower, with sales of more than 1,100,000 bales for the week, and oil ¼ lower. Improved crop reports and heavy movement of products push prices downward.

The iron output Oct. 1 was 158,027 tons weekly, against 151,648 tons Sept. 1, and it is especially encouraging that the stocks on hand decreased 85,234 tons during September. The demand for pig-iron is improving and a general advance of about 50 cents per ton is reported for pig, with liberal buying, while trade in plates is unsatisfactory; in bar iron somewhat better, and structural mills are full of orders. Livelier buying continues in copper at 11 5-8 cents, and speculation moved tin upward, but lead is week and unsettled at 4c. Cotton and woolen mills are fully employed and many of them cannot fill their orders, though running night and day.

Sales of wool this year at the three chief markets have been 247,000,000 pounds, against 194,000,000 pounds to the same date last year. Strong buying is seen in cottons. Stocks have been stronger, with an average advance of about $1 per share, but the chief activity has been in industrial and New England stocks.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 215. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 259.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

"Bradstreet's" Notes That Inactivity Created Slight Impression Upon Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says:

The holiday spirit which prevailed during the early part of the week naturally resulted in considerable speculative dullness. It was, however, noticeable that the inactivity created slight impression upon prices, and that even the augmented firmness of the money market failed to give a bearish tendency to the market. The resumption of business on the Stock Exchange Thursday resulted in the appearance of other factors which have given an increased bullish tone to the proceedings. A renewal of foreign buying has been the most encouraging of recent developments. The fact that a marked rise in South American and other depressed securities has taken place in London, accompanied by augmented speculative activity in that market, has already been noted with satisfaction here. Such manifestations not only indicate that the confidence which has been lacking in the European money markets is being regained, but that the large accumulations of idle money, due to the timidity of the investing classes, are now seeking an outlet. Under such circumstances it can be confidently expected that American securities will regain favor, and though the buying for foreign account in the last days of this week was not excessive, the movement assumed dimensions which would fairly indicate the beginning of such a process. As it was, this tendency gave immediate support to the market and encouraged the trading element to assume a more positively bullish attitude. The improvement in values was general, the regular railroad share list and European specialties exhibiting a marked tendency to appreciate. Public interest, it is true, is not aroused, but the increased buying by commission houses was accepted as a favorable indication.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Reduction of 73,000 Tons in Coke Iron Stocks During September.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—In its weekly résumé of the iron and ore business the *Iron Trade Review* says:

A reduction of about 73,000 tons in coke iron stocks between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 and of about 22,000 tons in stocks of charcoal and anthracite irons adds to the hopeful view of the situation taken by producers of raw iron in the last month. There is an increase of 6,400 tons in the weekly furnace capacity in blast Oct. 1 over that which was active a month previous, but if the demand keeps up at the present pace the November statement will show a still further reduction in stocks and give color to the claim of furnacemen that conditions are ripe for an advance, provided a score or two of furnaces now out of blast do not regard the sign of improvement as a notification to them to get back into the producing column. Furnacemen do not yet exhibit any great interest in the buying that seems to have been reserved for the latter months of the year. Soft Bessemers of the best gradings are sold up generally, and the unsold stocks that the favorable freights have tempted producers to bring down are chiefly divided between non-Bessemers and hard-Bessemers. The sales of the last week have been for the most part of non-Bessemers, prices shading down from $3.50 all the way to cost. In Bessemer hematites there have been some sales of odd lots of piles that have stood from the opening of the season. On these concessions have been made from the $4.25 that standard soft Bessemers have brought quite uniformly.

Representatives of the New England and Lone Jack properties on the Mesaba have been among Cleveland commission men within the week opening up negotiations for the handling of ore from these mines the coming season. Among reports about Mesaba mines is that Mountain Iron has made a sale of 200,000 tons. There is no truth in the story, however. The deal by which the Minnesota Iron company acquires the Miller-Brown mine, east of Ely, would indicate that its faith in hard ores is still firm, and that furnacemen will yet be in the market for them in the old-time way. The lease is for thirty years, the royalty is 25 cents a ton, and the guaranteed minimum output is 20,000 tons, the payment of the royalty to commence Oct. 1, 1894. The drill work done by the Miller-Brown people showed eleven feet of ore at a depth of 150 feet and 120 feet at a depth of 300. The pressure that has been upon Western rolling mills in the last month is still a feature of operations in Cleveland. There is no special anxiety as to future business, but at the same time competition for desirable contracts gives consumers favorable prices. The trouble with the "drag-outs," "bulldoggers," and other roll workmen at the Union rolling mill is over. President Weihe found the men unwilling to take the wages offered and could do nothing but declare the places open. The company thereupon put in new men and are now running full.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Chicago Maintains Second Place, with $7,000,000 Ahead of Boston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending Oct. 13, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 641,382,475	....	6.8
Chicago	109,182,268	16.8	....
Boston	102,151,930	6.1	....
Philadelphia	70,232,676	9.9	....
St. Louis	29,939,176	9.6	....
San Francisco	17,062,714	....	10.8
Baltimore	16,196,055	9.6	....
Cincinnati	18,032,850	31.6	....
Pittsburg	15,150,001	13.2	....
New Orleans	10,971,925	10.0	....
Kansas City	14,057,098	38.5	....
Buffalo	9,456,008	1.7	....
*Louisville	8,917,000	....	....
Minneapolis	11,885,833	21.9	....
Detroit	7,906,795	19.5	....
Milwaukee	8,500,311	14.7	....
Omaha	6,244,531	38.8	....
Providence	5,755,900	....	7.8
Denver	4,992,456	10.3	....
Cleveland	5,321,551	....	2.0
St. Paul	5,478,342	1.1	....
*Houston	6,959,616	....	....
Indianapolis	4,221,189	3.2	....
Memphis	1,961,254	....	35.6
Columbus, O.	3,854,500	21.5	....
Richmond	2,985,515	18.4	....
Dallas	1,756,036	13.7	....
Hartford	2,178,214	....	3.2
Duluth	2,264,561	10.4	....
Nashville	1,879,498	....	1.1
Washington	2,314,328	43.4	....
St. Joseph	2,126,174	31.9	....
Peoria	2,015,707	22.0	....
Portland, Ore.	2,703,734	6.1	....
Rochester	1,367,017	....	8.6
Salt Lake City	2,072,638	23.0	....
New Haven	1,686,072	....	....
Portland, Me.	1,499,823	30.1	....
Worcester, Mass.	1,425,614	12.6	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,415,225	....	....
Waco	1,415,170	....	39.5
Sioux City	1,275,941	32.2	....
Fort Worth	1,217,347	....	....
Norfolk	953,348	....	20.2
Wilmington, Del.	1,004,035	19.9	....
Lowell	750,331	....	26.2
Grand Rapids	1,101,378	3.3	....
Seattle	1,044,521	11.3	....
Syracuse	813,000	....	11.8
Des Moines	1,268,726	58.4	....
Tacoma	1,303,023	....	6.8
Los Angeles	810,532	....	3.4
Lincoln	730,558	32.1	....
Wichita	514,251	....	10.1
Lexington, Ky.	537,405	30.3	....
Birmingham	515,547	5.5	....
New Bedford	605,556	9.0	....
Topeka	432,397	4.6	....
Galveston	9,658,375	1.7	....
Savannah	3,412,456	....	....
Atlanta	1,833,512	....	....
Binghamton	226,200	....	....
Helena	805,410	....	....
Great Falls	239,314	....	....
Spokane	963,481	....	....
Jacksonville	338,400	....	....
Saginaw, Mich.	333,000	....	....
Emporia	50,266	....	....
Total United Sta's.	$1,181,662,788	....	....
Outside New York	$540,280,313	10.8	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 12,392,428	16.7	....
Toronto	7,470,410	16.1	....
Halifax	1,149,967	....	10.1
Hamilton	780,123	....	....
Total	$ 21,021,805	....	....

*Last week's totals.

DECREASE OF COTTON MOVEMENT.

Reports Show a Large Falling Off from One and Two Years Ago.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 14.—Secretary Hester's Weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange report shows a further falling off in the movement in sight of 155,177 bales, compared with the corresponding seven days of last year, bringing the total deficit in the quantity of the cotton crop marketed for the forty-four days of the season to 595,224 under the movement to Oct. 14 inclusive last year, and 490,547 less than the same time year before last. The amount brought into sight for the week ending today was 33,034 bales, against 465,261 for the corresponding seven days of last year. This makes the total for the first thirteen days of October 571,815 bales, against 846,341 last year, and 737,543 the year before, and the total from Sept. 1 to Oct. 14, inclusive, 1,103,434, against 1,678,658 and 1,593,961.

The first million mark was passed during the week just closed, whereas last year it was a week earlier. Northern spinners have taken sparingly during the last week, and the shipments to them this week are 47,098 bales less than last year, making a decrease in their takings of 85,869 bales for the season to date. The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 845,459, against 1,279,178 last year and 1,292,868 the year before; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 64,630, against 113,743 and 83,326; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 100,531, against 195,959 and 137,767; Southern mill takings, 92,788, against 89,778 and 80,020.

Foreign exports for the week have been 119,425, against 177,770 last year, making the total for the season 396,082, against 500,828 last year, or a decrease of 104,746 bales. The total takings of American mills North, South, and Canada thus far for the season have been 265,864, against 347,449 last year. These include 170,256 by Northern spinners, against 256,125. Stocks at seaport cities and the twenty-nine leading southern interior centers have included during the week 169,005 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period of last season of 199,389, and are now 133,618 bales smaller than at this date in 1891. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 1,656,385, against 1,957,034 for the same period last year.

LARGER CROPS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Except Great Britain and Italy, the Yield Is 15 Per Cent Greater than Last Year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Figures obtained from official reports made to the government in every wheat producing country in Europe show that, excepting Great Britain and Italy, the crop prospect averages nearly 15 per cent better than last year, says the *World's* London correspondent. France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Balkans, Roumelia, and Russia show improved conditions over 1891. Italy's wheat crop, however, is 12 per cent below last year's. England's is 17 per cent below the normal yield. In fact, this condition of affairs throughout Great Britain is the worst ever experienced. Last year was thought to be bad, but this is worse. Wheat will yield only 82.7 per cent; barley, 97; oats, 93; potatoes, 95; beans, 81.

In France the wheat crops have turned out satisfactorily. The official statistics published by the Agricultural Department estimate the yield 300,471,157 bushels, against 214,558,312 in 1889. The average weight of this year's wheat is 62¼ pounds per bushel, against 61⅛ pounds in 1891. The yield has been 16⅜ bushels per acre. The rye crop is officially computed at 67,075,569 bushels, as compared with 59,369,513 bushels in 1891.

In Germany the wheat crop is estimated at 101,750,000 bushels, against 85,000,000 in 1891. The empire will only require supplies from abroad of about 12,375,000 bushels. The German rye crop is satisfactory and seems to have reached 245,000,000 bushels.

Austria's wheat crop, according to the returns published by the Secretary of the International Grain Congress held in Vienna, has yielded 49,551,250 bushels, against 49,500,000 bushels in 1891. To cover the deficit 33,000,000 to 41,000,000 bushels will be required from abroad. The rye crop is estimated at 74,000,000 bushels.

In Hungary the annual report of the Minister of Agriculture states that the wheat crop may be considered an average one with regard to quantity. As to the quality it varies considerably in different areas. The yield is given approximately at 137,000,000 bushels, against 124,000,000 in 1891, a surplus of 49,500,000. Fifty-five million bushels are available for exportation. The greater part of this will be taken by Austria. That whole monarchy will export 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels.

In Bulgaria and Roumelia the wheat crops have been abundant and reach a grand total of 49,000,000 bushels, against 46,000,000 in 1891. The surplus available for exportation will be 19,000,000 to 22,000,000 bushels.

Roumania's wheat crop is 51,000,000 bushels, against 49,000,000 bushels last year. There will be about 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels for export.

Servia's wheat crop is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels, leaving 2,750,000 bushels for export.

In Greece the wheat yielded 4,000,000 bushels. The kingdom will have to import about 4,500,000 bushels.

Italy's returns, published by the Minister of Agriculture, estimate the wheat crop at about 110,850,000 bushels, against 124,000,000 bushels in 1891. The deficit to be covered by importation will be from 30,000,000 to 33,000,000 bushels.

Russia, according to the latest official statistics, has a wheat crop which may be estimated at 215,000,000 bushels, against 187,000,000 in 1891. The quantity available for exportation will be 60,000,000 to 69,000,000 bushels.

The Russian rye crop appears, according to figures given by the *Economiste Francais*, to have yielded 596,000,000 bushels.

CHICAGO MEN BUY A HEALTH RESORT.

They Purchase the Celebrated French Lick Springs in Indiana.

French Lick Sulphur Springs in Orange County, Ind., have been purchased by Chicago capitalists. The intention is to build a mammoth hotel and bath house and to put the springs and surroundings in the best possible order. George Miller, proprietor of Hotel Metropole, James S. Carter, Joseph T. Kretzinger the attorney, and H. V. Bemis, proprietor of the Hotel Richelieu, are among the purchasers of the property. The deal has been on for some time and the Chicago men have been trying to interest others in the scheme. In June an option on the property was secured, but it expired by limitation Sept. 1. The offer of the owners was considered an advantageous one, however, and negotiations were reopened two weeks ago with the result that the deal was closed Thursday morning after a final examination of the property. The purchase involves an expenditure of nearly $500,000. The contract of sale is now in the hands of the purchasers and the amount will be paid within the next few days.

The stock in the company owning the springs was held principally in Louisville, Ky., and George Arnold, a wholesale grocer and cotton broker in Louisville, represented the stockholders in the transaction. Mr. Arnold met Mr. Miller and Attorney Kretzinger at the springs Thursday morning and after a final examination of the property the formal contract of purchase was made out and put in the hands of the Chicago men.

The springs have long been popular among and extensively patronized by residents of Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Southern cities. Many Chicago people have taken the waters for various complaints. The water is claimed to be similar to that of the famous Carlsbad Spa, and analyses made of the water prove it to be rich in curative properties. Medical men are familiar with the properties of the water and many cures are credited to its agency. The policy of former owners kept the springs from becoming well known, though a hotel and bath-house built some seven years ago have been well patronized. The original intention of the old French Lick Springs company was to make extensive improvements, but the money ran out before the work had been fairly begun and building operations have been at a standstill.

The new company expects to have plans for the improvements completed within the next three months, and as soon as building operations can be begun in the spring a force of workmen will be put on the grounds. Architect S. S. Bemen went to the Springs with the intending purchasers, and he looked over the ground with a view to the erection of the necessary buildings. A new hotel that will combine every modern convenience and facility and that will have a capacity of several hundred guests, a bath-house, a reservoir, and other buildings are to be erected during the coming summer. An electric-lighting plant is among the improvements projected. There are three hotels on the grounds—the Windsor, Clifton, and Pavilion—and these will be opened in the spring. It is expected to get the hotel ready for occupancy during the summer, and to have steam heat through it so that it may be kept open during the winter months. The hotels at present close in October owing to the lack of heating facilities.

There are a number of springs in the group, among them the "Pluto," "Prosperine," and "Bowles," the last one having been named from its first owner. There are 1,000 acres of land in the tract. The springs are located eighty miles northeast of Louisville and 275 miles from Chicago.

LOOKING FOR AN ELIGIBLE SITE.

The Phenix Insurance Company Soon to Erect Another Office Building.

Chicago real-estate brokers will watch the movements of the Phenix Insurance company with more than ordinary interest from now on. Having sold its Jackson street building it has quietly intimated that it is on the market for a piece of property available for improvement with a fine office structure. It is rumored that negotiations have been opened with Granville Dodge for the purchase of the Kent and Nixon Buildings at the northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle streets. At the office of Wasmandorff & Heinemann, Mr. Dodge's Chicago representatives, a general denial of the report was made, and it was stated that the property is not on the market. It is also intimated that the Phenix company is willing to again become a pioneer and erect a building below the Board of Trade. A site on Sherman street is mentioned in this connection. It is altogether probable that before the transfer of the Phenix is formally made negotiations will be well under way for replacing it with a new holding.

STOPPING AT THE HOTELS.

Names of Recent Arrivals Registered at the Principal Hotels.

Grand Pacific—J. B. Greenhut, Peoria; H. G. Tiffet, Liverpool; George Jager Jr., Liverpool; H. E. Stearns, Montreal; W. L. Hall, Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Glass, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Dunklee, New York; B. C. Howell, New York; D. T. McCabe, Columbus, O.; Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville, Ind.

Palmer—W. S. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Mead, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. W. Cardwell, Portland, Ore.; R. D. Parmlee, Buffalo; Edwin Boltzleg, Washington, D. C.; W. Barnett, Canton; B. G. Baldwin, Boston; R. A. Van Sicklen, Detroit; George S. Winslow, Boston.

Wellington—A. Baufear Norrie, New York; J. W. Scriven, Boston; J. S. Fowler, Coventry, England; Richard Codman, Boston; C. R. Wylie, Beaver Falls, Pa.; C. Pomerene, Cleveland; William Cutler, Philadelphia; A. Eilers, Brooklyn; E. C. Hovey, Boston; Arthur H. Dutton.

Tremont—S. D. Poole, D. M. Allin, and C. A. Hoagland, New York; S. B. Hammond, Kalamazoo, Mich.; D. W. H. Moreland, Detroit; Dr. L. A. Bishop, Fond du Lac, Wis.; George Sasman, Philadelphia; T. C. Lewis, St. Louis; H. A. Cahn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auditorium—S. T. Everett, Cleveland; S. V. A. Hunter, Boston; G. F. Applety, Washington; Theodore R. Hostetter, Pittsburg; G. M. Hitchcock, Omaha; Michael Herr, Denver; A. M. Hale, New York; W. A. Macleod, Boston; G. Lamaille, Paris.

Sherman—N. H. Hamm, St. Louis; J. R. Campbell, McLeansboro, Ill.; W. F. Avith and L. H. May, New York; W. H. Knox, Knox Mills, Wis.; P. Brady, Peoria, Ill.; J. J. Neff, Freeport; W. B. Dutton, Philadelphia; W. F. Mitchall, Adeline, Ill.

Victoria—J. A. Kimberly, Neenah, Wis.; W. M. Horton, St. Louis; H. C. Goodman, Columbus; Hugo Schumacher, Akron, O.; W. B. Ferguson, Little Rock, Ark.; J. B. Crosby, Marion, Ind.

Leland—H. Dvorak and sister, Mrs. W. C. Selleck, Denver; A. K. Angle, Indianapolis; William H. Slight, New York; R. H. Beach, St. Paul; S. C. Wood, Toronto; F. D. Gordon, Milwaukee.

Great Northern—A. H. Stein, New York; W. I. Walsh, New York; J. S. Lynch, Jackson, Mich.; L. H. Selden, Minneapolis; George Worff, Minneapolis; J. D. Stockton, Des Moines.

Lexington—Mrs. S. H. Teft, Beaver Dam, Wis.; A. J. Saele, A. B. Blodgett, Toledo, O.; W. J. West, Miss E. West, North Adams, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Gott, Mrs. Boling, Detroit.

Richelieu—J. M. Franciscus, St. Louis; W. F. Cook, New York; F. V. Emmons, New York; S. A. Bowman, Springfield, O.; P. Cross, New York; August Searbach, Germany.

Metropole—H. W. Fenton, Decatur; E. P. Emerson and wife, Duluth; Mrs. M. J. Fuller and daughter, Oconomowoc.

His Dog Retrieved the Bomb.

A rather reckless Biddeford man, with no respect for law or gospel, is said to have devised a scheme for catching trout by the wholesale, which did not work as well as he thought.

He thought that a bomb exploded in the brook would bring all the fish in it to the surface, so that he would only have to pick them up. He provided himself with a bomb powerful enough to blast a schooner out of water and went to a local brook in which there were said to be lots of trout. He fixed the fuse, ignited it, and threw the bomb into the brook. As he did so the dog jumped in after it, seized it in his mouth, got back to shore, and started after his master, who was legging it across the field as fast as he could in the realization of his danger. The man had the good luck to get over a fence, which bothered the dog, and a moment later, hearing an explosion, he looked around to see his dog going skyward.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

PRIME'S CROP REPORT

THIS SHOWS THAT THE CORN CROP OF 1892 IS MADE.

Conditions Existing Today Are Similar to Those Noted at This Time Last Year—Hard Frosts and Dry Weather Prevail—Ravages by Insects in Some Sections—Winter Wheat Seeding Is at a Standstill, Early Sown Making No Growth—Outcome of the Season.

DWIGHT, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—So far as general conditions are concerned there is a wonderful similarity today with our surroundings as compared with a year ago at this time. Then the whole country was dry, so much so that pastures and meadows gave little feed for stock. There had been also severe frosts all over the corn belt and corn was drying out rapidly. In fact, the crop was almost fit to gather. Nebraska farmers were already making contracts for the delivery of new corn. The winter wheat seed was progressing. The stand of the early wheat was fair and the late sown wheat coming up unevenly. The sequel proved that the late wheat, owing to the favorable winter and extremely favorable spring, finally came up and gave us the large crop that we have been handling during the last three months.

The country, however, today, not only in the Southwest but in the Northwest as well, is standing sadly in need of copious rains. Last fall there was no development of insect life. The country this season has suffered from the ravages of insects. There has been a general increase during the last three weeks in this respect in the winter wheat belt.

Fall plowing, the one great essential to successful farming, has been greatly interfered with during the last three weeks. The ground today is in such condition owing to the long continued drought that plowing is simply an impossibility. Dry weather and splendid country roads have had much to do with the large movement of corn the last three weeks.

The corn crop of the country is now all made, or, strictly speaking, dead. The recent frosts and the extreme dry weather brought the corn rapidly to its present state. The first general hard killing frost came on the 8th inst. The fields are rapidly drying out and their true condition is plainly visible, and the smallness of the crop was never more apparent than today.

Northern and Central Illinois.

Those who have gotten into their fields in Northern and Central Illinois report that they shall have about half as much corn as was grown last year; that the crop is a mixed one, and will all have to be sorted before being cribbed. With the present weather corn will be fit to gather in ten or twelve days.

Indiana reports that the corn crop of that State matured without any serious damage from frost. Some of the early corn has already been gathered. As to the outcome of the crop little can be said as yet more than this, that in some portions of the State the corn crop promises to be a good one, while in other portions just the opposite. The movement of old corn is falling off rapidly, as stocks seem to be exhausted.

Ohio reports that the corn has matured and there is more good merchantable corn than was expected there would be thirty days ago. There have been no frosts severe enough to injure it. Farmers have been delivering their old corn freely, but the movement has stopped now. With present weather corn will do to crib in ten days.

Michigan always imports considerable corn, and the only effect that her corn crop has on the general market is when it is good they import less from the West. This season the corn generally matured without any damage from frost. Good progress has been made in securing the crop.

In Nebraska the free movement of corn is about over. What is left is almost entirely in the hands of farmers who are able to hold it and are looking for better prices. The crop has all matured, was injured on the low ground in September by frost, but the frost of a week ago did not damage it. The crop is so varied—every conceivable condition, from good to worthless, clean to the most weedy, ripe to soft ears—that it is simply idle guess work at this stage of the crop to tell with any degree of certainty what will be the final yield.

During the last ten days Kansas has experienced several frosts, but the dry condition of the ground prevented any damage. The early corn is being husked. The yield is moderate; quality fair. Late corn will be shrunken and is not likely to hold out in shelling. Movement of old corn is about over until higher prices prevail.

Iowa reports that there is some new corn on the market now which is being bought by feeders, but of course it is soft and not fit to crib. The corn crop is now about all safe from frost. It was generally all dried up before the frost caught it. Corn will not do to crib in narrow cribs for two or three weeks yet.

Seeding Interfered With.

Dry weather has everywhere been interfering with the winding-up of the seeding of the winter wheat.

In Texas about 50 per cent of the crop has been sown. Seeding is about as far advanced as it was at this time last year. The crop, however, has not yet come up to any extent. Milling trade is generally dull and millers are fairly well supplied with stocks.

In Pennsylvania farmers are through with seeding. The grain is coming up and making a good stand. Farmers are busy gathering corn; the crop is not up to an average.

In the Province of Ontario winter wheat seeding has all been finished. The wheat is up and looks well. There has been no dry weather to interfere with seeding or the growth of the wheat.

In Tennessee only a small proportion of the wheat crop has been seeded. The dry weather is interfering seriously with seeding and the crop will go into the ground much later than last year.

In Kentucky from one-half to three-fourths of the winter wheat crop is now in the ground. It is dry now but the first sown wheat came up fairly well but late sown has made no show yet.

In Southern and Central Illinois seeding has not yet been finished and no more will go into the ground until it rains; the early sown is up but makes a poor showing. All things considered the conditions are not flattering; the acreage does not seem to be quite as large as last year, the drouth and low prices have gotten in their work and the farmers seem to be slightly paralyzed.

In Kansas three-fourths of the wheat is seeded. In the central portion of the State a good rain fell this week, which will help things greatly. There seems to be considerable complaint about insects which have killed the young plants as they came up. The stand of the early sown wheat is not good, and seeding will be finished later this season than usual.

Seeding in Missouri.

About 80 per cent of the winter wheat crop has been seeded in Missouri. Over 50 per cent was sown by Sept. 25. This came up unevenly and is suffering to some extent from the ravages of insects. The ground is dry and dusty. Receipts of grain are light, and farmers are not inclined to sell wheat at present prices. Millers are pretty well filled up with wheat, and farmers seem to have sold much closer for this time of the year than usual.

In Northern Ohio about all seeding is done. Fifty per cent of the early sown is up now and looking green. Little complaint is made of insects of any kind working on the wheat. The complaints with regard to dry weather are not as general as in the States we have just gone over. Dry weather, however, is interfering to some extent with finishing up seeding in Indiana; the early sown is up, but with existing conditions the growth of the wheat at the present time is slow.

Winter wheat in Michigan is all seeded and partly up, but requires copious rains in order to insure a good stand. No complaint of insects of any kind is heard. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two will go down into history, notwithstanding all that the government crop report has said, as an off year for yield and quality of crops. The extreme and incessant rainfall in the spring made much of the land which was worked totally unfit for the reception of the seed. This was followed by hot weather and drought. The land soured and all manner of poison came out of the soil. Mildew, rust spores, bacteria, black rot—all vegetation was more or less affected by these poisons and checked the growth of everything. Consequently nothing seemed fully mature before it was cut down. The result of these general conditions is partially seen in the quality of the winter wheat crop, the quantity and quality of the spring wheat crop, the varied and indifferent outcome of the corn crop, the shortage and light weight of the oat crop, the almost total failure of the fruit crop, the short potato crop; and, in fact, the only thing which has come out of the ground this season, and that was not put in, is the hay crop, which has proved in quantity and quality to be an average one. These statements, not theories, will be found to be correct the farther we get along into the consumption of the crops of 1892.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN KANSAS.

Wheat May Now Be Put In—Needed Rain Falls in South Dakota.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 14.—A heavy rain last night was general throughout the northern portion of the State. Farmers can now put in their wheat, and that already sown will sprout.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 14.—A fine rain, the first in two months, set in last night. It is still showery today. Thrashing is at a standstill. But little grain remains in shock, so the damage will be light. The ground is greatly benefited, having been too dry for plowing. Rain is general in the Jim River valley.

IS OFFENDING AT A HEAVY LOSS.

Edison Company Must Pay $50 a Day for Its Smoke Nuisance.

At the present rate it will cost the Edison company about $50 a day to run its plant without regard for the smoke ordinances. Wednesday the company was fined $50 and costs in one case. Proceedings in a second suit were commenced Thursday. The filing of a third suit followed yesterday, and still another suit will be begun tomorrow if there is no change in the appearance of the plant. It is easy enough to figure out what each of these cases will result in, as the most lenient sort of a Justice would fine the Edison company on its reputation alone. The company promises to have all its boilers equipped with smokeless furnaces by Jan. 1, but will no doubt go a step further and agree to use some form of smokeless fuel while the improvements are being made. The Central Electric Light company, whose Plymouth place plant has been a constant thorn in the flesh of the Smoke Prevention Society, has finally agreed to make such improvements as will relieve the city of its quota of smoke. W. H. Herding, the manager of the company, has agreed to adopt the Hawley down-draft system of furnaces and will have all of his boilers equipped as soon as possible. He has also arranged to raise his stack. This alone will remedy matters to a considerable extent.

The representatives of the Smoke Prevention Society spent all day in watching the tugs along the river and up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon had failed to find a single tug of those owned by the four principal towing companies offending the letter of the law. The officers of the society are reasonably satisfied that hard coal is being used on the tugs of the Dunham Towing company, the Independent Tug line, and the Vessel-Owners' Towing company. In regard to the Chicago Towing company the officers are not so sure. The fact that four or five hours were spent without one offending tug being sighted is evidence that the campaign against the towing companies is not without tangible results.

It seems that the whole question will simply settle down to one of increased towing charges. The tugmen make extravagant claims as to the increased expense in the use of hard coal. That there is some difference in the expense no one questions, but it is by no means so great as the tugmen maintain. If towing rates are to be advanced, however, they can make some capital out of extravagant claims as to their loss under the hard coal regulation. No one imagines that the towing companies will bear any loss for any great length of time. They will simply shift it over to the shipping interests. The action of the Smoke Preventing Society will tend to hold them all in line, as it will show no discrimination and will simply insist that all tugs be operated without producing dense smoke.

MISS REEDER SELECTS HER HUSBAND.

Her Parents Objected to Her Marrying Prof. Hadley, All to No Avail.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—An interesting romance has come to light regarding the marriage here a day or two ago of Prof. T. H. Hadley of the Knox College Conservatory of Music and Miss Stella Reeder of Colfax, Ia. The professor recently came here from Chicago, where he is well known in musical circles. Miss Reeder and he had been in love for a long time, but her parents opposed the match. Her parents insisted on her wedding another man and finally, some time ago, to cure her or her love for Prof. Hadley, sent her away from home. She flatly refused to accept the advances of the other suitor. It is said that unknown to her parents the professor had her come here and enter the business college. At the same time she assisted in the elocutionary department at Knox College. A couple of weeks ago she was taken ill with what threatened to be brain fever, and it became necessary for her mother to come here, which revealed what was going on. The mother insisted on the arrangement made for her daughter and two days ago left for home, the daughter having nearly recovered. Prof. Hadley and Miss Reeder had concluded to be married in January, but in order to put a stop to all matrimonial aspirations at the Colfax end they determined to be wedded at once. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Blodgett at the First Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

F. R., Chicago: THE TRIBUNE cannot decide bets.

R. ENDRES, Chicago: There is no town or city in Illinois south of Cairo.

H. W. T., Chicago: The date of the Chicago massacre is Aug. 15, 1812.

S. EHRENFELD, Chicago: Chicago was incorporated as a city March, 1837.

BROOKS AND SOMMERS, Chicago: Christopher Columbus discovered America Oct. 12, 1492.

C. L. W., Chicago: The County Jail would be glad to receive old school books for its library.

M. L. KONNER, Chicago: A colt that has for its sire and dam a thoroughbred Arabian and an English thoroughbred is a thoroughbred.

A. L. S., Englewood, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE cannot answer questions which have been asked a child as a part of its regular school work.

WILLIAM R. PROSSER, Chicago: The Chicago Court-House in 1844 had a stone foundation. The upper part of the building was of wood.

AMERICAN, Chicago: A child born to American parents during a temporary absence in a foreign country is eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

ENQUIRER, Chicago: The address of Frederick Keppel & Co. is No. 27 Quay de l'Horage, Paris; No. 20 East Sixteenth street, New York; No. 24 Van Buren street, Chicago.

HARRISON FOR EVER, Muskegon, Mich.: No foreigner can vote for President of the United States until he has become fully naturalized. The second papers are a legal necessity.

SUBSCRIBER, Englewood, Ill.: Apply at the World's Fair headquarters for information in regard to stockholders' invitations to the dedicatory ceremonies at Jackson Park.

B. G. W., Chicago: The pensions of soldiers of the United States are paid from a special appropriation made by Congress each year. The money is taken from the United States Treasury.

R. E. PUBLICAN, Chicago: If you move out of your precinct between this time and the day of election you will lose your vote. If you want to cast a good Republican vote for President you will stay where you are until Nov. 8.

J. L. SMITH, Chicago: In Illinois petit jurors are selected from the registry lists and from a list of qualified voters who do not choose to exercise their right of suffrage, which is specially prepared by the clerk of elections.

C. F. C., Chicago: The Eau Claire Pearl Button company is situated in Eau Claire, Wis.; the Manitowoc Pearl Button company in Manitowoc, Wis.; the Kewanee Pearl Button company in Kewanee, Ill.; the Decatur Pearl Button company in Decatur, Ill.; and the Standard Pearl Button company in Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM JONES AND OTHERS, Chicago: On Oct. 21, 1892, the sun will be at the same distance from the equator that it was Oct. 12, 1492. The former date is therefore the correct one for the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, in spite of the fact that the discovery was actually made on the latter date.

Paper Horseshoes.

Experiments are being tried in Germany in making horseshoes of a material the chief constituent of which is paper. It is said to fit the hoof better than the iron shoe, to be impervious to water, and to grow rough under use, so as to become a safeguard against slipping.

BULLISH SENTIMENT.

STILL HIGHER PRICES SCORED BY THE STREET RAILWAYS.

Stock Market Broad and Buoyant—Leading Speculative Markets at Chicago Rather Narrow and Inclined to Weakness in Grain, While Provisions Range Higher—Business Largely Local in Character—General Commercial and Financial News from Outside Centers.

There was a broad bull market at the Stock Exchange. Transactions covered a wide range, and on a number of securities trading was on an active scale. The leader was West Chicago Street railroad stock and the course of the market was full of interest. For the last three days whatever there was of manipulation has been in the direction of lower prices, but in spite of that manipulation the quotations have steadily advanced. Jamieson has sold some stock, whether or not for the Philadelphia people is an open question, but he has usually bought it back at an advance, and his operations have certainly seemed to indicate that he desired to hold prices down. The buying has been by the public. Probably the personal transactions of the brokers have figured some in the situation, but the brokers are not carrying large lines. There has been buying from out of town which was quite apart from the Philadelphia buying. Orders have been executed that came from both the East and the West.

The market yesterday opened at an advance of 1¾ points and advanced steadily until 213 was reached for the account. The trading was chiefly in the account. From 213 there was a reaction and the stock dropped back to 211, closing at 211¼. The reaction was generally looked upon as healthy, and the feeling on the floor continued decidedly bullish.

A report which comes close from the inside outlines the plans of the management regarding future dividends on West Side stock. The directors meet probably next Wednesday to declare the November dividend, which will be payable about Nov. 15, and it is said on the best of authority that the dividend rate will be 8 per cent; but according to this report the plans of the insiders are mature beyond this dividend date, and it is proposed to make the February dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. It is said that this has been definitely settled, earnings being on a scale to warrant such an increase, and it is upon the strength of 9 per cent dividends that the confident buying by insiders has been based. It is figured that with the stock on a 9 per cent basis, quotations can be easily maintained somewhere between 225 and 250, and with the big earnings of next year in sight there will be an opportunity to mark up values still further from that range.

North Chicago stock was nearly as strong as West Chicago. The closing sale Thursday had been at 258¼ and yesterday it got up to 261 and closed strong.

There was considerable activity outside of the street railways. Calumet Dock stock was active and lower on the publication of information showing that there is no hope for dividends for some time to come. There were some indications of short covering on the decline. The Moore stocks are strong. Diamond Match advanced to 140½. The earnings of the company are exceedingly heavy. In 1891 the company was unable to market a large amount of lumber which they have this year sold at satisfactory prices, and this operation puts much cash in their treasury. Strawboard stock continues strong without any special reason to which the strength may be assigned.

The brewery stocks are disappointing to their friends, not that they are showing any weakness, but that they are so slow to show strength. Advancing prices for these stocks have been looked for with the greatest confidence, but the market continues to hang absolutely motionless. The friends of these securities have looked forward to the enormous business that it is certain these companies must do next year, and have counted upon those great earnings being discounted in some measure at least, as street car earnings are being discounted. But investors do not appear to be ready to discount the future of the brewery stocks. The market is in the dumps, and probably the reason for it is the great amount of stock that has been thrown on investors here by English holders. The flow of stock has now ceased, and there are some indications of it having set in the other way. There has been a little buying for foreign account, but it does not amount to much as yet. Accountants are now going over the year's statements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, and even insiders are yet in the dark concerning what the completed statements will show. Prices would indicate that there is no expectation of dividends on the common stocks, although some people close to the inside maintain that there is a chance for a dividend on the Milwaukee common. If that should prove to be true there would, without question, be a big advance, for there is no such prospect discounted in present prices. It will be remembered that the Brewing and Malting stocks jumped ten points in twenty-four hours when the beer war was settled, and the bulls on Milwaukee common say that a ten point advance in that stock would not be unlikely if a dividend should be paid. Traders are not all taking as sanguine a view of the situation as that, however, and they see cause for weakness in this stock in the fact that there are several thousand venders' shares that are likely to come on the market next year.

There is some trading in International Packing and Provision stock and a steady demand in a small way for both the common and preferred at about 47. The Chicago Packing and Provision stock is firm at 58 to 58½, but the demand is not large. Street's Stable Car stock continues fairly active at quotations a fraction under 31.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

350 C & C C & D act..	69¾	100 W C S R R Co act.	210
5 C B & M Co pfd..	44½	15 do...	209½
60 C B & M Co	41	100 do act.	210
50 D M Co., Ill.	140	10 do.	209
70 N C St R R Co...	256½	50 do.	209½
100 do act.	258½	50 do act.	210½
150 do.	256½	50 do...	209½
50 do act.	259½	50 do act.	210½
50 do	258	150 do.	210
50 do act.	259½	50 do act.	211
2 W C S R R Co....	208	50 S W C L.	30½
100 do....	208½	50 do act.	30¾
100 do.	209	100 do act.	30¾
50 do act.	209½		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

5 S's W C L.	31	100 WCStRR Co act..	213
100 do act.	30½	50 do act....	212¾
100 do act.	30¾	50 do act.	213
100 do act.	30¾	10 do.	211½
9 C C Ry.	440	50 do act.	212¾
50 NCStRRCo act..	260	50 do.	211
50 do act.	260½	50 do act.	212½
400 WCStRR Co act..	212	10 Am S B Co......	79½
100 do act.	212½	50 do.	80
100 do act.	212½	100 I P P Co b 30...	47
50 do act.	212¾	50 C & C C & D......	69
50 do act.	212¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 C P & P Co......	58½	20 Dia M Co Ill.....	140½
150 do.	58	50 N C S RR Cact...	261
150 St's W C L act...	30¾	50 do.	259½
50 do.	30¾	30 C U Tel Co.	57¾
100 do act.	30¾	200 W C S R R C....	211
100 C & C C & D.....	69½	22 M & C B Co	35
350 do act.	69½	50 C A L & P Cact...	103

BONDS.

$1000 Con. Gas 5s...	86¼	$10000 C G L & C Co5s	88¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

150 C A L & P Co'....	103	20 C & C C & D......	69¾
50 W C S R R Co....	210¾	50 C P & P Co.	58
50 do act.	211½	50 I P & P pfd.	47
150 do act.	211	100 N C S R R Co....	259¾
100 do.	210¾	100 St's W C L.	30¾
50 do act.	211¼		

BONDS.

$5000 W C S RRdb6s.	100¾	$5000 C G B & C C 5s.	88½
5000 C G L & C C 5s.	88¾		

The money market is easier. Within the last two days there has been a distinct change. There are banks which have been looking for borrowers, and money was offered to strong houses yesterday and the day before at 5 per cent. This is the first time for quite a while that the banks have been looking for borrowers, and is not the general rule yet, but the fact that some banks are in that position is an excellent indication of the tendency. It may now be set down as a fairly certain fact that the worst is over in the way of any money stringency, and whatever change comes to the situation now is to be in the direction of a more plentiful supply.

Sterling quotations showed no change. The feature of the local market was a strong demand for cable transfers.

The quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	485½	487
Actual	484¾	486
Documentary	483½	485

Alley Elevated stock continued to be offered at 92 yesterday. The highest bid for it was 90. The bonds were offered at 94.

Wormser wired Jamieson & Co. yesterday that Chicago Gas had fulfilled his prediction by reaching 90. "Now put 110 on the blackboard as my prediction for Gas before three months," he added.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 14.	*Oct. 7.*
New York	$132,602,195	$113,958,759
Chicago	16,798,000	18,342,000
Boston	16,800,122	15,676,796
Philadelphia	11,434,126	11,347,795
St. Louis	4,401,967	5,779,270
Baltimore	2,554,439	2,580,759
New Orleans	1,765,008	1,687,790

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 5c, 8c, and 10c discount; St. Louis, par.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special.]—London buying was brought to the front yesterday to counterbalance the expected realizing sales. It served its purpose so well that the current of professional feeling changed and local buyers could obviously be counted on to support today's market. Hence it was not surprising that London's early prices were barely steady. This has at least the appearance of clever manipulation. The market took the foreign sales easily, prices generally held strong, and there were early advances in Rock Island, Burlington, Western Union, and Chicago Gas. New England rallied two points at the start but broke again before the close to the lowest figure of the day. The market of the afternoon was hesitating and rather inclined to reaction, but there were few net declines. One incident of the day was an advance of 1c per oz in silver bullion. The basis for this movement cannot be described as other than sentimental. The London demand for silver is not as heavy as it was a month ago. Following the three weeks' steady outflow of specie from the Imperial Bank of Germany come yesterday's returns in the other great European banks. The Bank of France has lost, all told, during the last fortnight nearly $1,300,000 gold, and the Bank of England $8,000,000. Of the English outgo at least $1,000,000 has already gone to Austria, and it cannot be doubted that most of the exported French and German specie has sought the same destination. The progress of this notable operation in haute finance will repay the most careful study; indeed, comprehension of its principles and methods will go far to teach Wall street what it has for two years been groping to understand—the real function of international gold shipment. That the Austrian Government would presently become a buyer of gold for its new note reserve financial Europe has long been aware. The gold would naturally be bought chiefly by Austrian securities, and the reason for the long delay in Austrian resumption was that with securities at 1891 prices the operation was too costly to be undertaken. Anticipating this fall's demand the great European banks, which are in effect the world's gold merchants, accumulated by every possible expedient an enormous specie surplus. If they paid high for American gold, through rebates and concessions to shippers, they could count with perfect safety on Austria's paying still higher, an expectation which is now being realized. Looked upon in the light of current events, the late outcry and scheming of local philosophers to "stop the export of gold" were as intelligent and practical as a boy's hoopstick in the wheel of a Corliss engine.

Money on call easy at 5@6 per cent, last loan at 6, and closing offered at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange was weak at 484¼ for 60-day bankers' bills and 486 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 309,000 shares, including Atchison, 9,035; Chicago Gas, 23,950; Erie, 16,665; Louisville and Nashville, 7,582; Northern Pacific preferred, 11,757; New England, 42,630; Pacific Mail, 22,265; Reading, 27,615; St. Paul, 8,860; St. Paul and Omaha, 6,069; Union Pacific, 10,800; Western Union, 7,590.

Railroad bonds were generally firm. The sales footed up $1,216,000; Minneapolis and St. Paul equipment 5s jumped from 102¾ to 107 bid. Reading, Atchison, Texas Pacific, and Kansas and Texas issues ruled quiet.

Government bonds firm. State bonds quiet.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Oct. 14*	*Closing Oct. 13*
Atchison	8,975	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
Am. Cot. Oil	1,470	46¾	46¼	46¼	46¾
Do pfd	1,065	83½	83	83	83
Am. Sugar	1,535	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
Do pfd	115	102	102	102	101¾
Amer. Tobacco	6,365	118½	116¾	117	......
A. & P.	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	......
Balt. & Ohio	1,500	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
C., B. & Q.	22,658	102¾	101¾	102¼	101¾
C. & N. W.	730	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
C., M. & St. P.	9,560	79¾	79	79	79¾
Do pfd	420	124	123¾	123¾	123¾
C., R. I. & P.	6,631	83¼	82¾	82¾	82¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	6,169	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾
Canada So.	210	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
Ches. & Ohio	300	23½	23½	23½	23¾
C., St. P. M. & M.	120	114¾	114¾	114¾	......
Colo. Coal	1,350	43	42¾	42¾	43
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,650	64¾	64½	64½	64¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	400	133	132¾	132¾	132¾
C. & E. Ill.	20	59	59	59	......
Do pfd	10	99	99	99	......
Citizens' Gas	300	113¾	113¾	113¾	......
Chicago Gas	37,935	90	88¾	89¾	88¾
C.J.Ry.&U.S.Yds	400	104¾	104	104¾	104¾
Col. Fuel	100	100	100	100	......
D., L. & W.	1,287	154¾	154½	154½	154¾
Den. & Rio G.	100	17¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	1,470	53	52¾	52¾	53
Dist. & C. F. Co.	14,100	63¼	62½	62¾	63¾
Edison	550	106½	105½	106½	......
East Tenn.	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	......
Do 2d pfd	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	......
Genl. El.	5,400	119¾	118¾	119¾	118¾
G. B., W. & St. P.	125	12	12	12	......
Hocking Valley	525	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
H. & T. Cent.	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	......
Illinois Central	300	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾
Iowa Central	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	......
Lake Shore	1,610	133¾	133½	133¾	133
Louis. & Nash.	7,582	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
L. E. & W.	1,025	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	850	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
L., N. A. & C.	642	27	25¾	26	25¾
Laclede Gas	100	24¼	24½	24¼	......
Do pfd	250	65½	64½	65½	64¾
Mo. Pac.	2,255	62¾	62½	62¾	62¾
M. K. & T.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	400	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Manhattan	400	134	133½	134	133¾
Mex. Cent.	800	16	15¾	15½	......
Minn. & St. L.	200	18	18	18	......
Do pfd	800	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾
N. Y. & N. E.	42,530	46	44¾	44¾	44¾
No. Pacific	400	19¼	19	19¼	19
Do pfd	11,757	52½	51¾	51¾	51¾
N. Y. L. E. & W.	16,755	27¼	26½	27	......
Do pfd	600	63¾	63	63¾	63
N. Y. Cent.	380	110½	110½	110¼	110
N. Y. Sus. & W.	2,900	19¼	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	200	67	67	67	67
Nor. Amn. Co.	400	13¼	13	13	13¾
N. Y. O. & W.	530	19½	19	19	19
Nat. Lead	2,399	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
Do pfd	607	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Nat. Cordage	1,790	135	134¼	135	134¾
Do pfd	720	120¼	119¾	120¼	119
N. Y., C. & St. L.	400	17¾	17¾	17½	......
Do 2d pfd	300	37¼	36½	36½	......
Ohio So.	200	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Phil. & Reading	27,717	59	58	58¾	58¾
Pac. Mail	2,365	35	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pullman	400	199	198¾	198¾	199
P. D. & E.	400	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	50	22	22	22	22¾
Rich. Term'l	1,150	9¾	8¾	8¾	9
R. W. & O.	900	112¼	112	112	......
So. Pac	600	37¾	37	37	37¾
Silver Bullion	76,000	86	83¾	85	85¾
St. L. & S. W.	710	8	7¾	7¾	......
Do pfd	110	16	16	16	16
St. P. & Du.	100	46	46	46	46
Tex. Pac	400	11¾	11½	11½	......
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Tenn. Coal	600	38¾	38	38	38¾
Union Pac.	10,800	41¾	40½	40¾	40¾
W. & L. E.	500	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do pfd	1,010	69¾	69	69¾	......
Wabash	1,000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	420	25¾	25	25¼	25
Western Union	7,595	99¾	98¾	99¾	98

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	144½
American	119	United States	62½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	114½	U. S. 2s, reg.	100¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	114½		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 Atch 4s......83¾@83¾	3900 M&SP 1st-LacD..105
1000 Atch reg..........84	1000 M&SP 1st-SMD...116¾
5000 Atch inc..........59	4000 MSP 7s gd.........123¾
20000 A&P inc tr.......58¾	5000 MK&T 1st..........79¾
1000 Brk El 1st........116	6000 MK&T 2d...........41¾
6000 BR&P gm 5s........99¾	12000 MoPac 1st cl 5s...
5000 BCR & N 1st.......105	..................[illegible]
9000 BCR&N 1st cl tr 5s	12000 MP 1st cn..........113
..............96@96½	2000 M&E 1st............141¾
2000 CS 1st gtd........105¾	5000 NYEl 1st...........114
2000 Can S 2d..........101½	1000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 92¾
29000 CNJ gm 5s...111@111½	5000 NYO&W rfts.........83¾
1000 CP 1 g 5s.........103	10000 N Y O & W con 5s
1000 C&O-R&A Dist cn 79½	..............107¾@108¼
2000 C&O 1st—Ser A...	11000 NYS&W gm.........91
..............114@115	1000 NP 1st cn..........116¾
5000 C&O gen 4½s.......79¼	10000 NP 1st rg..........116¾
5000 C&O con 5s........105	160000 NP cn 5s....73¾@74¼
5000 CB&Q Nex 4s.......89	1000 OR&N 5s.............91
63000 CB&Q cn 5s...106@107	5000 OR&N c t. 5s........[illegible]
6000 C&E I g 6s.102½@102¾	1000 Or Imp con 5s......65
15000 C&E inc..........44½	10000 OS 1st.............111¾
25000 C&E 1st.....103½@103¾	10000 PD&E 2d.......71@71¼
9000 C&IC 1st...102½@102¾	2000 PG&F C 2d gtd......[illegible]
51000 C&NP 1st.....75¾@75¾	7000 P&R 1st inc....77½@77¾
10000 C R I & P db 5s..95¾	42000 P & R 2d inc.70¾@70¾
2000 C R I & P 5s cn..101¾	154000 P & R 3d inc.62¾@[illegible]
1000 Clev & C 1st......92	3000 P&R gm 4s.....87@87¼
26000 Con Gas 1st 5s.88@88½	30000 PCC&SL 4½-Ser A..102
6000 CHV&T 5s..........92	1000 P&W 1st.............84
2000 D&RG 4s...........86	8000 RT cl t 5s.....51@51¼
6000 DM&M 1 g...43½@44½	20000 RT c tr 6s.....79@79¾
38000 Edison El 1st..106@106½	18000 R&Pen..............118
7000 FtW&D 1st.........101	5000 SL&IM 5s.............82½
4000 Gn El db 5s.......106	1000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B.112¾
20000 GH&SA 2d.........102	6000 SL&SW 1st...........69
10000 GH&SA-WD 1st....98½	56000 SL&SW 2d inc....
2000 GBW & St P in tr 36½	..............30½@31
8000 Iowa C 1st....89¾@90	1000 SLS&E 1st...........93
2000 K&O 1st...........100½	11000 S P of C 1st cn 5s. 99¾
18000 LacG 1st.......84@84½	2000 TC&R 6s—T Div......91
2000 LE&W 2d 5s........101	3000 TAA&NM 1s....100@102
5000 L&N unfd gld 4s. 80¾	2000 TSL&KC 1st.....87@88
4000 L&N-Pen 6s........107	1000 Un El 1st............116½
10000 L N A & C cn.....101¾	5000 UP sf................102
1000 LNA&C gm..........76	5000 UP gd 6s ctn........95¾
10000 LNO&T 6s 1st.....95	2000 UP-D&G 1st...........72
2000 LStL&T 1st........95¾	13000 Wab 1st.............106
9000 MeEl 1st..........118	42000 Wab 2d.........79¾@80
5000 MetE 2d.....108¾@108¾	7000 WS gtd 4s....100@100¼
7000 M&SP 1-C&PW 5s.109½	4000 Wis Cen 1st..........90

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	*Sales.*	*Open.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Close.*
Atchison	5,500	39¾	39½	38¾	38¾
Bell Telephone	162	205	209	205	207¾
C., B. & Q.	2,800	101½	102¾	101¾	102¾
Chicago Junc. Ry	1,312	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾
Do pfd	320	96	96	96	96
Gen. Elec.	575	118¾	119	117	117
Do pfd	17	118	118½	118	118¾
Mex. Cent.	2,070	15	16	15	15¾
Ore. Short Line	100	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	2,000	40½	41¾	40½	40¾

Bonds:

22000 CBQC 5s 105¾@106¼	1000 N Eng 2d......104¾
22000 M C 1st Inc. 28@29	1000 Ogden 6s......106½
4000 Wis C Inc......89¾	500 Atch Inc......58½
10000 Chi Junc 5s....99¼	2000 Mex C 4s.67¾@68
1000 Wis C Inc......34½	13000 Mex C 2d Inc...13
1000 Gas 1st........88	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The market closed dull but steady. Pennsylvania, 55¾@55¾; Reading, 29 1-16@29¼; Lehigh Valley, 58¾@58¾; Reading general 4s, 87@87¼; do first inc., 77@77¾; do second inc., 70¾@70½; do third inc., 62¾@63.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Mining quotations: Choller, 90c; Crown Point, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.80; Deadwood, $2.25 asked; Gould and Curry, $1.25; Hale and Norcross, $1.90; Homestake, $14.00; Mexican, $1.80; North Star, $5.50 asked; Ontario, $39.00; Ophir, $3.00; Plymouth, 30c; Sierra Nevada, $2.00; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.50; Yellow Jacket, $1.50; Iron Silver, 60c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $18.00; Bulwer, 25c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $33.50; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Catalpa, $15.00; Kearsarge, $11.50; Osceola, $34.00; Santa Fe Copper, $10.00; Tamarack, $155.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 35c; Bulwer, 30c; Best & Belcher, $2.10; Bodie Consolidated, 35c; Choller, $1.05; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.90; Crown Point, $1.30; Gould & Curry, $1.35; Hale & Norcross, $2.00; Mexican, $1.70; Mona, 5c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $3.00; Potosi, $1.10; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Union Consolidated, $1.45; Utah, 25c; Yellow Jacket, $1.45; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belle Isle, 10c; North Belle Isle, 10c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

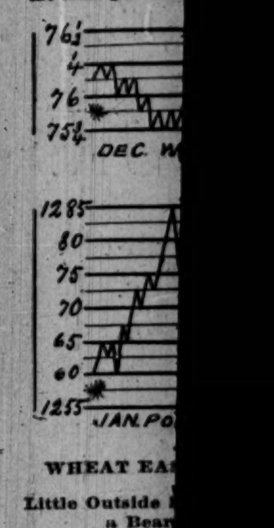
Another day of local business with narrow fluctuations in grain and a feeling of depression, especially in corn. Provisions did better, January products of all sorts having many friends among the professionals. The signal service map showed some rains through the West and more were promised for the central valleys to be followed by clearing weather. Receipts continue large and the complaints of lack of cars do not appreciably diminish. The foreign markets are steadier than ours and whatever support the wheat market had came from that source. The feeling after the close was weak, the Northwest sending some advices of larger receipts. December was quoted at 75¾c.

Parker, Logan, and Pardridge were the best sellers of wheat, Logan presumably acting for St. Louis.

The advance at Liverpool was explained in one cable by the statement that the ocean rates had been advanced.

A press cable stated that it was doubtful if Russia exported any wheat this year, the winter wheat crop having been practically destroyed by the drought. The rains came too late.

The opinion was entertained among some of the oats brokers that New-Yorkers were just being



ginning to unload some long lines of oats. The seaboard reported a steady market most of the day, with no recorded clearances for export account.

In the provision pit Helmholz and Beazley bought January lard. Wright, Armour, Webbe, the Chicago Packing-Provision company bought January pork, while Lamson, Norton-Worthington, the Anglo-American, Allerton, and Baldwin-Farnum were among the sellers. Hately bid up November lard.

Cudahy is a great bull on all January hog product. "The January list is now selling on the basis of about $4.50 hogs. The packers are paying $5.50. The scalpers are selling the stuff in there because they think there will be plenty of it in January. They thought there would be plenty in October. I tell you it is bound to go up. There will not be the hogs they are counting on and our stocks are being lowered all the time."

Eggleston was one of the prominent figures in the corn pit yesterday. He has been accumulating a line of November corn and selling December. Yesterday's purchases by him gave him a line of about 3,500,000 bu of November. The trade is a good deal puzzled over his deals, as it cannot figure out a satisfactory basis for the buying and selling. Some of the speculators think there may be back of him a commission man who has an idea that it may be possible to manipulate the November later on.

Current receipts of new oats continue to show decidedly light weight. A broker yesterday with orders for 10 cars averaging at least 29 lbs to the measured bushel bought five. Said a prominent shipper to the seaboard: "The average weight is not over 26 lbs to the measured bushel. When Dodge's report came forward I figured on the basis of 26 lbs as the average of this crop against the standard weight of 32 lbs. That is, the shortage of 6 lbs means a deficiency in the aggregate yield of fully one-fifth compared with the government estimate."

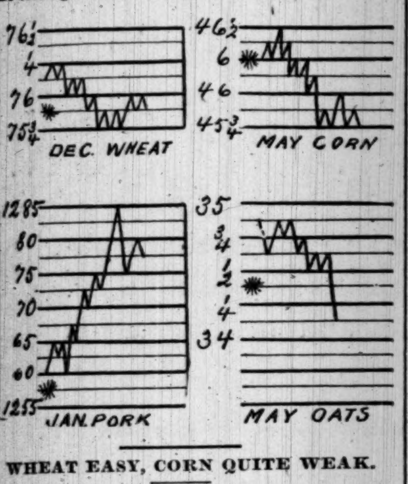
The *Price Current* says:

Some frosts have occurred, but the weather for the most part has been genial and quite favorable to the handling of wheat by farmers having this grain, which has undoubtedly had something to do in maintaining the free movement toward central markets, the aggregate of receipts for the week being without precedent in quantity. Under such conditions the exhibit of visible supply of wheat has been further enlarged quite decidedly, now showing 51,000,000 bu, or 22,000,000 bu in excess of the corresponding date last year, while the season's production is considered to be 100,000,000 bu less, which, so far as applying to a comparison of positions, may be modified by taking into consideration about 25,000,000 bu of available surplus from last year's crop. The approximate situation of wheat supplies in the United States in October in comparison with last year is fairly shown in the following:

	1892.	1891.
Production	500,000,000	612,000,000
Forward, available	25,000,000	....
Total	525,000,000	612,000,000
Consumption, 3 months	78,000,000	77,000,000
Exports, 3 months	51,000,000	66,000,000
Total distribution	129,000,000	143,000,000
Remaining, available	396,000,000	469,000,000

This presentation of the comparative position of wheat supplies implies 73,000,000 bu less now in the country than a year ago—and this is a far more rational statistical exhibit to contemplate than the comparison of warehouse stocks. To extend this exhibit, with a view of indicating the comparative holdings of farmers, and warehouse stocks other than those regularly reported, it is shown that 345,000,000 bu represents the total, compared with 440,000,000 a year ago—a difference of 95,000,000 bu. While the October government report on wheat is interpreted as pointing to about 520,000,000 bu it continues to appear reasonable that this will not be verified by final returns, and that 500,000,000 bu will be found to cover the extent of production.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, May corn, May oats, and January pork Oct. 14. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



WHEAT EASY, CORN QUITE WEAK.

Little Outside Support, Large Receipts, and a Bearish Scalping Crowd.

There was something like strength in wheat at the opening. The fact that the Northwestern receipts were smaller than either of the previous days and that there was unexpected steadiness in the cables led to some covering by shorts. But St. Louis began to sell, the room traders took it up, and estimates for today were larger than for Friday. Exporters took little wheat on this side and the holders were disappointed. They say that if the foreigners would only do a little buying merely as an evidence of good faith it would do much to reassure the trade on this side. The early buyers turned sellers later in the session when they saw that there was to be no advance and the feeling at the close was barely steady at a shade under Thursday's latest figure. The cash business of the day was only fair, and the demand was largely for the low grades which were selling at a heavy discount. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,316,100 bu and at Eastern points 512,900 bu—a total of 1,829,000 bu. The shipments from Western points were 614,700 bu and from Eastern points 202,900 bu, a total of 817,600 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 446,000 bu wheat and flour and the local out-inspection 142,000 bu, with charters for 192,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 73½c for No. 2 red, 64½@65c for No. 3 red, 68¾@69c for No. 2 hard, 64½@65c for No. 3 hard, 73@73½c for No. 2 spring, 61@63c for No. 3 spring, and 60c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board sales were at 50@62c for No. 4 red winter, 64@65½c for No. 3 do, 50@60c for No. 4 spring, and 62@69c for No. 3 do.

There was not much doing in corn beyond the trading of one house. Receipts were over the estimates and the estimates for today were large again—600 cars. The rains through the West may affect the movement somewhat in the near future, but with little outside business there was no support to the market and prices eased off. The range for the day, however, was narrow. Cables were dull and easy and outside markets were irregular, being steady East and easy in the West. The cash demand was light with a liberal supply. Receipts at principal points were 657,000 bu and shipments 511,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 95,000 bu and the out-inspection 529,000 bu, with charters for 192,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 41⅝@42c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 41⅞@42c for No. 2 white, 40⅞@41⅛c for No. 3, 41c for No. 3 white, 41@41¼c for No. 3 yellow, and 40⅝c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 40@41c for No. 4 mixed, 41½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 41½@42c for No. 3 white.

Oats were active, averaging lower. The opening was strong to ⅛c higher, but with the weakness in common and the subsequent down turn in wheat sellers succeeded in pounding the market ⅝c from top figures. Bryant, Bennett, Harry Avery, Chapman, and Wayne were among the sellers. Harvey sold some, and the demand was fair, with no real support at any time offered. May touched 34⅞c early, declined to 34½c, and closed ½c lower for the day at that, with December at 30⅜@30½c and October at 29c bid, after selling sparingly at 29⅛c. Cash offerings were mostly sold before the decline set in, with a good demand for white oats of good weight. Free on board sales were at 27½@30½c for No. 3, 29@32c for No. 3 white, and 33¾@35c for No. 2 white.

Provisions improved somewhat, hogs being higher, and the general inquiry for January product being more active. Packers as a rule were sellers, the professionals, commission men, and scalpers buying. The offerings at the advance brought about a slight decline, but the feeling at the close was firm. Receipts, largely meats, were fair and shipments large. Domestic markets were firm, and foreign quotations showed no change. Cash pork was quoted at $11.45@11.50. January lard opened at $7.15, sold up to $7.25, and closed at $7.22½, cash being $8.37½@8.40. January ribs opened at $6.52½, sold up to $6.62½, and closed with sellers at that, cash being $7.70 for mutilated, at $9.75 for regular. Cash sales included 100,000 lbs green picnic hams at 6⅝c, 50,000 lbs sweet-pickled hams (light) at 9½@9⅝c, and 1,275,000 lbs short-ribs on private terms.

Rye was dull and easy all day with no particular attention accorded the market, few buyers appearing for futures at any time. December sold early at a recent point of 57c, but finally yielded to the pressure of weak markets in other pits and closed ½c lower at 56½c. November was nominally ½c discount and October 56c sellers and not wanted. No. 2 to go to store sold at 56c, but closed nominally weaker. Samples went at 57½@58c, with No. 3 at 50@50½c. Barley was firm and moderately active. Posted receipts were down to 83 cars and there was a ready outlet for spot and to arrive lots. Free on board sales were at 42@65c for No. 3 and 36@55c for No. 4, with No. 5 at 30@36c. Barley to arrive sold at 53@61c.

The flour market showed no improvement. There was some inquiry from the other side, but the higher ocean freight rate made it impossible to fill any orders.

Millstuffs were more active, with bran higher at $11.12½@12.00. Middlings sold at $11.50@11.62½, shorts at $11.50, and wheat screenings at $9.50.

Flaxseed was quiet, with cash nearly steady to firm under a continued good demand, while futures were weaker, there being less than the recent inquiry. No. 1 on track sold at $1.12½, rejected at $1.07@1.10½, and no grade at $1.00. December opened steady at $1.12½, declined to $1.11¼, and closed at $1.12 asked. January closed ⅛c lower at $1.13⅛. May sold fractionally lower at $1.17½@1.17⅜. Receipts were liberal at 113 cars, but so were the shipments at 159,000 bu. Timothy was decidedly dull, with next to no speculative inquiry. Year was quoted at about $1.60. October sold at that and March at a former figure of $1.70. Sales by sample were at $1.45@1.57, with the tone one of weakness. Clover was quotable 5@10c lower, with October nominally $8.20@8.25 and $5.00@6.15 paid for small lots by sample.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
October	$ 73⅝	$ 73¼@	73⅞	$ 73½
December	75⅞	75⅝@	76⅜	75⅞
May	81⅜	81 @	81⅞	81⅜
CORN.				
October	41⅜	41⅛@	42⅛	41⅛
December	42⅞	42⅛@	43	42⅛
May	46⅜	45⅞@	46⅛	45⅞
OATS.				
October	29⅝	29 @	29⅜	29
December	31⅜	30⅜@	31⅛	30⅜
May	34⅞	34⅜@	34⅞	34⅜
MESS PORK.				
November	11.35	11.42½@	11.52½	11.45
January	12.55	12.60 @	12.85	12.77½

LARD.

October	8.32½	8.35 @	8.50	8.35
November	7.42½	7.47½@	7.67½	7.62½
January	7.10	7.15 @	7.25	7.22½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

October	9.75	9.75 @	10.00	9.75
January	6.50	6.52½@	6.62½	6.60

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	November.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$......	$	$1.04⅜
No. 2 corn	48	......	41½
No. 2 oats	27⅝	......	30⅜
Mess pork	......	11.70	......
Lard	6.37½	6.52½	......
Short ribs	6.12½	6.07½	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Lower grades.	Total
Winter wheat	122	182	30	334
Spring wheat	16	99	23	138
Corn	403	178	37	618
Oats	59	227	6	292
Rye	14	13	2	29
Barley	......	52	31	83
Total	614	751	129	1,494

Inspected out: 43,711 bu wheat, 514,713 bu corn, 34,870 bu oats, 12,635 bu rye, and 49,746 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 470 cars wheat, 600 cars corn, 300 cars oats, and 12,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	18,974	14,225	3,589	18,944
Wheat, bu	293,056	197,058	244,403	23,853
Corn, bu	383,620	54,931	332,408	177,559
Oats, bu	271,837	169,465	248,610	111,743
Rye, bu	21,345	35,453	7,431	7,445
Barley, bu	101,158	70,041	64,196	132,065
T. seed, lbs	134,000	152,000	16,011	58,953
C. seed, lbs	101,560	550	83,997	......
Oth. sd., lbs	1,650	3,000	2,500	2,000
F. seed, bu	36,355	40,508	81,022	116,128
B. corn, lbs	89,700	49,100	45,472	23,620
Cheese, lbs	273,462	423,686	146,282	177,290
Butter, lbs	452,290	460,001	310,436	397,349
Hides, lbs	313,180	91,985	903,255	562,800
Wool, lbs	14,844	30,630	133,217	41,884

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to Oct. 12—	1892.	1891.
Chicago	2,675,000	2,105,000
Kansas City	996,000	818,000
Omaha	649,000	582,000
St. Louis	264,000	266,000
Indianapolis	312,000	253,000
Milwaukee	235,000	193,000
Cincinnati	222,000	149,000
Cedar Rapids	181,800	183,200
Sioux City	137,700	100,000
Cleveland	285,000	171,000
South St. Paul	103,200	97,000
Lincoln	38,500	29,500
Wichita	112,200	88,000
St. Joseph	152,750	51,000
Ottumwa	162,000	100,000
Hutchinson	21,500	16,000

Lake freights are unchanged at 2½c for wheat and 2⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 192,000 but wheat, 192,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Street Produce Nearly Steady—Only Fair Activity—The Wholesale Trade Liberal.

Wholesale handlers of street produce were inclined to the opinion that the market was not as active as it should have been for a Friday. There was a good local trade, but shipping orders were restricted. Prices were in most instances nearly steady, with potatoes, eggs, and butter firmly held when attractive in quality. A good business was scored in green fruits and vegetables with offerings including some California grapes good enough to be exhibited at the big Fair. Poultry was in moderate favor. In the market for general merchandise jobbers were busy on both local and shipping account. Sugars and coffees were steady and sirups unchanged. Oils were in the usual request with turpentine held at the recent half cent advance. Drugs and chemicals were shown the usual favor with a liberal outward movement. Mr. Joseph Peters of Fuller and Fuller reports a promising outlook for the autumn and winter as the result of personal interviews with the trade touching all sections of the West, Northwest, and Southwest.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands.

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 25½@26c; fine, 24@25c; fair to good, 21@23c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 22@23c; medium to good, 19@21c; packing stock, fresh, 14@15c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 20c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; extra dairy, 16c; dairy, 14c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy and pea beans, $1.85@2.00 per bu; hand picked mediums, $1.80@1.90; low grades, $1.00@1.50; California lima beans, $3.50@4.00 per 100 pounds.

BROOMCORN—Green-hurl, 4½@5½c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 5@6c; green self-working, 4½@5½c; inside and covers, 4½@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 85@87½c; lard tierces, $1.00@1.02½.

CHEESE—Fine full cream cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; flat shapes, 10@10½c; Young Americas, 10½@11c; slightly skimmed, 7½@8½c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11@12c; brick cheese, 10@10½c.

COAL—The retail price is $7.25 per ton for large egg, and $7.50 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car lots: Anthracite—Grate, $6.00; egg, stove, and nut, $6.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.50; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, 2 $1@2.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 49@56c; tartaric, 32@36c; carbolic acid, 27@38c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.04@$1.12; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.75; cubeb berries, 60c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 50@55c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 80c; glycerine, 15@25c; gum arabic, 28@75c; lycopodium, 63@65c; mercury, 70c; morphine, sulph., $1.50@1.80; opium, $1.85; quinine, 19@34c; alcohol in brls., $2.20 per gal.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 20@20½c per doz; ice-house stock, 18@19c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to fancy, $3.00@3.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.25@2.00 per bunch; Siberian crab apples, $2.50@3.25 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $6.50@7.50; Concord grapes, 21@23c per basket of 8 to 10 lbs, with Delawares at 32@35c; lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; Michigan free-stone peaches, 40@65c per 1-5 bu basket and $1.25@1.50 per ½ bu basket; Bartlett pears, $6.00@8.00 per brl; Duchess pears, $5.00@6.00; damson plums, 75c@$1.00 per 1-5 bu; Osage muskmelons, 35@50c per crate. California fruits—Pears, $3.00@3.75 per box of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, $1.50@1.75 per case of 20 lbs; tokay grapes, $1.50@2.00 per case; free-stone peaches, $1.40@1.75; prunes and plums, $2.25@2.50, according to variety.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5⅝@5⅞c per lb; cubes, 5⅜c; powdered, 5⅜@6⅛c; granulated, 5.16c; confectioners', 5.06c; extra C, 4⅜@4⅝c; yellow, 4⅛@4⅜c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; common Rio and Santos, 16½@17½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina 6@6½c per lb; choice do, 5@5½c; fair do, 4½@5c; Japan, 5@5⅜c. Sirups—Corn, 24@30c per gal; standard sugar, 20@25c; fancy, 28@33c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 33@48c; centrifugal, 12@35c.

HAY—Ruled quiet and dull. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.50@10.75; 13 cars upland prairie at $6.00@9.25. Receipts, 428 tons; shipments, 170 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3⅞c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7c; prime white, 150 deg., 7c; snow white, 150 deg., 7½c; headlight, 175 deg., 8c; Eocene, 8⅞c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74 degree gasoline, 7½c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 43c, and boiled, 46c; turpentine, 34½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 65c; No. 1 lard oil, 39c; No. 2 do, 36c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 36c; salad oil, 43c; paraffin, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, summer, 6⅞c; 25 cold test, 6½c; do, 15 cold test, 8½c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Good to choice mixed, on track, 50@58c in car lots; with fancy at 52@57c; rose, 55@60c; hebrons, 58@62c; Burbanks, 63@66c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.75@3.25 per brl; Illinois, $1.50@2.25.

POULTRY—Live old chickens, 8½@9c per lb; springs, 9@9½c; hen turkeys, 10½@11½c; ducks, 9½@10c; feathered geese, $5.00@7.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.50@1.75 per brl; cabbage, per 100, $4.00@6.00; cauliflower, $1.50@2.00 per box; celery, 15@25c per doz bunches; cucumber, 15@20c per doz; onions, $1.75@2.25 per brl; string beans, 75c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, $1.00@1.25; carrots, $1.50@2.00 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.75 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 14@21c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 19@21c; fine washed fleeces, 24@25c; medium do, 26@30c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@18c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@19c. Colorado and Territory wools—Lowest grades, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

No Appreciable Change in the Quotations for Cattle—The Hog Market Steady.

Following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 10	25,164	1,128	27,835	12,893
Tuesday, Oct. 11	10,304	977	23,835	12,686
Wednesday, Oct. 12	23,085	1,498	25,898	12,954
Thursday, Oct. 13	13,913	827	21,376	7,903
Friday, Oct. 14	10,000	900	17,000	3,500
Week thus far	82,466	5,330	115,944	49,936
Same p'd last week	74,126	6,259	104,804	45,618
Same period 1891	83,747	6,411	138,736	45,592
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 10	3,792	72	11,092	2,679
Tuesday, Oct. 11	2,035	91	9,396	740
Wednesday, Oct. 12	5,773	334	9,060	1,793
Thursday, Oct. 13	4,698	115	8,402	3,361
Friday, Oct. 14	4,000	200	10,000	2,000
Week thus far	20,298	812	47,950	10,573
Same p'd last week	18,328	867	48,600	9,206
Same period 1891	23,260	1,945	48,719	9,219

Receipts Oct. 13, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago	10,000	17,000	3,500
Kansas City	8,000	7,500	1,000
Omaha	2,000	3,500	400
St. Louis	1,000	3,000	1,000
Totals	21,000	31,000	5,900
Cor. day last week	22,700	34,500	8,100
Corresponding day 1891	22,200	44,400	10,400
Corresponding day 1890	22,400	47,100	9,000

Saturday's receipts are estimated at 13,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle, and 1,500 sheep, against 15,227 hogs, 3,549 cattle, and 1,966 sheep one week ago, and 13,246 hogs, 5,026 cattle, and 2,167 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The cattle market was without quotable change yesterday. Receipts were fair and the demand good. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.05@5.70
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.00@4.90
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.25@3.85
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.20
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.80@2.50
Inferior to good cows and heifers	.80@1.60
Stock steers, 630@850 lbs	1.50@2.30
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.05@3.25
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.50
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.00@2.85
Western rangers, steers	2.60@4.50

HOGS—Yesterday's hog market opened steady and closed firm to 5c higher. The best grades of heavy showed the most strength, selling up to $5.60@5.70. Top light sold at $5.45, best mixed at $5.60, and butchers' as high as $5.65. Rough heavy and common light and heavy sold at $4.75@5.30. Most of the heavy packing sold at $5.05@5.25, and heavy shipping largely at $5.25@5.50. Pigs sold at $4.00@5.25.

SHEEP—The market was without quotable change. Sheep sold at $3.25@4.75, and lambs at $4.00@5.25. Fed Texas sheep sold at $4.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Oct. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,168, including 57 cars for sale; market slow but steady; native steers, $3.70@5.00 per 100 lbs; Texans, $2.70@3.10; bulls and cows, $1.10@2.90; dressed beef dull, 7@8½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 892 beeves and 6,360 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 322; market dull; Veals, $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.00@2.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,987. Market very dull; sheep, $3.50@5.10 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.12½@6.00; dressed mutton steady at 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 8@9½c. HOGS—Receipts, 3,269, consigned direct; nominally steady at $5.65@6.20 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,300; shipments, 3,000. Good steers strong and others dull and lower, all grades selling at $4.25@4.60; cows steady, $1.25@2.30; Texas and Indian steers unchanged; no sales; good stockers and feeders steady and others steady to 10c lower, all grades selling at $2.25@3.10. HOGS—Receipts, 7,900; shipments, 2,800. The market was strong; all grades, $4.25@5.40; bulk, $5.00@5.30. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 600. The market was quiet and nominally steady; common muttons, $3.90.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; stronger; natives, $3.25@5.15; 75 Westerns, $2.50@3.80; cows, $1.00@2.50; feeders, $2.00@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; 5@10c lower; heavy, $5.10@5.30; light and butcher, $5.15@5.35; bulk, $5.30@5.35. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; steady, $3.50@4.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 2,800. Market active and strong; fair to choice native steers, $3.25@5.00; ordinary to good Texas and Indian steers, $2.20@3.00; cows, $1.70@2.25. HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 3,100. Market lower and weak; heavy, $5.20@5.45; packing, $5.00@5.40; light, $5.20@5.35. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1,400. Market steady; native muttons, $3.75@4.75; Texans range, $2.50@4.25.

LUMBER.

A Good Demand and Prices Firm—Receipts via Lake Moderate.

Brokers who receive cargoes of lumber at the public docks have no difficulty in making quick disposition of the same. Yesterday perhaps a half-dozen vessels tied up, with a number going directly up the river. Sales were readily effected, under a good demand, and the situation was one of pronounced firmness. Prices were continued as follows: Short green piece stuff, $11.25 per 1,000 ft; long do, $12.75@15.00; culls, $7.00@8.00; hemlock piece stuff, $8.50@10.00; star A shingles, $2.30@2.35; cedar shingles, $2.15@2.25; pine lath, $2.00@2.10.

Wholesale prices at the yards follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@50.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@48.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.00
Flooring, A and B	36.00@37.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@17.50
Shingles, standard A	2.60
Lath, dry	2.65

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Settlement has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion on the stock exchange today, no difficulties being announced, but an outside broker is reported to have suspended payment. Consols gave way 1 1-16. The feature in foreign government securities has been a renewed demand for Argentine sterling loans and Buenos Ayres bonds and Cedulas bonds, all of which closed at a further material advance. Brazilians, however, are rather dull. French rentes, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian fours are somewhat dull and slightly lower. Home railways have been less firm and closed irregular. Americans after a temporary period of dulness have become firm again, just as the last buying orders came in from New York. An advance of 1⅛ was established on Illinois Central, ⅝ on Ohio and Mississippi, ⅜ on Louisville and Nashville, Eries, and Northern Pacific preference, and on several others ⅛ to ⅜. Money has not been wanted, short loans have been obtained at ½ per cent. The discount market was slightly firmer; two and three months' bills were quoted at ⅞ to 1⅛ per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Consols, money, 97 3-16; do account, 97 3-16; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 33½; Erie, 27⅝; Erie seconds, 110; Illinois Central, 103; St. Paul common, 81⅞; New York Central, 113⅜; Pennsylvania, 57⅞; Reading, 30⅛; bar silver, 39⅛d. Money 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market for short and three months' bills, 1⅛@1⅛ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £120,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand fair; unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; unchanged. Wheat—Demand good, unchanged. Flour—Demand fair; unchanged. Corn—Demand good, steady; spot, 4s 5d; October, 4s 4½d; November, 4s 5⅛d; December, 4s 5⅜d.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 12½c for the account.

PRICES ON MANY EXCHANGES.

Movements of Produce Markets in the East and West.

New York, Oct. 14.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 7 to 9 points, but recovered the loss and advanced 5 to 6 points, and then receded to last night's prices, closing barely steady. After "'Change" January sold at 7.98@7.99c and December at 7.86c, showing a slight decline from the official closing prices. The sales for the day were 261,400 bales. Liverpool declined 3 points, closing barely steady, with sales of 8,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were dull and cloths steady. Private advices from Manchester state that the outlook for trade is improving owing to the rise in silver. Port receipts were 35,760 bales, against 72,005 last year. Total for the week, 248,848 bales, against 191,677 last week and 372,558 this week last year. The receipts at the interior towns for the week were 93,647 bales, against 78,171 last week and 158,050 last year; interior shipments, 78,905 bales, against 64,101 last week and 114,989 last year; interior stocks, 167,304 bales, against 146,181 last week and 206,028 last year. The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. today was .36 of an inch at Galveston, .30 at Fort Smith, and .16 at Palestine. Showers were predicted for various parts of the cotton belt. Minimum temperature 56 to 68 degrees and maximum 74 to 86 degrees. Spot prices here were unchanged at 8c for middling uplands, with sales of 350 bales for spinning. There was a decline of ⅛c at Memphis and 1-16c at Mobile, Savannah, St. Louis, Augusta, and Galveston. New Orleans declined 7 points, recovered this, and rose 8 points and then lost it. Today's sales:

Month.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
October	200	7.67	7.67	7.72@ 7.74
November	18,200	7.79	7.67	7.74@ 7.75
December	49,900	7.93	7.80	7.86@ 7.87
January	132,400	8.05	7.91	7.99@ 8.00
February	22,600	8.17	8.04	8.11@ 8.12
March	26,400	8.28	8.15	8.22@.....
April	5,100	8.34	8.24	8.32@.....
May	5,600	8.48	8.33	8.41@ 8.42
June	900	8.56	8.50	8.50@ 8.51

COFFEE—Declined 15 to 35 points, closing steady, with sales of 68,000 bags. The warehouse deliveries were 16,129 bags. Havre declined ¼f to 1f. Hamburg lost ⅜ to 1½ pfennig. Rio Janeiro inactive, unchanged. Exchange, 15⅞d. Receipts, 5,000 bags. Santos market firm; prices nominal. Receipts, two days, 25,000 bags; stock, 195,000. Coffee here on the spot was easier; No. 7, 16⅜c; sales of 3,000 bags No. 7 to arrive at 16@16½c; 500 bags No. 6, 7, and 8 to arrive at 16 1-16c; 1,500 bags No. 7 to be shipped at 16c; 2,000 bags Santos No. 9 to arrive at 14⅞c, and 1,000 bags Santos No. 4 spot at 18⅜c. Mild grades firm. Sales of 600 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Savanilla on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
January	4,000	14.85	14.75	14.80@14.85
February	1,000	14.70	14.70	14.75@14.80
March	15,250	14.85	14.65	14.75@14.80
April	250	14.75	14.75	14.70@14.75
May	5,500	14.70	14.65	14.65@14.70
October	6,250	15.35	15.20	15.25@15.30
November	9,000	15.20	15.05	15.10@15.15
December	26,500	15.05	14.90	14.95@15.00

GRAIN—Wheat—Advanced ⅛c, but lost this later on, and closed ⅛c lower. There was a good spot business at the decline. The spot sales were 260,000 bu, including 26 loads for export; No. 2 hard winter, 2⅞c to 3c under December afloat; No. 3 Minneapolis at 10⅞@10⅞c under December; part 71⅝c ungraded red at 74@76½c; for local account sample 2 red at 78⅞c afloat; ungraded red, 69@68⅞c; option sales: 1,930,000 bu. Corn—Declined ⅛c to ⅜c; the spot sales were 140,000 bu, including 15 loads for export; No. 2 at 50c in elevator and 50@50⅛c for canal; do free on board afloat at 51⅛c; do afloat next week at 50⅛c; yellow at 50c; No. 2 white at 52⅝c afloat; ungraded at 50@51c, latter white. Option sales, 1,200,000 bu. Oats—Advanced slightly early in the day but became weaker later on. The spot sales were 132,000 bu. No. 2 white at 38c; do December at 38⅛c; No. 3 do at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 34⅞@35c; No. 3 do at 33c. Option sales, 305,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw steady; 89 degree test, 3c; 96 degree test, 3 7-16@3⅛c. Sales, 670 bags centrifugals, 96 degree test, at 3 7-16c.

PROVISIONS—Butter—Best creamery, 25@26c. Cheese—Fancy State, 10⅛@10⅜c. Eggs, 19@24c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights to trans-Atlantic ports are more active and firmer on a light supply of room for prompt and early clearance. There were 35½ loads of grain booked for Liverpool, of which 9½ loads or 76,000 bu for October, and 26 loads or 208,000 bu for November clearance, all at 3d. Berth engagements were: 49,000 bu grain to London at 2d, 16,000 bu grain to Dundee at 4½d, 16,000 bu grain to Glasgow at 3⅛d. There was a fair inquiry for steamers to load full cargoes of grain at full rates, aside from which the chartering demand was light and rates for sail tonnage weak.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm and advanced slightly. At the close the improvement was lost and the market left off weak. At Oil City, Pa., National Transit certificates opened 51⅛c; highest, 51⅛c; lowest, 51⅛c; closed 51⅛c. Sales, 80,000 brls; clearances, 34,000 brls; shipments, 109,517 brls; runs, 94,445 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa., National Transit certificates opened at 51⅛c, closed at 51⅛c; highest, 51⅛c; lowest, 51⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; firm at 30½@30⅞c.

DRY GOODS—The market was without much change. The tone to cotton goods was strong, and more upward changes are looked for. Outside of cotton goods there was no new feature.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The trading in the wheat market today was very large, being heavier than yesterday. The opening was stronger, owing to higher cables, but prices eased off on bearish news, and the close was unchanged from yesterday except for December No. 1 hard, which was ⅛c higher, and December and May No. 1 Northern, which were ⅛c lower. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 73c; October, 73c; December, 75c; May, 81⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71c; October, 71c; December, 72⅛c; May, 79⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 65⅜c; October, 65⅜c; December, 67⅛c; No. 3, 60⅛c; rejected, 51⅛c. Rye, 52⅛c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red in export elevator, 76c; No. 2 red, October, 75⅛@76c; November, 76⅛@76⅞c; December, 78⅛@78⅞c; January, 79⅞@80c. Corn—Options a shade firmer. Local car lots dull; No. 2 mixed, 49⅛@49½c; November, 49@49½c; December, 48⅞@49c; January, 48⅛@49⅛c. Oats—Car lots dull. Futures dull and lower; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, 40c; do clipped choice, 41½c; No. 3 white, October, 38⅛@39c; November, 38@38⅛c; December, 38⅞@39c; January, 39@39½c. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 12,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 27,700 bu; oats, 19,200 bu.

WOOL—Demand good and prices firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 28@29c; X, 26@28c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 32½@33c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine or X and XX, 24@26c; medium, 32@33c; coarse, 32@33c; fine washed delaine X and XX, 2⅝@32c; medium washed combing and delaine, 35@36c; coarse do, 33@35c; Canada washed combing, 31@32c; tub washed choice, 36@38c; fair, 35@36c; coarse, 33@34c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 25@26½c; Montana, 16@22c; Territorial, 13@21c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 14.—WHEAT—The trading today was confined to a few scalps in December and May. December opened at 71⅛c and closed at 71⅛c. May opened at 77⅝c and closed at 77⅝c. This shows a little loss for the day. There was a good demand for cash wheat and No. 1 Northern sold freely at 71⅛c, this being the principal price, with 71⅛c next. No. 2 Northern sold principally at 67c. Receipts—Wheat, 552 cars; at Duluth and Superior, 256 cars. Close: May, opened at 77⅝c, highest 77⅝c, lowest 77⅛c, closed at 77⅛c. October closed 70⅛c. December, opened at 71⅛c; highest, 77⅛@77⅛c; lowest, 71⅛c; closed at 71⅛c. On track, No. 1 hard, 72⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 65@67c.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Was firm early, but declined later and closed ⅛@⅛c below yesterday. Cash and October, 69⅛c; December, 72c; May, 78⅛c. Corn—Was ⅛c higher early, but turned later and closed ⅛c under yesterday for options. Cash was higher, 40⅛@41c. November closed 38⅞@38⅛c; December, 38⅞@38⅛c; year, 38⅞c; May, 41⅛@41⅛c. Oats—Lower, cash, 29c bid; December, 33⅛@33⅛c. Rye—Firm, 53⅛c. Barley—Quiet; sample lots Nebraska sold 48c; Iowa, 59c; Minnesota, 52c. Receipts—Wheat, 145,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 96,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower, steady; No. 2 cash and October, 74⅛c; December, 76⅛c; May, 82⅛c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 cash, 43⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 3 yellow, 43c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 33c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 cash, 57½c; No. 3, 52c. Cloverseed—Active, steady; prime cash and October, $6.50; January, $6.65; February, $6.67½; March, $6.75. Receipts—Wheat, 115,799 bu; corn, 19,924 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; cloverseed, 510 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 69,500 bu; corn, 25,500 bu; oats, 500 bu; cloverseed, 350 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Corn, No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 38⅛c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 30@33c; No. 3 white, 29@31c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 55@57c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,200 bu; corn, 28,550 bu; oats, 68,200 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, 4,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 11,300 bu; corn, 17,550 bu; oats, 95,700 bu; barley, 3,500 bu. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady. No. 2 hard, old, 59c; new, 59½@60½c; No. 2 red, 63@64c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 35@35½c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 26@26½c; No. 2 white, 29@30c. Receipts—Wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81⅛@87⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 79@84⅛c; No. 2 red, 78c. Corn—No. 2, 46⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 215,000 bu; corn, 190,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 375,000 bu; corn, 180,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red, spot and October, 76c; December, 78⅛c. May, 85c. Corn—Easy; mixed spot, 50⅛c; October, 49⅛c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 38c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 64c.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 14.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 27⅛c.

Gladstone's Gait.

Mr. Gladstone's rate of speech averages 150 words per minute.

First Mortgage

General. 5% Gold Bonds

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

Of Kansas City.

Due 1909. Denomination, $1,000.

The Company's lines form the chief Street Railway System of Kansas City, consisting of about 44 miles of track, principally cable and electric, and its net earnings are steadily increasing, being now about two and one-half times its total interest charges. We own and offer a limited amount of above-named bonds and recommend them as a safe and desirable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

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LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y,

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CAPITAL - - - $250,000

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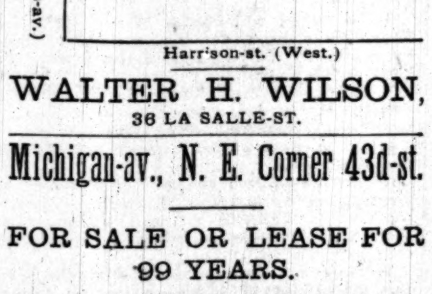
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MESSRS. WHITAKER & HODGMAN .... St. Louis

Will receive subscriptions at par for the 8 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of the

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' COMPANY,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES $100 EACH, $9,000,000

CONSISTING OF

40,000 Shares 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock, $4,000,000,
50,000 Shares Common Stock, $5,000,000.

NO BONDS ARE TO BE ISSUED.

The Preferred Stock is entitled to an 8 per cent dividend, cumulative, and payable quarterly, is a prior lien on the property and assets, and is entitled to two votes for each share, as against one vote for each share of Common Stock.

AS NO BONDS ARE ISSUED THE PREFERRED STOCK IS EQUIVALENT TO AN 8 PER CENT MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF A BUSINESS WHOSE RECORD FOR STABILITY, PERMANENCE, AND PROFIT HAS NO SUPERIOR, IF IT HAS AN EQUAL.

Dividends upon the Common Stock will be paid from earnings after the full 8 per cent on the Preferred has been paid or set apart in any fiscal year.

All stock is fully paid and non-assessable, Stockholders having no personal liability whatever.

The Company begins business without any debt or liability and with ample working capital.

One million dollars of Preferred Stock and the majority of the Common Stock are retained by the vendors as part purchase price for the property and additional individual subscriptions.

Thirty thousand shares of Preferred Stock are offered for subscription at par, payable 10 per cent on application, 40 per cent on allotment, and the balance within twenty days after allotment.

The 10 per cent payment will be made to the bankers through whom application is made and will be returned if application is rejected. The subsequent payments will be made direct to the NEW YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, which Company will issue temporary certificates to be exchanged for engraved certificates of stock as soon as the latter are ready for delivery.

Failure to pay the second or third installments when due may operate as a forfeit of the previous payments.

REGISTRAR OF STOCK:
NEW YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY CO.

COUNSEL:
Messrs. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON.

OFFICERS:
President .... ROBERT ALLISON
Of Messrs. Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Vice-President .... WM. B. MACKELLAR
Of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia.
Eastern Manager .... G. FREDERICK JORDAN
Of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia.
Western Manager .... JOHN MARDER
Of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.
Secretary .... A. T. H. BROWER
Of Union Type Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT ALLISON,
ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,
G. FREDERICK JORDAN,
JOHN MARDER,
WM. B. MACKELLAR,
JOHN J. PALMER,
J. W. PHINNEY,
CORTLANDT PARKER JR.

Other Directors will be added, of whom two will be nominated by the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company after allotment.

This company is formed to acquire and carry on the business of the following firms and corporations:

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN .... Philadelphia
COLLINS & McLEESTER .... Philadelphia
PELOUSE & CO .... Philadelphia
JAMES CONNER'S SONS .... New York
HEINRICH, P. H .... New York
LINDSAY, A. W .... New York
CHARLES J. CARY & CO .... Baltimore
RYAN, JOHN & CO .... Baltimore
MENGEL, J. G., & CO .... Baltimore
HOOPER, WILSON & CO .... Baltimore
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY .... Boston
PHELPS, DALTON & CO .... Boston
LYMAN & SON .... Buffalo
ALLISON & SMITH .... Cincinnati
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY .... Cincinnati
CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY .... Cleveland
MARDER, LUSE & CO .... Chicago
UNION TYPE FOUNDRY .... Chicago
BENTON, WALDO & CO .... Milwaukee
CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY .... St. Louis
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY .... St. Louis
KANSAS CITY TYPE FOUNDRY .... Kansas City
PALMER & REY .... San Francisco

VENDORS' STATEMENT.

The above twenty-three companies and firms (there being but four other companies engaged in the business) manufacture and sell about 85 per cent of the entire output of type in the United States. The largest of these companies has been in existence, and has its ledgers complete, since 1796, and nearly all have been long established and uniformly prosperous.

A high class of skilled labor is necessary to produce the plant, and it would require the combined labor of all the available talent in Europe and America for many years to duplicate one of the larger plants represented in this company.

Tariff changes cannot affect the business unfavorably, as a large and increasing export business is now being done with Europe and South America. The superiority of American type has been acknowledged in a very practical way in the English market.

All the books and accounts have been examined by Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbets & Co., chartered accountants of New York and London, who report the average annual net profits for the last three years to be $659,496, the lowest for any one year being $607,495.

The expenses during the last three years have been excessive. The cutting in prices has been great, and commissions to middlemen much larger than usual.

The printing trade generally has received no benefit from this, and many have expressed themselves as in favor of the consolidation.

It will be seen, however, from the above statement, that in spite of these drawbacks the average earnings have been more than double the amount required for dividends on the Preferred Stock.

It will be readily believed that the bringing together of so many and large interests has required the constant effort of many months.

The capitalization is believed to be as conservative as that of any enterprise which has been offered to the public. The character and stability of the business, the amount of assets, the actual profits in the past and the probable profits under one management are the grounds of this belief.

The consolidated company will retain all the skilled labor now employed. Concentration of business will save expenses and rent of a large number of duplicate branch offices. Commissions to middlemen will be practically done away with.

Specimen books have been issued by each foundry at frequent intervals, costing one foundry over $20,000 for a single issue. A very large saving will be made here.

Every new design produced involves a large outlay. At present each founder endeavors to keep pace with the other, thus duplicating plant at great expense. The advantages of the new company in this respect are evident.

A carefully-considered statement made over the signatures of a number of the leading founders, giving the figures on which their estimates are based, confidently predicts net earnings of at least $1,200,000 per annum.

Their large cash subscriptions to the Common Stock in addition to the amount coming to them as part of the purchase price of their plants, is the practical indorsement of their statement.

The inventory of the property acquired shows, in cash, merchandise, bills receivable and accounts (guaranteed) $2,460,000
Machinery, tools, etc. 3,655,128
Total assets (exclusive of good will) $6,115,128

Arrangements have been made by which a sufficient number of present managers will remain in charge of the business; those who retire doing so under contract not to engage directly or indirectly in a competing business.

Application will be made to have the securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT OR REDUCE ANY APPLICATION, TO ALLOT IN FULL ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WITHOUT NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, OCT. 20, AT 3 P. M.

SWEETWATER COUNTY BONDS

GREEN RIVER, WYO., Oct. 6, 1892.

Be it remembered that at a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Sweetwater County, in the State of Wyoming, held at the Court House in Green River, in the said County and State, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1892, it was decided to issue the negotiable coupon bonds of the said county to the amount of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, in addition to the forty thousand ($40,000) worth of bonds heretofore issued, for the purpose of funding the indebtedness and redeeming outstanding warrants at the date of issuance of such bonds, said bonds to be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each, interest to be paid on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, ten per cent of the total amount issued to be paid in ten years from the date of issue and ten per cent of the total amount annually thereafter until the said bonds are paid; and the Clerk of the said Board of County Commissioners was instructed to advertise for bids for the sale of such bonds as by law provided.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that bids for Gold Bearing Bonds, or in the Current Funds of the United States of America, will be received by the Clerk of said Board until 2 o'clock p. m. Nov. 2, A. D. 1892, when the same will be opened by the said Board of County Commissioners.

Any person desiring any information relative to the financial condition of the said county, before making bids, will address all communications to the Clerk of the said Board at Green River, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, who will answer the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county this 6th day of October, A. D. 1892.

FRANK H. HAMLIN,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

Notice of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Sand Brick Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, held at its principal office at 819 Chamber of Commerce Building, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Monday, the third day of October, A. D. 1892, it was declared and determined by a two-thirds majority of all the capital stock of said corporation to alter and amend the articles of incorporation of said corporation so that Section 2 of said articles of incorporation shall read as follows:

Section 2. The object for which it is formed is to manufacture and sell and deal in brick and stone, both for building and ornamental work; and also to manufacture and sell machinery for the purpose of manufacturing stone and brick; and also to acquire and hold patents and interests in patents, or either of them, for the manufacture of brick and stone and said machinery last mentioned; and to sell and dispose of any such patents or of any interest in such patents and of rights thereunder; and also to take, hold, own, buy, sell, and deal in the stock of other companies and corporations engaged in the manufacture of stone and brick.

Dated Oct. 13, 1892. CHARLES B. FIELD,
President Michigan Sand Brick Co.

Prairie State SAVINGS & Trust Co. Bank and Safe Deposit Vaults.

4% Interest Paid on Deposits, Four Interest Days Each Year.

MONEY to LOAN on REAL ESTATE

On Monthly Payments at Four per cent.

45 So. Desplaines-st., Chicago, Ill. Near West Washington-st.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm of 82¼ ACRES in McHenry County, Ill., about sixty miles from Chicago and four miles from Huntley Station on the C. & N. W. Ry. Huntley is the largest milk-shipping station in Illinois.

Also a farm of 1035 ACRES in the Town of Dunning, Blaine County, Neb., situated on the Dismal and Middle Loup Rivers, one mile from Dunning, a station on the B. & M. R. R. For price and terms apply to J. D. DEZENDORF, 32 Lake Street, Chicago.

Three Good Corners

In the heart of the

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT.

One for sale, two for lease 99 years. Will loan money to improve. A fine opportunity. WALTER H. WILSON. 36 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate

H. A. HURLBUT, 88 Washington-st.
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WABASH-AV.

50 ft., east front, near 13th-st., very desirable. Present improvements will carry investment. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

CORPORATIONS.

For company promotion and detailed information concerning corporations address The United States Corporation Bureau, 606-7-8 The Temple.

Four Million Dollars

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

6% Registered Debenture Bonds,

To Be Dated Nov. 1, 1892.
Payable On or Before Jan. 1, 1894.

Books of subscription are now open at the various Banks in Chicago and in the office of the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition for four million dollars of the Registered Debenture Bonds of the World's Columbian Exposition. The bonds will be issued to subscribers in denominations of one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, all to be registered in the name of the subscriber and to be authenticated by the certification of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. No subscription for less than two hundred dollars will be received.

On Oct. 15 the subscription books will be closed and an allotment made to the subscribers. In this allotment shareholders who may subscribe will be allotted an amount equal to the amount of their stock, respectively. Any subscription in excess of the amount of stock owned by the subscriber shall be considered an independent subscription.

The bonds to be issued will contain a clause establishing a covenant between the Exposition and the bondholder that the Exposition will not become indebted for all purposes to an amount in excess of $5,000,000, including the amount of these bonds.

This issue of bonds has been duly authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors at a regular meeting held Sept. 9, 1892, which resolution authorized an issue not exceeding $5,000,000. Said bonds will contain a provision to the effect that the Exposition reserves the right to make partial payments upon the bonds at any time before their maturity, in installments of 25 per cent or more of the amount thereof, together with the proportionate part of the interest to the time of said payment, whereupon the interest upon said portion of the principal shall cease, provided that such payments shall be made equally and proportionately on all said bonds which may be issued, and provided further that notice of the intention to make such payments shall be given by mailing said notice to the registered address of each holder of said bonds, and by advertisement for five consecutive days in two or more daily newspapers published in Chicago, Ill., at least fifteen days prior to the date of such proposed payment.

The financial resources of the Exposition are stated and estimated as follows:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

From capital stock and proceeds of City of Chicago bonds		$10,500,000
Appropriation from United States Treasury in souvenir coins		2,500,000
Premium on same		2,500,000
Proceeds on debenture bonds (now offered)		4,000,000
Total		$19,500,000
Gate receipts for admission to the Exposition	$10,000,000	
From concessions and privileges	3,500,000	
Salvage	1,500,000—	15,000,000
Total estimated receipts		$34,500,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of constructing the buildings, preparatory expenses, etc., to May 1, '93	$18,750,000	
Operating expenses from May 1, 1893	2,500,000—	
Total estimated disbursements		$21,250,000
Net amount available for payment of bonds		$13,250,000

Insurance has been effected and will be carried on the Exposition buildings in excess of Four Million Dollars in approved Board companies.

The bonds will be listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. It is expected that the banks of the city will be large subscribers therefor, and the Board of Directors of the Exposition have no hesitation in recommending them to capitalists, trust companies, and banks generally as a safe and proper investment for private or corporate funds.

The subscription books will be closed Oct. 15th, 1892.

BY ORDER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

La Grange Land Association,

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

20,000 Shares .... $100 Each

The organization has been completed and shares may now be subscribed for and immediately issued.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company, as Trustee, receives and pays out all money for the Association, and as such Trustee signs and issues the certificate representing the interest of subscribers.

The Association controls all the choice land around La Grange, which is the most rapidly growing suburb of Chicago, and its distance, only 27 minutes from Union Depot, makes it more accessible than Lincoln Park or 39th-st. localities, while its residence features are fully equal, especially the street improvements and the educational and social advantages. The population, now 5,000, will double in two years. See the town and you will admit it is certain to do it.

This is an opportunity to invest $100 or $10,000 or upwards in an Association that controls over 80,000 front feet of choice residence property at $11 per front foot that can be rapidly retailed at $30 per foot and upwards—all the profit of subdividing without the care.

The Association is formed upon a plan to hold the property to sell only as needed by the public, and to erect handsome buildings which will yield an income sufficient to carry the entire property.

Full particulars and property shown and subscriptions received for the shares by the agents,

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.
H. N. COOPER & CO., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

5% AND 6%

BUILDING LOANS.

PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.

KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS

92 WASHINGTON ST.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.

"ROOKERY" BUILDING.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

In any amount from $1,000 up.

BUILDING LOANS.

WASHBURNE & LEWIS

59 CLARK ST., ASHLAND BLOCK

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,

Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.

General Commission Merchants.

Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

Masonic Temple Stock

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,

Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1892.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT on the preferred and THREE PER CENT on the common stock of the company, both payable on the 1st day of November next at the transfer office of the company, 135 Front-st., this city. The transfer books will close Oct. 15 at 12 m. and reopen Nov. 2 next at 10 a. m.

CHARLES DAVIS, Treasurer.

GOT HIS HOTEL BACK.

SOUTH CHICAGO PROPERTY RESTORED TO ITS OWNER.

Judge Horton Holds That Leniency to a Debtor Does Not Forfeit the Rights of the Creditor—Goods Which Have Been Replevied Cannot Be Again Attached While in the Custody of a Court—Injunction Granted Against Laying Tracks on Twenty-second Street—Legal News.

Judge Horton yesterday decided the case of Robert A. Davis against John L. Crawford, involving the South Chicago Hotel, at Ninety-second street and Exchange avenue. In 1884 Davis agreed to sell the hotel to Crawford for $15,000, to be paid in installments. After paying $4,800 Crawford defaulted several times in payments, and Davis brought this suit to cancel the contract and remove the cloud from the title. Crawford brought a cross bill to compel Davis to carry out the agreement, and the court dismissed his bill for want of equity. In deciding the case the Judge said: "It was urged by the defendant that because complainant did not exercise his option and declare a forfeiture of the contract immediately on the first default of payment that he waived the right of forfeiture. To sustain this view would be to furnish a legal excuse for the oppression of every unfortunate debtor similarly situated." The court ordered Crawford to surrender the property to Davis.

Against Second Replevins.

In a decision given yesterday Judge McConnell held that when a replevin suit had been brought a stranger to it could not bring a second replevin for the goods turned over on a writ to the plaintiff in the first suit. The point was a new one, and considerable interest was taken by attorneys in the decision of the court. The case was one in which a milling firm in Kansas City had replevined $20,000 worth of flour from the Great Western road. It was turned over to C. F. Listman to sell for the benefit of the plaintiff. Then the Ætna National Bank obtained a replevin writ for the same goods. The attorney for the Kansas City parties asked the court for an injunction restraining the Sheriff from serving the second writ. He argued to the court that the goods were in the custody of the court and could not be disposed of except as between the parties to the original suit. Judge McConnell thought the authorities sustained that position and, therefore, granted the injunction.

Enjoined from Laying Tracks.

On the recommendation of a Master, Judge Anthony yesterday granted an injunction restraining the West and South Town railway companies from laying or operating a single or double track on Twenty-second street, between the west line of Johnston street and the west line of May street, under a permission granted by the Commissioner of Public Works. The city is also enjoined from giving any authority to the companies in question to lay and operate the tracks or tear up the streets for that purpose. The bill for the injunction was filed in the Superior Court by the Union Planing Mill company. The ordinance relative to the matter provides that the road shall terminate at the west line of Johnston street.

Wants to Build a Stable.

Judge McConnell was asked yesterday to pass upon the validity of a city ordinance passed June 16, 1890, relative to the building of horse stables. The question arose on a petition for a mandamus Compelling Building Commissioner O'Neill to grant a permit to Edwin Pardridge. The latter desires to erect a boarding stable on Twenty-sixth street, near Prairie avenue. The residents thereabouts object. Commissioner O'Neill refused Pardridge's application. The plaintiff's lawyer told the court that he raised the question of the validity of the ordinance. He claimed that it related only to stables erected or in process of erection at the time of the passage of the ordinance. This made it discriminative. The court took the matter under advisement.

Court Notes.

A jury in Judge Starr's court gave the parents of Otto Parta $5,000 for the loss of their boy. He was killed by an Illinois Central train June 15, 1890, at Harrison street.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by the Chicago and Calumet Rolling Mill company against Daniel B. Scully, to redeem 320 acres of land in Calumet. In 1890 the company borrowed $19,280 from Scully, and as security deeded the property in question. Scully claims that the deed was an absolute conveyance and refuses to transfer it back.

In a bill filed in the Superior Court Wednesday and suppressed for service Le Grand Jones charges his partner, Albert E. Gibbs, with fraud. He prays the court for a dissolution of partnership, for an accounting, and to appoint a receiver. The plaintiff and defendant constitute the drug firm of Jones & Co. at No. 202 North State street. Jones alleges that his partner has taken more than his rightful share of the profits. Oct. 1, he says, Gibbs got possession of the books and refuses to let him see them.

In a suit begun in the Superior Court Wednesday and suppressed for service Charles C. Jerome seeks to recover $100,000 damages from the United States Metallic Packing company of Philadelphia and E. D. Hurley of Chicago. The defendants, it is claimed, entered into a conspiracy to prevent Jerome from getting the contract for packing the piston rods of the South Side "L" road engines. Both concerns put in bids, and on the test Jerome's packing on engine 11 fell out. It is claimed that the oil had been doped with emery.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,633—V. Marshek et al. vs. City of Chicago and tug Peter Dalton. Libel, $2,067. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

142,889—Asst. Withheld.
142,890—Maria Johnson vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. J. C. Richberg, atty.
142,891—Union Planing Mill Co. vs. West and South St. Ry. Co. Bill for injunction. S. B. Foster, solr.
142,892—State Bank of Lockport vs. Chi. Wire and Spring Co. Asst., $4,000. Campbell & Custer, attys.
142,893—Same vs. Millard R. Powers. Asst., $4,000. Same atty.
142,894—The Midland Co. vs. Benj. Holbrook, Conf. judgt., $2,286.63. W. W. Rathbone, atty.
142,895—Geo. M. Shaver, admr., etc., vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. C. J. Wood, atty.
142,896—Thomas Evans vs. Geo. H. Waite et al. Asst., $500. W. K. Lowrey, atty.
142,897—Samuel F. Kloks vs. Wm. P. Black et al. Asst., $400.
142,898—T. G. Dickinson et al. vs. Edwin Love. Conf. judgt., $525. J. C. Everett, atty.
142,899—John Knorst Jr. vs. John Knorst Sr. et al. Bill to annul will. A. H. Meads, solr.
142,900—Bill withheld.
142,901—Asst. withheld.
142,902—Safety Fund Nat. Bank vs. Dr. Groodt et al. Asst. $1,000. Walker & Davis, attys.
142,903—Nellie Ehart vs. John F. Ehart. Bill for divorce. J. C. Fitch, solr.
142,904—John W. Harmon vs. Margaret Bell to annul marriage. B. S. Sldiger, solr.
142,905—Attch. withheld.
142,906—Debt. withheld.
142,907—The Fecker Brg. Co. vs. Olof Nelson. Conf. judgt., $406.40. H. Barber, atty.
142,908—Robinson Co. vs. Wm. F. Kouhler et al. Asst. $1,000. Walker & Davis, attys.
142,909—Robert Quentzel vs. Geo. Pickel. Asst. $500. S. Stein, atty.
142,910—Fredericka Reisunweber vs. Chas. Reisunweber. Bill for divorce. W. D. Barge, solr.
142,911—Augustus Daque vs. H. C. Durand. Case $5,000. Walker, Judd & Hawley, attys.
142,912—Sterns Paper Co. vs. R. S. Dickie Mfg. Co. Asst. $5,000. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.
142,913—M. Nuhalovitch et al. vs. M. P. Peintz. Asst., $500. E. Northrup, atty.
142,914—Frederick N. Tucker vs. Henry A. Noyes. Bill for spcl. per. Hurley & Koerner, solrs.
142,915—First Nat. Bank of Grand Rapids vs. The Ainsworth State Bank. Attach., $2,100. Eckhardt & Brown, attys.
142,916—William Dickinson et al. vs. A. Munch et al. Asst., $2,000. I. Cowen, atty.
142,917—George Wunmer vs. City of Chicago. Eject., $1,800. Pense & McEwen, attys.
142,918—Thomas Kann & Co. vs. Benj. Colbrook Sr. Asst., $10,000. Paden & Gridley, attys.
142,919—I. C. Conner vs. Julia L. Conner. Bill for divorce. W. C. Schaefer, solr.
142,920—J. S. McDonald vs. H. F. Spronsser. Appeal.
142,921—Bill taken to Master.
142,922—Charles Sternbach et al. vs. Samuel Edsnee. Asst., $2,500. Renny & Mann, attys.
142,923—Pioneer Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. John J. Ellis et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $6,000. Allen & Allen, solrs.
142,924—Paul Sauber et al. vs. W. J. Means et al. Case, $50,000. W. J. Lavary, atty.
Withheld suits—142,861—Charles C. Jerome vs. The United States Metallic Packing Co. et al. Case, $100,000. Ball, Wood & Oakley, attys.
142,868—Le Grand Jones vs. Albert E. Gibbs. Bill for dissolution, acct., and receiver. Wilber, Eldridge & Pinney, solrs.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

108,209—August Gnurski, use Home Lumber Co., vs. Andrew Schultz et al. Garn., $114.91. Loesch Bros., attys.
108,210—Ella H. Shakes vs. David T. Shakes. Bill for divorce. Nathan B. Hyde, solr.
108,211—The Duluth Dry Goods Co. vs. P. E. Sandager. Attch., $2,573. Knight & Brown, attys.
108,212—P. F. McCarthy & Co. vs. Thomas J. McNally. Appeal.
108,213—Seth Gage vs. R. S. Thomas. Conf. of judgt., $363. Ashcroft & Gordon, attys.
108,214—Albion Cate vs. Rebecca Fraker. Conf. of judgt., $250. Albion Cate, atty.
108,215—Jas. C. O'Brien et al. vs. John C. Gould et al. Creds. bill, $611. G. W. Warvelle, solr.
108,216—Emil Freyer vs. Wis. Cent. Co. et al. Case, $5,000. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.
108,217—Frank E. Baker vs. Palmer, Blanchard & Co. Conf. of jdgt., $4,656.25. Frank E. Baker, atty.
108,218—The Chicago and Calumet Rolling Mill Co. vs. David B. Scully. Bill to redeem. Knight & Brown, solrs.
108,219—Morrisson, Plummer & Co. vs. Edwin Love. Conf. of judgt., $1,278.95. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
108,220—E. J. Connor vs. John W. D. Carslaw. Conf. of judgt., $521.20. F. L. Salisbury, atty.
108,221—Greer & Peck Mfg. Co. vs. John W. D. Carslaw. Conf. of judgt., $276.53. Same atty.
108,222—Asst. Withheld.
108,223—August Elser vs. Joseph E. Specht. Conf. of judgt., $102.50. Geo. A. Katzenberger, atty.
108,224—Henry G. Wendt vs. John W. D. Carslaw. Conf. of judgt., $2,103.63. F. L. Salisbury, atty.
108,225—James Murray vs. John W. D. Carslaw. Conf. of judgt., $2,020. F. L. Salisbury, atty.
108,226—Frank N. Gage vs. Charles Davison et al. Bill to reform deed. Chas. Kavanaugh, solr.
108,227—Geo. Herdenbluth, use August Bodmer, vs. Peter Reuter. Garn., $85. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.
108,228—Jonas Bros. vs. Samuel Snowden. Conf. of judgt., $457.40. Johnson & Morrill, attys.
108,229—James B. Storey vs. A. Gray. Appeal.
108,230—E. B. Hopkins vs. Julia A. Wills. Conf. of judgt., $120.75. Wm. L. Mitchell, atty.
108,231—The Carey Lombard Lumber Co. vs. John Sliszinski et al. Bill for mech's. lien. Israel Cowen, solr.
108,232—G. G. Hubbell vs. W. W. Kimball & Co. et al. Appeal.
108,233—Case. Withheld.
108,234—Augusta Nelson vs. Hilda M. Carlstrom. Bill for an accounting. Walther & Lanaghen, solrs.
108,235—Horatio O. Stone et al. vs. Frank P. Blackman. Attch., $263. J. F. Snyder, atty.
108,236—Attch. Withheld.
108,237—James H. Ryan et al. vs. Henry F. Koeppe. Appeal.
108,238—People, ex rel. John W. Summers, vs. James Larney. Petn. for writ of habeas corpus. McMurdy & Job, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

10,223—Sarah E. Tillinghast vs. Alexander Hart. Appeal.
10,224—People vs. August Knecker. Petn. for support.
10,225—Emma Meyer vs. Robert M. Hynes. Appeal.

Decrees.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Winistofer vs. Winistofer; dec. on rept. of coms.
JUDGE HAWES—138,892—Harbert vs. Wood; dec. sale—3,233—Ash. Ave. B. and L. Assn. vs. Geis; dec. sale.
JUDGE ORR—2,595—William vs. Catherine Sargent; dec. div.—2,983—Elizabeth vs. Joseph Weil; dec. div.—7,906—Ida B. vs. James E. Roane; dec. div.
JUDGE COLLINS—2,507—W. S. vs. Nellie M. Furlong; dec. div. for desertion.—106,073—Mollie vs. August Tiernan; dec. div.—105,866—Georgianna vs. Charles Q. Florence; dec. div.—3,120—John A. vs. Annie Rogers; dec. div.—2,690—Schaumberg vs. Gelis; dec. sale.
JUDGE HORTON—104,193—Kaufman vs. Homan; dec. sale.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—8,029—Wolff vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on fdg., das. $400 and sat.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Baker vs. Palmer; on narr. and cog., $4,656.25.
JUDGE McCONNELL—100,159—B. Craft vs. Johnson; deft., sci. fa., and judgt., $208.60.
JUDGE ADAMS—9,195—Chi. Blg. & Supply Co. vs. Carrell; on deflt., $212.50.
JUDGE STARR—105,607—Lamson vs. Melville; on deflt., $372.70.

Calls for Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—No. 41, U. S. Sug. Ref. vs. Providence S. & C. Pipe Co.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Contested motions.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions for new trials.
JUDGE ORR—No court.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
JUDGE McCONNELL—Contested motions.
JUDGE ADAMS—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
JUDGE STARR—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
JUDGE SCALES—No. 9,224. In re H. D. Kelly and City spls. 13,935 and 14,170.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Contested motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 23, 24, and 25.
JUDGE BRENTANO—City condemnation cases.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE STARR—Will hear Judge Tuley's contested motions and take up Judge Tuley's trial calendar Tuesday.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE COLLINS—No. 105,723—Chicago S. Dist. vs. Enterprise S. Co.
JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE SCALES—No. 10,166, In re, Kautmann, Med. Pub. Co. and city spls. from Calr. 15. At 2 p. m.: No. 955. In re. Standard J. B. Co.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Judications and general business.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:
Rehearing docket—Hercules Iron Works vs. E. J. and E. R. R. Co.; rehearing denied.
Knapp vs. Jones; rehearing denied.
Newell vs. Sass; rehearing denied.
Hazelton Boiler Co. vs. Hazelton, rehearing denied.
Wolfer vs. Hemler; rehearing allowed.
McCommen vs McCommen; rehearing allowed.
Siddall vs. Jamison; rehearing denied.
People's docket—Anson vs. People; motion for supersedeas and that Anson and Moore be admitted to bail; motion reserved to hearing.
People vs. Brodmen; motion for writ of habeas corpus; motion denied.
Civil docket—Watson vs. White; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Stodolka vs. Norotny; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.
Lancaster vs. Roberts; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Rainey vs. City of Lake Forest; appeal dismissed on short record.
Ryan vs. Lamson; taken.
Irwin vs. Brown; taken.
Gage vs. City of Chicago; taken.
Gage vs. Gentzel; taken.
S. Q. Telegraph Co. vs. Board of Trade; taken.
Connelly vs. Rue; continued.
Munson vs. Kill; taken.
Munson vs. Jaques; taken.
Lawrence vs. Layton; taken.
Stevens vs. Cat in; taken.
Wright vs. Griffy; taken.
Hausen vs. Miller; taken.
Ingalls vs. Allen; taken.
Eddy vs. Gage; taken.
Gloss vs. Sankey; taken.
Keating vs. Springer; taken.
Heffern vs. Gage; taken.
Beemus vs. Horner; taken.
Adjourned to 9 a. m. Oct. 19.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States today:
987 and 988—Edward Roby, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles W. Colehour.
989 and 990—Same parties. Leave granted counsel for plaintiff in error to file supplemental brief in opposition to motion to dismiss on motion of Mr. John N. Jewett in behalf of counsel.
1,117—George C. Finney et al., appellants, vs. F. August Reich et al. Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Mr. C. E. Kremer for the appellants and by Mr. Charles E. Pope for the appellees.
419—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant vs. The People of the State of Illinois, et al., and 608, 609, and 610—All Lake-Front cases. Argument continued by Mr. George Hunt for the People of The State of Illinois and concluded by Mr. John N. Jewett for the Illinois Central railroad company.
1—John R. Morely, trustee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. Argument commenced by Mr. W. F. Upson for the plaintiff in error and continued by Mr. E. S. Rapalls for the defendant in error.
The day call for Monday, Oct. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 16, 17, and 26, 912, and 5 original.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:
Edward D. Parks vs. Hiram Satterthwaite, administrator, Huntington C. C.; affirmed.
State ex rel. Max Joseph, guardian, vs. Isaac A. Mitchell et al.; Vigo C. C.; reversed.
Hugh Lowe vs. John A. Hamilton et al.; Pike C. C.; affirmed.
Mark Martin vs. State; Fountain C. C.; transferred to Appellate Court.
George A. Dickson et al. vs. Harry E. Waldon. Marion S. C.; papers ordered returned.
Charles W. Enders vs. Rebecca McDonald et al.; Cass C. C.; affirmed.
Horace Conkey vs. Joseph Conger et al.; Pike C. C.; transferred to the Supreme Court.
Daniel Ryan et al. vs. State; Madison C. C.; reversed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the cases submitted were:
Palmer vs. Michigan Central Railway Company.
Jolly vs. Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railway Company.
Baldwin et al. vs. Robinson et al.
McPherson vs. McGillis et. al.
In the matter of the petition of Albert C. Becker.
Sherwood vs. Milford State Bank.
City of Detroit vs. Brennan et al.
Burrough vs. Eastman.
Court adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 25, when the following cases will be on call: Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 18, 62, 63, 64, 65.

EXPLORED THE ATHABASCA REGION.

J. B. Tirrell Learns Much That Is New—A Lake as Large as Ontario.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Regina, N. W. T., says:

J. B. Tirrell of the Canadian Geological Survey has just returned from the exploration of the Athabasca country. Tirrell traveled 600 miles north of Regina. He was three months in the country lying north, and found that it was composed largely of granite, with volcanic rocks, which will doubtless prove rich in minerals. Iron appeared to be plentiful. For 400 miles north of here the land is good. Beyond that are rock and sand. This region is the wintering ground of herds of caribou, which come down in October from the treeless and barren country north. Moose and bear are also plentiful. This country has never been explored before and many inaccuracies were found on maps, in all of which the district was marked "unexplored." Such large natural features as Lake Athabasca and Walleston Lake were found to be laid down erroneously, being from thirty to forty miles out of true position. Lake Athabasca is clear fresh water and is as large as Lake Ontario. Lake Walleston being nearly the same size. The Chippewas of this region are a peculiar people. They have prominent crooked noses and allow their long black hair to fall over their faces. They have no intercourse with white men. Well up the Cariboo River the party came to the most beautiful lake they had ever seen, called Cree Lake. Tirrell describes this as being as clear as crystal, without a tinge of blue, and one can see to the bottom at great depth. On the homeward journey Whitefish Lake was surveyed. Although this is the third largest lake met during the whole trip, it has never appeared on maps. Tirrell has obtained enough information about this region to enable him to get out a new and accurate map.

The Landing.

When they saw the ships approaching
  From the far off sunny Spain,
When they saw his banners waving
  Red and gold upon the main,
Then those children of the forest,
  Though so nearly stricken dumb,
Mustered up their moral courage
  And they shouted: "Wie gehts, Clum!"

—*New York Herald.*

Electioneering Under Difficulties.

Caller (in prohibition town)—"Your husband doesn't look well."

Doctor's Wife—"No wonder. We are right in the midst of a Presidential campaign, and he's nearly dead writing prescriptions."—*New York Weekly.*

The First Attempt.

The first Union flag was unfurled Jan. 1, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge, Mass. It had thirteen stripes of white and red and retained the British cross in one corner.

Lady Bird, best 10-cent cigar. Straus & Hamburger, No. 96 Lake street, agents.

RATES FOR THE FAIR.

RULES GOVERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF EXHIBITS.

Information That Will Prove of Great Value to Exposition Exhibiters—Consignments Will Be Received by the Officials on and After Nov. 1—The Annual Report of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad—Offices to Be Closed Oct. 20 and 21.

In order that there may be a uniform understanding regarding the terms and conditions agreed upon by the railroad companies for the transportation of articles to and from the World's Columbian Exposition the following rules and regulations have been promulgated by Chairman Blanchard for the information of the roads in interest:

Bills of lading covering exhibits must show the precise routes by which such exhibits are to be transported, specifying in detail every carrier from starting points to the Exposition, in order that exhibited articles entitled to free return may be returned by the exact routes first used.

All articles forwarded for exhibition at the Exposition should be billed thereto, and will be charged full Chicago tariff rates to the Exposition grounds, but no charge will be for less than 100 pounds at the class rate applicable thereto, nor less than 25 cents.

To the above rates there will be added a charge made by the Exposition management of six cents per 100 pounds, with a minimum of 50 cents for any single shipment. These are the terminal charges for switching exhibits within the Exposition grounds and placing them on or adjacent to the spaces allotted. This charge of six cents will be made in each direction and will apply with the minimum aforesaid to both carloads and less than carloads.

On all articles destined to the Exposition prepayment of freight and terminal charges will be required at points of origin, and on returned exhibits prepayment will be required at Chicago of the terminal charges thereat.

Horses and other valuable and fancy animals, including cattle, hogs, and sheep, intended for exhibition, will be charged tariff rates in both directions and the rules of the official classification relating to the free carriage of attendants in charge of animals will apply thereto.

Except as specified in section third and subject to the conditions hereof exhibited articles will be returned free of all charges except those of the Exposition management as aforementioned over the railways comprising the Central Traffic Association only on the following terms and conditions:

Paid freight bills or original bills of lading, both of which should show the precise routes first used, and certificates signed by the proper officer of the Exposition must be presented to show that exhibited articles paid freight one way, and have not changed ownership. It must be distinctly understood that shipments of exhibits entitled to free return must be returned via same routes first used. They must be consigned to the points from which they were sent on the forward journeys. Releases must be executed, relieving the carriers from liability on the return journey in consideration of free return. No charges will be advanced on articles returned free. Persons accompanying exhibits which are returned free will be charged fare.

The standard form of rail bill of lading used by the United States Government may be accepted on shipments made by the government to and from the Exposition, and settlements of freight and advance charges made with the government in the usual manner.

Exceptionally fine, expensive, or fragile exhibits, such as paintings, pictures, statuary, jewelry, gold and silver ware, and bric-à-brac, will not be accepted for transportation by the railroad companies, but should be delivered to the express companies for carriage.

Construction material for building or other purposes at the Exposition will be treated as commercial traffic and charged at full tariff rates to the Exposition grounds.

The foregoing rules have been concurred in by the Traffic Department of the Exposition. The Exposition management will be ready to receive exhibits Nov. 1, 1892.

GOOD FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Improvements in Its Train Service Made by the Santa Fe.

The Santa Fé will make an important change in its passenger train schedule Nov. 6, and will inaugurate a new limited express service between Chicago and Southern California in both directions. The new limited train will leave Chicago at 10 p. m. every day and will arrive at Los Angeles at 7:30 a. m. the fourth day, which is seven hours and fifteen minutes earlier than the present schedule, making the run in eighty-six and one-half hours. The corresponding train eastbound will leave Los Angeles at 5:30 p. m. instead of noon, as at present, and will arrive in Chicago at 8:30 a. m. the fourth day. Pullman palace sleeping-cars from Chicago for both Los Angeles and San Diego will be attached to this train, with dining car service through from Chicago to California.

Another important change is in the running of the eastbound train from Northern California which now arrives in Chicago at 7:50 in the morning. On the new schedule it will arrive at Chicago at 10:30 p. m., shortening the run by nearly twelve hours and giving the only fast day train from Kansas City to Chicago. This train will leave Kansas City about 7:30 in the morning and reach Chicago at 10:30 p. m.

The new service has been inaugurated by the Santa Fé people especially to encourage and develop travel to Southern California. While the company will no doubt be benefited by the improvement in its train service to Southern California it would secure much more business and larger revenues by making the low rates it announced last summer but which were never put in effect. So long as the roads charge second-class passengers $35 from the Missouri River and out of this pay scalpers and ticket agents a commission of $20.70 the travel to Southern California will not be great.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAPLE LEAF

Large Increase in Net Earnings Made Last Year.

The annual report of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad company for the year ending June 30, 1892, has just been issued. In the fiscal year there have been in operation some 922 miles, leased and owned, an increase of 4.01 per cent over the year 1891. The gross earnings of the company from all sources for the year were $5,024,740, an increase of $1,663,889. The operating expenses were $3,664,677, as against $3,285,340 for the year 1891. The net earnings were $1,360,063; last year $1,075,511. The gross earnings from passengers were $5,102,857, and from freight $3,667,920. The report shows an increase in the earnings from mail, express, and rental, and the net increase amounts to $663,889.

The cost of the road, including terminals, amounts to $43,287,024, and with the cost of equipment amounts to $47,046,456. With accounts receivable, funded interest, cash on hand, etc., this sum is swelled to $51,124,246, representing the entire assets of the road.

The report shows an increase of 97,326 tons in amount of grain hauled, and an increase in nearly all the commodities. The construction and improvement expenditures of the year amounted to $388,141. One great source of expense is the leasing of terminals, and this will probably be lessened in the near future.

Railroad Offices Will Be Closed.

The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting at the association rooms yesterday and resolved that in consequence of the World's Fair dedicatory exercises, Oct. 20 and 21, which will result in so congesting the streets of the city as to make traffic by teams practically impossible, and, further, in view of the fact that the Mayor of Chicago has declared Oct. 20 to be a holiday, the freight stations of the railroads members of the committee, will be closed for the reception or delivery of traffic, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 20 and 21. These days, however, perishable traffic arriving in Chicago will be ready for delivery from the various freight stations. It should be understood that consignees assume all responsibility for the nonreceipt of such perishable freight. It was also resolved that the fast freight line, commercial and contracting agents' offices, will be closed Oct. 20 and 21. All the Western roads have taken the same action.

Made a Good Record.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14.—In business circles today the financial statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway company for the fiscal year, made public through these dispatches last night, has been the occasion of much favorable comment. That a road which in 1889 showed net earnings of $539,024 should in 1892 exhibit an income of over $1,000,000 is regarded as an unusual achievement. The payment of interest on the first preferred mortgage income bonds, ordered by the board for the half year ending June 30, 1892, is officially declared to be 2½ per cent for that time, or at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

To Determine Its Authority.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.—A question developed yesterday that will shortly determine whether the Trans-Missouri Association is to continue. In bidding for the patronage of Federal troops from Nebraska to the World's Fair dedication the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley secured the business. The Burlington yesterday preferred charges against the line for cutting the established rates. The officials assert that the case will be pushed and the association's power determined.

To Improve a New Chicago Line.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 14.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Western railway company today the proposition to increase the capital stock and the bonded indebtedness of the road to the extent of $1,500,000 was unanimously approved. It is now proposed to double the line, reduce the grades at various points, and put the road in first-class condition. The Baltimore and Ohio road will throw a large proportion of its through passenger traffic over to the Pittsburg and Western.

Railway Notes.

M. Hunter has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

Since the Great Northern has withdrawn its objection to one fare for the round trip to the dedicatory services in this city from trans-Missouri territory the Northern Pacific has entered objections to the reduced rate. As these roads have little or no interest in the business the Santa Fé and Rock Island roads have decided to put the reduced rate in effect.

Although the Milwaukee and St. Paul insisted upon charging United States troops $13 for the round trip from Fort Snelling to Chicago, when it thought it had secured the business at a reduced rate, it fell back upon an opinion of its law department that it would be illegal to charge United States troops more than State militia. The St. Paul, however, failed to get the business, and it is understood that the troops will come here by the Chicago and Great Western road.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections will be held in the various States Nov. 8, as follows:

Alabama will choose eleven Presidential Electors and nine members of Congress.

Arkansas will choose eight Presidential Electors and six members of Congress.

California will choose nine Presidential Electors, seven members of Congress, and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Felton (R.).

Colorado will choose four Presidential Electors, two members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Routt (R.), and other State officers.

Connecticut will choose six Presidential Electors, four members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Bulkley (R.), and other State officers, and a Legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Hawley (R.).

Delaware will choose three Presidential Electors, a member of Congress, and a Legislature that will select a United States Senator to succeed Gray (D.).

Florida will elect four Presidential Electors, two members of Congress, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Pasco (D.)

Georgia will choose thirteen Presidential Electors and eleven members of Congress.

Idaho will choose three Presidential Electors and one member of Congress. It will also elect a Governor to succeed Willey (R.) and a Legislature.

Illinois will choose twenty-four Presidential Electors, twenty-two members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Fifer (R.), and a State Legislature.

Indiana will elect fifteen Presidential Electors, thirteen members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Chase (R.), and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Turpie (D.), and State officers.

Iowa will choose thirteen Presidential Electors, eleven members of Congress, and minor State officers.

Kansas will choose ten Presidential Electors, eight members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Humphrey (R.), and other State officers. It will also select a Legislature to name a Senator to succeed Perkins (R.).

Kentucky will choose thirteen Presidential Electors and eleven members of Congress.

Louisiana will elect eight Presidential Electors and six members of Congress.

Maine will choose six Presidential Electors and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hale (R.). It elected Congressmen in September.

Maryland will elect eight Presidential Electors, six members of Congress, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Gorman (D.).

Massachusetts will choose fifteen Presidential Electors, thirteen members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Russell (D.), other State officers, and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Dawes (R.).

Michigan will choose fourteen Presidential Electors, twelve members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Winans (D.), State officers, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Stockbridge (D.).

Minnesota will elect nine Presidential Electors, seven members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Merriam (R.), a Senator to succeed Davis (R.), and State officers.

Mississippi will choose nine Presidential Electors, seven members of Congress, and a Legislature to select a United States Senator to succeed George (D.)

Missouri will choose seventeen Presidential Electors, fifteen members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Francis (Dem.), State officers, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Cockrell (Dem.).

Montana will choose three Presidential Electors, one member of Congress, a Governor to succeed Toole (Dem.), and other State officers. It will also elect a Senator to succeed Sanders (Rep.)

Nebraska will choose eight Presidential Electors, six members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Boyd (Dem.), State officers, and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Paddock (Rep.).

Nevada will choose three Presidential Electors and one Congressman. It will elect a State Legislature to select a United States Senator in place of Stewart (R).

New Hampshire will choose four Presidential Electors, two members of Congress, and a Governor in place of Tuttle (R.) and other State officers.

New Jersey will choose ten Presidential Electors, eight members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Abbett (D.), a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Blodgett (D.), a Clerk of the Supreme Court, and State Senators in certain counties.

New York will choose thirty-six Presidential Electors, thirty-four members of Congress, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Hiscock (R.).

North Carolina will choose eleven Presidential Electors, nine members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Holt (D.), and State officers.

North Dakota will choose three Presidential Electors, one Congressman, a Governor to succeed Burke (R.), and a Legislature that will select a United States Senator to succeed Casey (R.).

Ohio will choose twenty-three Presidential Electors, twenty-one members of Congress, and minor State officials. The term of United States Senator Sherman (R.) will expire, but he has been reëlected.

Oregon will choose four Presidential Electors. It elected State officers and Congressmen in June.

Pennsylvania will choose thirty-two Presidential Electors, thirty members of Congress, a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Quay (R.), and a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Rhode Island will choose four Presidential Electors, two members of Congress, and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Aldrich (R.).

South Carolina will choose nine Presidential Electors, seven members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Tillman (Alliance), and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Butler (D.).

South Dakota will choose four Presidential Electors and two members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Mellette (R.), and a Legislature that will select a United States Senator to succeed Pettigrew (R.).

Tennessee will choose twelve Presidential Electors, ten members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Buchanan (D.), State officers, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Bate (D.).

Texas will choose fifteen Presidential Electors, thirteen members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Hogg (D.), a Legislature to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mills (D.), and State officers.

Vermont will choose four Presidential Electors. It elected Congressmen in September and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Proctor (R.).

Virginia will choose twelve Presidential Electors, ten members of Congress, and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Daniel (D.).

Washington will choose four Presidential Electors, two members of Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator to succeed Allen (R.).

West Virginia will choose six Presidential Electors, four members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Fleming (D.), and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Faulkner (D.).

Wisconsin will choose twelve Presidential Electors, ten members of Congress, a Governor to succeed Peck (D.), and a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator to succeed Sawyer (R.).

Wyoming will choose three Presidential Electors, one Congressman, and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Warren (R.).

EDUCATIONAL GOSSIP.

Colorado College is overcrowded with students. Its present freshman class contains double the number of last year's freshman class.

The mathematical lecturer at Bryn Mawr is Miss Scott, who was the first woman to appear amongst the wranglers in the Cambridge (England) Mathematical Tripos, some years ago.

The applications for admission to the Baltimore Woman's College are unequaled in the history of that institution. Two large boarding halls are found entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the students.

Throughout all Spanish-America no young man is considered thoroughly educated until he can speak at least two languages besides his own. In Chile French and German are universally learned, and it is now becoming the fashion to study English.

Eton College is undergoing various changes. Three ancient houses in the Cloisters, near the Playing Fields, are being thrown into one large residence for the head master. The houses are 450 years old, and are picturesque red brick buildings covered with ivy.

Columbia College accounts for the decrease of numbers noticeable in the class of '96, in the arts department, by the fact that the standard of scholarship has raised. A larger number applied for admission than last year, but owing to the increased difficulty of the examinations many failed to qualify.

One of the new students at Johns Hopkins University this year is a young Japanese, who has gone to Baltimore to study social science and economics in order to teach in Japan. Mr. Takaki is a resident of Yokohoma and is 27 years old. He has studied six years at the Anglo-Japanese college in Tokio, and four years at Syracuse University, receiving from the latter in 1891 the degree of B. S. Mr. Takaki is a friend of Mr. Ishizako, who was the only Japanese student at Johns Hopkins last year.

Hudson Shaw, who is to lecture this year under the auspices of the American Society of University Extension, is one of the most successful members of the Oxford University Extension staff. He is an Oxford graduate of some ten years' standing, a fellow of Balliol College, and a clergyman of the Church of England. His home until very recently has been at Keswick in the English lake region. From there he has gone out as frequently as the cares of his profession would permit upon extension lecturing tours, especially among workingmen's centers. He is said to be an accomplished lecturer.

A stream of gifts and bequests continues to pour in upon Harvard University. By the will of C. B. L. Whitney the college has just received $8,000—a sum to be increased later to $10,000—to found the Mary L. Whitney scholarships. In the college alone $50,000 is now distributed annually in scholarships, to say nothing of the aid extended to indigent students from the beneficiary funds and other sources. Beginning with the second half year there will be a course in road engineering at the Scientific School. The work will be conducted by William E. McClintock, a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission and a former member of the Coast Survey Corps. The course is something new, but it is really a necessity. Under Mr. McClintock it will be made practical, for he himself is a builder of roads.

Miss Mary L. Avery, a graduate of Vassar College, who was recently engaged on the staff of the Century Dictionary, will be in charge of the class in English literature at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, this year. The cataloguing training class in the Library School will have instruction in typewriting this year. The growing use of typewritten catalogue cards in libraries has caused this addition to the curriculum. Of the graduates of the class of 1891-'92 in library training four have obtained permanent and six temporary places in other libraries. Many alterations have been made in the department of science and technology during the summer. The institute is about to erect a new building to be called the Art Building, and to accommodate the library, the museum, the department of fine and industrial arts, and the department of commerce.

Mr. Spring of this city recently gave Vassar College a scholarship of $6,000, to be known as the Kitty M. Spring scholarship, in memory of his daughter, a former student at the college. An extension to the Vassar Brothers' Laboratory, necessitated by the facts that every laboratory table was filled last year and that an elective course of one year of practical physics has been added to the general course, was made during the summer. It affords two large additional rooms for physical laboratory work. The lower floor is adapted for electrical work and is entirely free from iron. The upper floor will be used for work in light, heat, and sound, and is an unusually pleasant class-room. Large windows line three sides of the room and each student has her individual table, with apartments for her apparatus, in place of the large general tables commonly used. Extensive additions to the laboratory equipment are being made to meet the increasing needs of the department.

Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker is said to have won the respect and liking of the students at Hamilton College in the first address he has had occasion to deliver to them as President by his earnestness and determination to further the interests of his alma mater. Dr. Stryker will remove his family to Clinton some time in November. The appointment of Prof. Samuel J. Saunders of Cornell University makes it certain that the chair of physics in Hamilton will be filled by one who is thoroughly trained for his chosen work. Prof. Saunders is a graduate of Toronto University, where his high rank in classics and mathematics was followed by a post-graduate fellowship in physics. His three years of successful service as Assistant Professor of Physics under Prof. Nichols of Cornell University have broadened his experience and made him familiar with the best methods of laboratory practice and the latest improvements in physical apparatus. The latest addition to the twenty-five permanent scholarships of the college is that of the Geneva Presbytery.

A curious piece of apparatus in the astronomical department of Princeton University has been recently brought to light after having been stored away for years. It is known as the orrery, or planetarium, which was constructed in Philadelphia in 1770. Dr. Witherspoon upon its completion bought it for Princeton College, the price paid being $1,500. In the center of a brass hoop four feet in diameter is the sun, about which revolve the planets, with their satellites. In the construction of the instrument all calculations were made anew, and in addition to the exact figuring there was fine mechanical skill, so that it was a perfect representation of the solar system as it was then known. A large dial was arranged so that the relative position of the bodies could be shown for any time within the period of a thousand years. A study of the planetarium shows the advances made in astronomy within 120 years. In it Uranus and Neptune are not shown, not having been discovered at that time. The fifth moon of Jupiter is lacking and only five satellites of Saturn are shown, the other three having been discovered since. The rotation of Mercury on its axis, not then known, was truly shown by chance. It is said that the Legislature of Pennsylvania went in a body to examine the wonder. It was broken in the course of the Revolution, but was repaired in 1806 and kept in Nassau Hall until the completion of the School of Science, when it was moved there and stored away. It is of little practical value, but is kept as an astronomical curiosity.

The contrast between these days of rapid growth at Yale University and the old days is brought out strongly in the subject matter in the triennial catalogue just issued. This is the first of the triennials to be printed in English in disregard of the old custom copied from the English universities. Hereafter in the triennials William Brown will be plain "William" and not "Guilielmus." Going into history, the present publication tells that the earliest printed catalogue of Yale graduates was a list appended to the commencement thesis in 1714. Of this no copy is known to be extant. A fragment of a similar broadside for 1718 is preserved. In 1724 began the series of separate catalogues, published triennially, and the form was changed from a broadside to a pamphlet in 1781. In the early years of the college, and until 1767, the names of the graduates were arranged not alphabetically, but in the order of the social rank of the families to which they belonged. The new plan of work in the new physiological psychology department has been announced. It is open to graduates only. There is to be a course of demonstrations and lectures in experimental physiological psychology; a practice course in the laboratory, including exercises in psychological methods, tests, and measurements, and research work in the line of original investigation. One interesting line of inquiry that is to be pursued is to determine the possibility of worming secrets out of men. The suggestion of the application of the theory to suspected criminals is almost startling.

A DREADFUL SCOURGE.

The Case of Mr. Palmer—Pneumonia Carried Him Off Suddenly—Every One Should Know the Symptoms and Be on Guard.

Mr. Wilton R. Palmer of New York City left a circle of friends one afternoon recently and received their congratulations upon his bright and vigorous appearance. That evening he felt a tickling in the throat, a slight pain across the chest, a chilly sensation, and he coughed once or twice. The next day his nostrils were inflamed, his throat sore, his chest pained him, his bones ached, and he felt sore all over. The day following he was in bed, with physicians shaking their heads, and the third day he was dead from pneumonia, which he failed to take in time.

There are 10,000 men and women in America today in the same condition as Mr. Palmer when leaving his friends, but they do not know it. The slightest appearance of the symptoms above named should strike terror to any man or woman. A sudden chill means the beginning of pneumonia; aches and pains throughout the body are the first symptoms. It is necessary to bring about a reaction at once. How, then, is the best way of bringing about a reaction? Ask any physician and he will tell you to use pure whiskey. No matter how prejudiced any one may be, pure whiskey at such a time is a necessity, but unfortunately there are few pure whiskeys in the world, and in fact there is but one that has received the unqualified indorsement of physicians, chemists, and the highest authorities, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. This remarkable whiskey, which is sold by all first-class chemists and grocers, will absolutely check the first approach of pneumonia, while at the same time it is certain to build up the wasted system. It deserves to be kept in every household, not only to be used in cases of emergency, but to assist in prolonging life and ingingra health and happines

CORNERS CHICAGO THAT SUNDAY TRIBUNE KILL.

Diagrams and sketches of street crossings that imperil daily the lives and limbs of pedestrians, show the causes of the danger and how it can be best avoided.

Chicago is always surprising even those who know it best by its versatility. Now it has given the world a new poet, who

SINGS ROD AND GUN.

His muse is devoted to out-of-door subjects, and is as graceful as she is optimistic. Look for his name and his profession tomorrow morning.

Everybody who is fond of wild flowers will want to know something about those that are brightening October fields.

FLOWERS OF AUTUMN

Is a timely subject. Pen and pencil sketches of gentians, goldenrod and asters, together with information in regard to their habits and environment, will appear in tomorrow's paper.

Chicago architecture has been compelled to stand a bombardment of uncritical and unkindly comment.

ITS BIG BUILDINGS

Now receive their meed of praise from a New York architect who studies them in the light of their commercial significance.

ARE ALL GOOD SHOTS—
Members of the Paster Club of the Wisconsin Rifle Range ought to be.

TOOLS OF RELIGION—
One pastor believes that sensationalism has no place among them.

THEY HAVE NO HOMES—
How one State cares for its dependent and neglected children.

PICTURES OF HEROES—
The Colonel opens his big wartime album again.

These are only a few of the bright illustrated articles that will appear in

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

TODAY'S LITERATURE

A REVIEW OF THREE OF THE LATEST BOOKS OF FICTION.

"The Woodman," "Other Things Being Equal," and "Cross Currents," Novels Which Have Just Been Published—Walter Besant's Book on "London"—A Hotch-Potch Story of America—What the Book-Writers Are Doing Generally—Books Received.

(1) THE WOODMAN. By Jules de Glouvet. New York: Harper & Bros.

(2) OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL. By Emma Wolf. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

(3) CROSS CURRENTS. By Mary Angela Dickens. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author of "The Woodman" is better known by his real name than by the pseudonym "Jules de Glouvet," under which his romances have appeared. M. Guernay de Beaurepaire is Procureur-Général of France. In that capacity he brought Boulanger to justice after M. Bouchez, whom he succeeded in office, had refused to take action against that tawdry pretender. By the fearless and faithful discharge of his duties as public prosecutor in the Anarchist cases last spring he again commended himself to the French people as a brave and upright magistrate. When in the Ravachol trial "he was most peremptorily urging on the jury their stern duty to justice and to their country he was, as later evidence adequately proved, standing under a practical death sentence by the criminals he dared to resist, and such 'sentences' (as was known to all) were not left unfulfilled. Nay, in his own case they were, in fact, partly carried out upon other persons of mistaken identity."

In literature M. de Beaurepaire is a leader of the present rebellion against the extreme realism of Zola and his followers. The traditions of Balzac and Sand are supreme in "The Woodman." The delineation of the central character—a character not without heroic traits—is the main object of the story. Every incident, every detail contributes something to our knowledge of Jean Renaud and his life-history. The pictures of rustic life and woodland scenery in which the story abounds are merely the background of a series of portrait studies of which the unfortunate hero is the subject.

Jean Renaud is a native of the Chemins Verts, a forest region of Western France, to which its grassy paths have given the picturesque name it bears. "The inhabitants are in love with their forest—an unconscious but incurable passion. They can breathe freely only under the shade of their woods. It is true the men are willing to spend a few weeks every year during the harvest in La Beauce to enable them to lay by a little sum sufficient for their frugal needs—enough to buy a new blouse and tobacco to last till the next summer. His work in the plains is scarcely finished before the forester hastens to hide his money in a corner of his handkerchief, suspend his whetstone from his waistband, throw his scythe merrily over his shoulder, and return in all haste to his forest. As soon as he catches a glimpse of the tall trees he pauses; he is happy, he knows not why."

Of this "robust, shy, and taciturn race" Jean Renaud is the type, and in him the inherited love of his forest home has become an absorbing passion. At school he learns nothing, for he is thinking of his beloved woods and of the wild creatures he is longing to snare. As a youth he becomes a "grimpeur," or climber.

It is a trade which is not coveted, for many climbers come to a tragical end. Only the adventurous are willing to undertake it; but, once chosen, they care for no other. Hardiness is not enough; the climber must be agile and skillful. The tree is given up to him as bare as a needle. He is told to go up. But how? It is impossible to throw his arms round it—it is twelve feet round. There is no ladder long enough. Nature inspires him. He has often observed squirrels climb a trunk by going round and round; he will imitate them. These creatures need no aid but their claws; he will follow out this idea. When the timber merchant cries, "Where is the climber? I want this oak stripped!" "Wait a bit!" he replies, putting out his pipe; "I'll go fetch my claws." He soon returns, bareheaded, with his blouse tucked into his trousers, his billhook fastened behind his back, a coil of rope over his shoulders, and in his hand a pair of gaiters armed with cramp-hooks. He slowly laces them on and adjusts the iron points, assures himself that his movements are unimpeded and his shoes firmly fixed, and then throws himself full length against the tree. He flings one end of the rope with all his strength round the trunk, retaining the other in his hand, and hangs by both, keeping his body stiff. As soon as the rope is taut he hoists himself up by sudden jerks, striking his spurs into the wood. He starts. At this moment the climber is superb in his daring and wild grace. A strange light falls on his head from the quivering leaves; his muscles standing out, his bust thrown back by the violent effort, he reminds one of the horsemen in old battle-pieces clinging to the neck and spurring the sides of their rearing chargers. When he is poised on the top, holding on with one hand while he brandishes his hook with the other, if the wind takes the part of his old friend, the oak, death is very near the climber, but he pays no heed to it. Mounting up to the skies in perfect solitude, hewing the big tree while the breeze plays in his hair, he feels his power, his work excites him; for him the woods exhale a special charm. The climber who possesses a good pair of cramp-hooks in his wallet is like a bird with wings.

In spite of a physical deformity Renaud becomes the most active and successful of climbers, while as a poacher his craft and cunning enable him to elude the closest pursuit.

His love of the forest is all the stronger because he has never known the human love for which he yearns. Harshly treated as a child, deserted when a lad by his mother, who elopes with a mountebank, taking with her the two children of her second marriage, Jean makes the forest his bride. But others come into his life. He befriends an aged woman, the widow of another climber, and when in a fit of madness the poor creature causes the death of a kind-hearted peasant woman, Renaud adopts the victim's foster-child. His devotion to this little fellow, his magnanimity under persecution, and his readiness to imperil his life in order to save an enemy—Marcel, the warden of the forest—insensibly wins the heart of Marcel's daughter, Henriette, and when in the war of 1870 Renaud is put to death as a franc-tireur, Henriette pledges herself to remain faithful to his memory, a maiden spouse for life. This closing scene is rendered with much delicacy, but something is lacking to its impressiveness. Somehow or other the pathos of French writers often fails to touch an English or American reader. It may be that our imagination requires a stronger stimulus, or, again, it may simply be that Celtic and Teutonic natures respond to different emotional chords. Whatever the cause, there are other scenes in the book that appeal more strongly to us—Jean's parting with his mother, for instance, and his first meeting with little Jacques after his release from prison. Nevertheless, "The Woodman" is the product of a fine and sensitive art, and its genuine beauty cannot fail to create a goodly company of admirers.

The local color is good, but the translator has failed in her effort to reproduce the patois of the Chemins Verts. She has invented a vernacular which does not correspond to any existing folk speech, whether English or American. But a dialect is a natural growth, not a mere patchwork of solecisms. In the present version the rustic bloom of the original has been roughly handled, and an indefinable vulgarization has marred the effect of certain passages.

* * *

"Other Things Being Equal" is notable as a sign of the times rather than as a work of art. It has a serious and beautiful purpose, but its author's touch is uncertain and her method insufficiently objective. Miss Wolf, who is a Jewish lady residing in California, advocates a freer intercourse and a better understanding between Jews and Christians. As the simplest way of attaining this result she suggests that, "other things being equal," Jew and Christian should intermarry. There is good precedent for such a course. One of the most liberal and enlightened members of the British peerage, who is today a member of the Gladstone Cabinet, was the husband of a Jewess. In the case supposed by Miss Wolf there is practically no religious barrier between husband and wife. Dr. Kemp is a Unitarian, Ruth Levice belongs to the Reformed Jewish denomination. The liberality of the latter sect may be inferred from this romance, in which all that is best in Christian teaching is treated with the utmost reverence and sympathy; indeed, the titlepage is inscribed with a motto chosen from Paul's noblest chapter. If the simple world-religion, towards which we seem to be tending, becomes a fact, it will probably have many affinities with Reformed Judaism.

The question of racial antipathy, interwoven as it is with religious prejudice, is undoubtedly a serious one. Miss Wolf has well pointed out that such antipathies are after all rather personal than social, rather esthetic than moral. She has refrained from urging, as she might with justice have done, that the unlovely traits we observe in certain Jews have been largely developed under Christian oppression. Ages must elapse before Christendom can purge itself of its foul and unnatural crimes against Judaism. There is no more melancholy chapter in the world's history than that which records the persecution of Israel by nations professedly Christian. Be that as it may, the mitigation of national antipathies must be effected if civilization is to proceed. Racial and national rivalries, jealousies, misunderstandings, prejudices—there is nothing more fatal than these to the peace and the progress of mankind. Humanity must be a unit, society must become a single harmonious organism, before the pressure of the struggle for existence can be appreciably lightened, and man can become, in fact as in name, the "lord of creation." With all its faults, therefore, we welcome this book as a message of peace and good will.

There is another aspect in which the book is remarkable. It is the work of a woman. With most women conservatism is an instinct. The man who marries not only gives hostages to Fortune; he gives pledges to Use and Wont. Some of the best chapters in Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" are concerned with the problem of how to reconcile one's marital and filial duties with the freedom of the intellectual conscience. The disparity, be it observed, is not one of mental power; he would be a rash person who should claim that woman is mentally inferior to man. It is a question of temperament, of inherited sentiment, of environment. Woman loves beauty more than truth; nor that alone; she loves the picturesque more than the beautiful, and the quality of transience is always present in the picturesque. Her veneration, which is greater than that of man, has often been misdirected. Omne ignotum pro mirifico has been her maxim; she has been the nurse and guardian of superstition, the prop of priestcraft, and the foe of reform. In our time, however, the great awakening has come; not Aphrodite, but the keen-eyed Muses have roused Galatea from her marble sleep, and even now she begins to scorn—

> Our petty souls, our strutting wits,
> Our labored, puny, passion-fits—
> Ah, may she scorn them still, till we
> Scorn them as bitterly as she!

It is much that a woman should have written a book with tendencies such as we have described; it is still more significant that the woman in question is a Jewess. Verily, the strongholds of custom and prejudice are crumbling fast!

There is no such graphic description of Jewish society in "Other Things Being Equal" as one finds in the novels of Henry Harland. An exception must be noted in the lightly-sketched but effective scene of Jo Lewis' "Yahrzeit" for his long-dead mother. The author, however, is more successful in the expression of natural feeling than in "genre" pictures or the play of wit and fancy. One character—that of Lewis Arnold—is portrayed with truthfulness and power; most of the others are conventional types, not in touch with life. The young man and woman who are the objects of Ruth's generosity are specially phantasmal. Some of the situations are strongly felt, and the author might win success as a writer for the stage.

* * *

Miss Mary Angela Dickens will never be cited as an example of hereditary genius, if we may judge of her powers by her first novel, "Cross Currents." Of her grandfather's humor she scarcely exhibits a trace, nor have we detected the slightest resemblance in "Cross Currents" to anything in Dickens, except that the semi-conscious condition of John Tyrrell previous to his death by drowning is described in terms which faintly recall certain passages in "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "Dombey and Son." Dickens, too, had strong dramatic tastes, and his granddaughter shows a certain appreciation of histrionic art. Otherwise there is hardly a point of contact between the two minds. Dickens loved the poor, and made himself their champion as well as their historian. In "Cross Currents," except a casual servant who is of no more importance than a dumb-waiter, there is not a single personage who does not belong to the comfortable classes. Here are Duchesses, Earls, ladies of high fashion, a critic or two, a favorite actor, a country gentleman and his family—in short, the scenery and the characters are those with which we are familiar in the "novels of 'igh life" so dear to the heart of the British nursemaid. Dickens would have found only materials for satire in this Vanity Fair. Miss Dickens, indeed, hints that lords and ladies are only human after all, but she hints it mildly and discreetly. Had her novel appeared anonymously her relationship to Charles Dickens would never have been suspected by the keenest observer.

This fact, however, is of no importance; the question to be considered is whether or not Miss Dickens has written a good book. On that point, we think, but little difference of opinion can exist. Neither in plot, character, or situation is the story at all superior to the thousand and one "society novels" which Englishwomen have inflicted on a much-enduring world. The author's point of view is that of the boudoir, the drawing-room, and the opera-box; her powers of description, reflection, and analysis are those of the average female novelist. Marrying and giving in marriage are, of course, the principal ingredients; there are four engagements, three of which end in matrimony, and two proposals that come to grief. To the same category of things amatory may be assigned the intrigue between John Tyrrell and Lady Latter, which is relegated to the virtuous obscurity of winks, nods, and allusions. Selma Malet, the heroine, is a beauty and a genius. She has been trained for the stage by a famous actor, but abandons her career before making her professional début—reason, Roger Cornish. Just before her wedding day she sends Roger packing and returns to her first love, the stage. Afterwards she wishes she hadn't, and her life is embittered by a constant but strangely ungratified longing that she might have her cake and eat it too. Unfortunately for Miss Dickens, the conflict between the instinct for art and the instinct for love has been chosen for treatment by writers more competent than herself—notably by Henry James in his "Tragic Muse" and "Lesson of the Master." If she wishes to see what can be made of the subject she should give her days and nights to the study of these two masterpieces. It is only fair, however, to remark that in the character of John Tyrrell the author has given promise of better things to come.

"London," by Walter Besant.

Mr. Besant should have qualified the title of his book by some descriptive epithet. With modern London the work has nothing to do, the reign of George II. being the latest period which the narrative embraces. Following the example of M. Maspéro in his "Life in Ancient Egypt and Assyria," Mr. Besant has endeavored to "present pictures of the City of London—instantaneous photographs, showing the streets, the buildings, and the citizens at work and at play. Above all, the citizens; with their daily life in the streets, in the shops, in the churches, and in the houses; the merchant in the quays and on 'Change; the shopkeeper of Cheapside; the priests, and the monks, and the friars; the shouting of those who sell; the laughter and singing of those who feast and drink; the ringing of the bells; the dragging of the criminal to the pillory; the Riding of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; the river, with its boats and barges; the cheerful sound of pipe and tabor; the stage, with its tumblers and its rope-dancers; the 'prentices, with their clubs; the evening dance in the streets."

With the help of a goodly number of woodcuts Mr. Besant has accomplished his purpose very successfully. His cultivated imagination has served him well in his efforts at reproducing the life of past ages. A case in point is the hypothetical history of the gradual abandonment of the Roman town of Augusta during the period of the Saxon invasion, which Mr. Besant has constructed in the first chapter of his book. He is justly proud of this piece of work. "I cannot allow this chapter to be called a theory," he says, "it is, I venture to claim for it, nothing less than a recovery."

Mr. Besant makes large claims on behalf of London. "The people in all times," he says, "enjoyed a freedom far above that possessed by any other city of Europe." And while it is true that, owing to the great fire of 1666, and the iconoclasm of Puritans and conventrazers, London is far inferior in medieval remains to many other cities of Britain, Mr. Besant insists that "London was full of rich monasteries, nunneries, colleges, and parish churches, insomuch that it might be likened unto the 'Ile Sonnante' of Rabelais. But if it could be called a city of churches it was much more a city of palaces. There were, in fact, in London itself more palaces than in Verona and Florence and Venice and Genoa all together. There was not, it is true, a line of marble palazzi along the banks of a grand canal; there was no Piazza Della Signoria, no Piazza Della Erbe to show these buildings. They were scattered about all over the city; they were built without regard to general effect and with no idea of decoration or picturesqueness; they lay hidden in narrow, winding, labyrinthine streets. These palaces belonged to the great nobles and were their town houses; they were capacious enough to accommodate the whole of a baron's retinue, consisting sometimes of four, six, or even eight hundred men." The rich merchants, too, had their great houses, some of which were much finer than those of the nobles. In such a house Lord Mayor Whittington entertained Henry of Agincourt and Katherine, his bride, with a magnificence which astonished the King. "On this occasion it was nothing that the tables groaned with good things that glittered with gold and silver plate; it was nothing that the fires were fed with cedar and perfumed wood. For this princely Mayor fed these fires after dinner with nothing less than the King's bonds to the amount of £60,000. In purchasing power that sum would now be represented by £1,250,000." Mr. Besant is a firm believer in Whittington's cat. "The story of the cat is persistently attached to his name; it begins immediately after his death; it was figured on the buildings which his executors erected: it formed part of the decorations of the family mansion at Gloucester. It is therefore impossible to avoid the conclusion that he did himself associate the sale of a cat—then a creature of some value and rarity—with the foundation of his fortunes."

Medieval London must have rivaled modern Cologne—see Coleridge—in odoriferous capacity.

Everything was made within the walls of the city. When one thinks upon the melting of tallow, the boiling of soap, the crushing of bones, the extracting of glue, the treatment of feathers and cloth and leather, the making and grinding of knives and all other sharp weapons, the crowding of slaughter-houses, the decaying of fruit and vegetables, the roasting of meat at cooks' shops, the baking of bread, the brewing of beer, the making of vinegar, and all the thousand and one things which go to make up the life of a town, the most offensive of which are now carried on without the town; when one considers, further, the gutter, which played so great a part in every medieval city; the gutter stream, which was almost sabbatical, because it ceased to run when people ceased to work; the brook of the middle of the street, flowing with suds, the water used for domestic and for trade purposes, and everything that would flow or flow; when, again, one thinks of the rags and bones, the broken bits and remnants and fragments, the cabbage stalks and pea-pods and onion peelings which were thrown into the streets, though against the law, and of the lay stalls, where filth and refuse of every kind were thrown to wait the coming of carts, even more uncertain than those of a modern vestry—when, I say, one thinks of all these things, and of the small boundaries of the city, and its crowded people, and of its narrow streets, one understands how there hung over the city day and night, never quite blown away even by the most terrible storm that ever swept o'er pale Britannia, a richly confected cloud of thick and heavy smell which the people had to breathe. They liked it: without it the true Londoner languished. The medieval smell, the smell of great towns, has left London, but in old towns of the continent, as in the old streets of Brussels, it meets and greets us to the present day.

Hogarth's picture of "The Enraged Musician" is suggested by the following description, which applies to the London of George II.:

Here were a few of the things they bawled; I am conscious that it is a very imperfect list. There were those who offered to do things—mend chairs, grind knives, solder pots and pans, buy rags or kitchen stuff, rabbit-skins, hair, or rusty swords, exchange old clothes or wigs, mend old china, cut wires (this excruciating, rasping operation was apparently done in the open), or cooper casks. There were, next, the multitude of those who carried wares to sell—as things to eat and drink—saloop, barley broth, rice, milk, furmity, Shrewsbury cakes, eggs, lily-white vinegar, hot peascods, rabbits, birds, pullets, gingerbread, oysters, honey, cherry ripe, Chaney oranges, hot codlins, pippins, fruit of all kinds, fish, taffity tarts, fresh water, tripe, tansy, greens, mustard, salt, gray pease, watercresses, shrimps, rosemary, lavender, elder buds, or things of domestic use—lace, ribbons, almanacs, ink, small coal, sealing wax, wood to cleave, earthenware, spigots, combs, buckles, leghorns, pewter pots, brooms in exchange for old shoes, taings of horn, Holland socks, woollen socks and wrappers, brimstone matches, flint and steel, shoe laces, scissors and tools, straps, and the thousand and one things that are now sold in shops. The bearward came along with his animal and his dogs and his drum, the sweep shouted from the house-top, the ballad singer bawled in the road, the tumbler and the dancing girl set up their pitch with pipe and drum. Nobody minded how much noise was made. In the smaller streets the goodwives sat with open doors, running in and out, gossiping over their work; they liked the noise, they liked this perambulating market—it made the street lively, it brought the neighbors out to look, and it pleased the baby. Then the wagons went ponderously grinding over the round stones of the road, the carts rumbled, the brewers' sledges growled, the chariot rattled, the drivers quarreled, cursed, and fought. A great American, now, alas! gone before us, spoke of the continual murmur of London as of Niagara afar off. A hundred years ago he would have spoken of the continual roar.

A bad blunder on p. 397 gives 132,000 as the number of houses consumed in the great fire of London. For 132,000 read 13,200. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Brief Mention.

"The Story of America"—it should rather be the story of the United States—is a queer sort of hotch-potch. It purports to be "a national chart, text book, history, and romance for the home." Certainly it is not a complete or connected history, although it contains a good deal of historical matter. The specially contributed chapters have a real value, however. Among these we may mention "The Struggle for Liberty and Government," by Prof. Thorpe; "The Indian of the Nineteenth Century," by Senator Dawes; "Some Forgotten Lessons of the War," by Alex. K. McClure; "The Northwest," by Dr. A. Shaw, and "Woman in America," by Miss Willard. The chapters on "World's Fairs" and "The City of the World's Fair" have a local interest. The plan of the work, however, is open to serious objection, and some of the unsigned articles are far from satisfactory. That on the Civil War is inconceivably bad, and many of the illustrations deserve no higher praise. The learned editors—Messrs. Mabie and Bright—have hardly done themselves justice in this compilation. (Philadelphia: John C. Winston & Co.)

There is nothing quite so good in Mr. Stockton's latest volume of stories for children as he gave us in the collection entitled "The Bee Man of Orne." Naturally enough his invention flags a little with advancing years, and in this volume the story of "A Fortunate Opening" distinctly recalls other marine yarns from the same hand. Yet there is plenty of enjoyment to be had from "The Clocks of Rondaine, and Other Stories," and not by the youngsters alone. "The Accommodating Circumstance" and "The Great Show in Kobol-Land" are but little inferior in humor and ingenuity to the best of Mr. Stockton's fairy stories. From the former veracious narrative we learn among other things of a school "established by boys for the proper instruction and education of men." "We have found," says one of the boy schoolmasters, "that there are no human beings who need to be taught so much as men; and it is to supply this long-felt want that we have set up our school. The principal thing we try to teach is the proper treatment of boys." Among the novel exhibits at the great show in Kobol-Land were "talking flowers which said 'good morning,' 'papa,' 'mamma'; there were flowers which looked like roses and dahlias and other blossoms, but were really water-ices of delicious flavors, which, when plucked for eating, would quickly be succeeded by others upon the same stems. There was a species of dogwood, grown principally by afrits, the long branches of which were trained to hang close to the ground and catch rats. There were egg-plants, the fruit of which could be hatched in the sun, and produced different sorts of barnyard fowls. There was the 'tourist vine,' which, growing under a tree, would send up a long shoot until it reached a lower branch. Fastening itself to this, it would suddenly contract and pull itself up by the roots; these would be drawn up and attached to the limb, and the plant would again send up its shoot, reach a higher limb, and draw itself up as before. In this way it would climb to the top of the tree, where, attaching its roots to the topmost branch, it would send its shoot high into the air, where it would seize on the first large bird that passed near enough, and, loosening its root from the tree, would be carried to a foreign land." Mr. Stockton's whimsical imagination finds its proper field in stories of a frankly fantastic order, and his fairy tales contain some of his most characteristic writing. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

The Scribners have issued a new edition of "South Sea Idyls," by Charles Warren Stoddard. In an introductory letter Mr. W. D. Howells refers, with all the pride of a discoverer, to the fact that he was the first to recognize the peculiar charm of these delightful chapters. "Long ago I delighted in these things, the lightest, sweetest, wildest, freshest things that ever were written about the life of that summer ocean. I believe I was first to feel their rare quality, and I hope you won't correct me if I wasn't, for I have always been proud of it. I remember very well my joy in 'A Prodigal in Tahiti' when I accepted it for the *Atlantic Monthly*, and I think now that there are few such delicious bits of literature in the language." Most readers will find this characterization a trifle overcolored, but all will agree in enjoying the wit, gayety, and abandon that illuminate the book with sunshine stolen from Tahitian skies.

Literary Notes.

"The Coast of Bohemia" is the title of a new story by W. D. Howells, which will be published in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish "'Round London, Down East, and Up West," by Montagu Williams, and a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, with an introduction by William Archer.

The highest price ever paid in France for the serial rights of a novel has just been given to M. Zola for these rights in his new story, "Docteur Pascal." The sum amounts to $7,000, or about 31 cents a line.

Mr. Pickard, who is to act as Whittier's literary executor, is the poet's nephew by marriage, and, with his wife, has inherited most of Whittier's possessions. He is the literary editor of the Portland *Transcript*.

Messrs. F. J. Schulte & Co. have in press "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," by Ambrose Bierce and G. A. Danziger, and "In Sunflower Land," a collection of short stories, by Roswell M. Field, who is a brother of Mr. Eugene Field.

The London *Literary World* says: Mr. James Bryce, M. P., while traveling by train in the United States, happened to fall into conversation with one of the brakemen. In the course of the talk he let out the fact that his name was Bryce. "What! Bryce!" exclaimed the brakeman; "did you write the 'Holy Roman Empire' and 'The American Commonwealth'?" "Yes," replied Mr. Bryce, considerably astonished to find how his fame had found him out. The brakeman looked silently at Mr. Bryce for a moment, overcome with surprise; then, suddenly extending a very dirty paw, he exclaimed in a tone of the heartiest approval, "Shake!"

Books Received.

PERSUASION. By Jane Austen. Boston: Roberts Bros.

NORTHANGER ABBEY. By Jane Austen. Boston: Roberts Bros.

UNDER THE WATER-OAKS. By Marian Brewster. Boston: Roberts Bros.

PHILIP MEYER'S SCHEME. By Luke A. Hedd. New York: J. J. Ogilvie.

MESSAGES FROM MARS. By Robert D. Braine. New York: J. S. Ogilvie.

OUR BIRTHDAYS. By A. C. Thompson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

TO NUREMBERG AND BACK. By Amy Neally. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THADDEUS OF WARSAW. By Jane Porter. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

IN OLD ST. STEPHEN'S. By Jeanie Drake. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FIELD-FARINGS. By Martha McCulloch Williams. New York: Harper & Bros.

ARMY TALES. By John Strange Winter. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

OLD WAYS AND NEW. By Viola Roseboro'. New York: The Century company.

TOM PAULDING. By Brander Matthews. New York: The Century company.

GOETHE'S FAUST. Edited by Calvin Thomas. Vol. I. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ESSAYS IN MINIATURE. By Agnes Repplier. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

ENGLISH POEMS. By Richard Le Gallienne. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN. By T. M. Harris. Boston: American Citizen company.

JOSHUA WRAY. By Hans Stevenson Beattie. New York: United States Book company.

THE LOVE OF THE WORLD. By Mary Emily Case. New York: The Century company.

CHARACTERISTICS. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. New York: The Century company.

MORAL INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN. By Felix Adler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO.'S HANDY GUIDE TO CHICAGO. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

TAXATION AND WORK. By Edward Atkinson, LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WRECKED ON THE BERMUDAS. By Capt. W. E. Meyer. New York: C. T. Dillingham & Co.

EARLY BIBLES OF AMERICA. By the Rev. John Wright, D. D. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

LORELEI, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary J. Safford. St. Paul: The Price-McGill company.

POOR'S DIRECTORY OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS, 1892. New York: Poor's Railway Manual company.

THE CHILDREN'S LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By M. Louise Putnam. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

NOTES FOR THE NILE. By Hardwicke D. Rawnsley, M. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FARMER'S TARIFF MANUAL. By Daniel Strange, M. Sc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AN ADVANCED ARITHMETIC. By John W. Cook and Miss N. Cropsey. Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

MAN AND THE GLACIAL PERIOD. By G. Frederick Wright, D. D., New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DAN. By Mary D. Brine, author of "Grandma's Attic Treasures," etc. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

PLAY IN PROVENCE. By Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. New York: The Century company.

MONEY. By Emile Zola. Translated by Benjamin R. Tucker. New York: Worthington company.

PRINCE TIP-TOP. By Marguerite Bouvet, author of "Sweet William," etc. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

BIRCH ROD DAYS, AND OTHER POEMS. By William C. Jones. Chicago: American Publishers' Association.

THE SPEECHES OF BENJAMIN HARRISON. Compiled by Charles Hedges. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PRE-EMINENT AMERICANS. Sections 1, 2, and 3. Boston: E. W. Walker & Co.

A FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF CHARLES II. By J. J. Jusserand. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MEDICINE LADY. By L. T. Meade, author of "Out of the Fashion," etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

TOLD AFTER TEA. By M. and C. Lee, authors of "The Oak Staircase," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

MR. WITT'S WIDOW. By Anthony Hope, author of "Father Stafford," etc. New York: United States Book company.

THE ADMIRAL'S CARAVAN. By Charles E. Carryl, author of "Davy and the Goblin." New York: The Century company.

THREE EPISODES OF MASSACHUSETTS HISTORY. By Charles Francis Adams. Two vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ZACHARY PHIPS. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner, author of "Agnes Surriage," etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WORDSWORTH'S PREFACES AND ESSAYS ON POETRY. Edited by A. J. George, A. M. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A CANDLE IN THE SEA. By the Rev. Edward A. Rand, author of "Fighting the Sea," etc. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

DAINTY WORK FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT. By Addie E. Heron, author of "Decorative Art," etc. Chicago: Danks & Co.

BELHAVEN TALES, ETC. By Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of "The Anglomaniacs," etc. New York: The Century company.

THE ISLAND OF FANTASY. By Fergus Hume, author of "When I Lived in Bohemia," etc. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co.

TALES OF A GARRISON TOWN. By Arthur Wentworth Eaton and Craven Langstroth Betts. St. Paul: D. D. Merrill company.

WITH COLUMBUS IN AMERICA. By C. Falkenhorst. Adapted by Elise L. Lathrop. New York: Worthington company.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With a Preface by Austin Dobson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE COMING OF THE FRIARS. By the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D. D., author of "Arcady," etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS CONTAINED IN THE AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. By William Mack. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney company.

THE WEST FROM A CAR WINDOW. By Richard Harding Davis, author of "Van Bibber and Others," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE CHATELAINE OF LA TRINITE. By Henry B. Fuller, author of "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani." New York: The Century company.

SOME STRANGE CORNERS OF OUR COUNTRY. By Charles F. Lummis, author of "A New Mexico David," etc. New York: The Century company.

A COURSE OF ZOOLOGY, DESIGNED FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION. By C. De Montmahon and H. Beauregard. Translated and adapted by William H. Greene, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

CHICAGO IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR CUDAHY.

Nothing in the Report That He Is to Purchase Stock-Yards in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—The *Commercial-Gazette's* financial article will say tomorrow that the Cudahys of Chicago have an agent here trying to negotiate for all the stock-yards and slaughter-houses in Cincinnati with a view to combining them all into a single concern. It is not known what are their chances for success.

"There is nothing in it," said John Cudahy yesterday in reference to the above dispatch. "Some time ago I was approached by a man who wished me to consider a proposition to purchase a plant in Cincinnati. The proposition contemplated no consolidation, but simply what amounted to the establishment of a branch of my business at the Cincinnati yards. I declined to consider the proposition. My business here is large enough to demand all my time and Chicago is as good a packing point as any at present and a great deal better than Cincinnati. I have no intention whatever of becoming interested in the latter city."

An Ancient Name.

Sexton Jake Snuffer—"Say, deacon, does youse know that President Harrison's name is mentioned in the Bible?"

Deacon Scoop—"G'long wif yer; dey didn't have no Harrison in dem days."

Sexton—"'Deed dey did. It's whar Isaac spoke of Esau as his hairy-son."—*Texas Siftings.*

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Miss Ada C. Sweet has announced her withdrawal from the contest in the Common Council as to the confirmation of her appointment to the Board of Education. As it is evident that Miss Sweet could not demean herself by keeping up a contest with an ignorant and prejudiced faction in the Council, however much the more respectable members may desire her appointment, she has taken the only course left to an estimable and high-minded woman. Her defeat is no reflection upon herself, but it is a disgrace to those who secured it. Her election was urged by the leading citizens, without regard to party, and her withdrawal will be indorsed by them as the only course left after the ungallant and insulting treatment to which she has been exposed.

In the meantime Miss Sweet will not retire from the public service. In her letter to the Mayor she urges the appointment of some woman to the place whom the Council will confirm—a suggestion which should be acted upon. She also improves the opportunity to again urge upon the Mayor the necessity for the construction of crematories for the burning of garbage, a subject in which she, as the President of the Municipal League, always has been deeply interested, and points out the way to the consummation of that purpose—namely: that the city, and not the contractors, shall build the furnaces. The suggestion is practical and business-like, and if carried out will remove the obstacles which now stand in the way and settle many questions which are troubling the Health Department.

From this point of view there is compensation in her withdrawal from the Board of Education controversy. It will give her more time to devote herself to the work of securing a clean city and to concentrate the efforts of the league in that direction. It is to be hoped she will not tire in this business. If the men cannot or will not do anything the women must. It is to be hoped, therefore, that she will not give the city authorities any rest until she has compelled them to do their duty. She may rest assured that she will have the sympathies and assistance of all good citizens in the campaign upon which she and the women associated with her have entered—the campaign against filth. If they succeed—as they will if they are not discouraged—in making Chicago a clean, healthy, and beautiful city, instead of a hog-pen, the credit will be theirs.

As a member of the Board of Education Miss Sweet would have been of great service to the schools. As this cannot be she is now free to devote her time in other directions which will lead to the benefit of the whole city.

A rumor reached the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday that Dr. Sven Windrow, a physician at No. 64 Chicago avenue, who has been detailed by the board to minister to the wants of deserving poor, had refused to treat the little son of Mrs. Fannie Blain because she owed him $10 for services performed years ago. The rumor was not authenticated. The County Agent reported that the woman first communicated with his office in a complaint and at once notified Dr. Windrow to attend to the case. The matter was referred to the Committee on Outdoor Relief, and if it is discovered that the doctor refused to treat the boy he will be summarily discharged.

The County Agent, in answer to a request that he show how the appropriation for his department can be reduced, presented a lengthy communication urging that the appropriation be not cut off at all.

Prosecuted for Feeding Slops.

The city Health Department yesterday afternoon began two suits against Ryan, the dairyman, for violations of the ordinances prohibiting the feeding of slops to milch cows and depositing manure within the city limits. Similar suits were brought against Ryan a few days ago, but were dismissed by Justice Brayton on technicalities. The new suits were begun before Justice Brayton and are set for hearing Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock p. m.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S HOME AT THE FAIR

Concert at Mrs. Waller's Home in Buena Park Nets Over $800.

The concert given last evening for the benefit of the Children's Home at the World's Columbian Exposition was in every particular a success. The large residence of Mrs. James B. Waller Jr. at Buena Park was filled with guests. The following program was given, the artists having generously donated their services for this occasion:

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(a) Nocturne .... Chopin
(b) Mazurka .... Wieniawski
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(a) "O Lay Thy Cheek on Mine" .... Jensen
(b) "The Lily" .... Chadwick
(c) "Thy Beaming Eyes" .... MacDowell
Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes.
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(a) "Die Blauen Frühlingsnacht" .... Ries
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(a) "Die Mainacht" .... Brahms
(b) "Nun Schreit Ich aus dem Thore" .... Henschel
Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes.

After the music refreshments were served. The proceeds of the concert will somewhat exceede $800.

INSURANCE NEWS.

In the case of Nora Wenzel against the Gegenseitige Untersteitzungs Gesellschaft, "Germania," in Milwaukee Wednesday the jury found for the plaintiff and assessed her damages at $2,264. The plaintiff sued for $2,000 in payment of a policy of insurance on the life of her husband, Wenzel Wenzel. The defense was that Wenzel misrepresented his age, which was weak ground, as it is customary in ordinary life companies where the age of the insured is misstated simply to pay the amount which the premium will buy at the advanced age.

The Amazon Insurance company of Cincinnati, which is winding up its affairs, has declared another dividend of 15 per cent, making a total of 90 per cent disbursed to date. There is $25,000 in registered United States bonds deposited with the State Department of Georgia which cannot be withdrawn until next March still to be converted into money, as well as some real estate, which will so increase the assets of the company that it is expected that at least 100 cents on the dollar will eventually be paid the stockholders.

It is denied that there is as much trouble with the local agents in Minneapolis as has been reported. All the fire companies have met the cut made by non-union companies and the chance of making any money is slim enough, but that there will be a change in the manager of the compact is denied by those who ought to know.

The Union Mutual Life of Portland, Me., has originated a new policy of life insurance. It is called a trust policy and differs from those which are paid in full at death in that, in the option of the insured, it may be paid partly at death and the rest at a fixed annual income for a certain number of years afterward.

The Firemen's Insurance company of Cincinnati will today make its first payment in dividing its assets to the stockholders. It will amount to $15 for each share of $25, and there is still enough money to be realized to make another dividend to return the whole amount paid in.

No city has taken more pains to have a proper building ordinance than has Boston, and as a consequence of the proportionate number of fires caused by defective construction has been reduced fully one-half. This is shown to be true by the recent report of the Fire Marshal.

David E. Heineman has been appointed receiver of the German Mutual Fire Insurance company of Wayne County, Mich., and also of the Detroit Mutual Fire Insurance company. In the latter company he takes the place of Walter S. Walker, who has gone insane.

The Cincinnati Board of Underwriters has repealed the rule for allowing 10 per cent rebate for full coinsurance, but will require 80 per cent and charge an extra rate where less than that amount is carried. The same rule will probably be adopted in Louisville.

Fred S. James, Chairman of the Auxiliary Insurance committee of the Columbian Exposition, sails for New York Oct. 19 from Liverpool. He has succeeded in getting $250,000 more insurance on the buildings now so nearly completed.

C. G. Herrick, lately the manager of the Home Life in Cleveland, O., has accepted a position with the Masonic Mutual Aid Association of this city. The firm in charge of the city agencies of that association is now Herrick & Herrick.

George W. Young, President of the Pelican Insurance company, lately reinsured in the Sun Mutual and retired from business, will probably be connected with the reinsuring company in some capacity.

The Alamo Fire Insurance company of San Antonio, Tex., has erected a handsome building for its home office. It stands at Navarro and College streets, facing the San Antonio River.

A Mountain of Zinc in New Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 14.—A mountain of carbonate of zinc has been discovered near Hillsboro, N. M., the ore of which is worth $35 per ton in the markets of St. Louis and Joplin, Mo. For years the ore was thought to be lead, but recent assays determine it to be zinc. Indications and veins already developed cover over 500 acres of ground.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCT. 14.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

The Marbelle Apartment company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, M. J. Howard, L. S. Berwin, and B. C. Keene.

Horine Brothers & Company, Union Stock-Yards; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Courtney H. Horine, Francis M. Horine, Melville F. Horine.

The Patent Title company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators Charles V. Peck, Samuel E. Hibben, and Thomas F. Sheridan.

The Sierks Brothers Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Henry Sierks, Peter Ott, and George F. Sugg.

Highland Store company, Highland; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, John Wildi, Josias G. Bardill, and others.

The Planet Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, A. B. Gehman, W. A. Phelan, and O. B. Munger.

Schaefer-McAush Chemical company, Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, Edward J. Dwyer, Paul F. Schaefer, and Andrew McAush.

The F. A. Hardy Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, F. A. Hardy, Fred H. Smith, and Milton I. Beck.

Certificates were filed changing the name of the Ira H. Tubbs and Palmer Harness company, Chicago, to the Tubbs Harness company; of the Knoble Mining company to the Spot Cash Mining company, and increasing the capital stock of the Davis Parkside company from $300,000 to $600,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Oct. 14:

Cornelia-st., 125 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, imp., Oct. 10 (Frederick Tank to John Country)	$1,650
117th-st., 341 ft e of Michigan-av., n f, 25 ft to alley, Sept. 10 (Andrew Nelson to Erick Johnson)	1,100
Dearborn-st., 257 ft n of 120th, w f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 5 (A. M. and J. T. Young to Michael O'Sullivan)	1,100
Hegewisch-av., bet 135th and 136th-sts., w f, 25 ft to alley, imp., Oct. 11 (Alexander Brimback to Cook Co. B. and L. Assn.)	1,000
Magnolia-av., 300 ft n of Berwyn, w f, 37½x123 ft, Apl. 21 (J. A. McDowell to J. L. Cochran)	5,600
Same property, Sept. 26 (J. L. Cochran to Chas. A. Binz)	5,875
Early-av., 205 ft s e of Swift-st., n e f, 37½x125 ft, Sept. 26 (Charles A. Binz to J. A. McDowell)	1,600
Robey-st., 82 ft n of St. Elmo, w f, 25x125 ft, April 12 (S. E. and W. H. Marble to Andrew Neish)	3,000
Washington-blvd., 250 ft w of Western-av., n f, 50x126 ft, Oct. 27 (Joseph M. Lee to Lydia J. Lee)	10,000
Michigan-av., 213 ft n of 53d-st., e f, 50 ft to alley, Sept. 24 (Morris Unger to David Coey)	12,500
N. Clark-st., 104½ ft s of Chestnut, w f, 25x150 ft, Sept. 8 (F. S. and W. F. Whitehouse to James McNally)	12,500
Kedzie-av., 234 ft s of 12th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 26 (I. T. Maas to M. Stahlberg)	1,650
Webster-av., 96 ft w of Robey-st., s f, 24x109 ft improved, Oct. 6 (Anton Forgon to W. and M. Verembek)	1,900
First st. n of 61st., 215 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x109 ft, Oct. 10 (B. R. Van Deusen to G. Campbell)	4,500
Lot w and adj. above, n f, 25x109 ft, Sept. 23 (E. B. Lawrence to same)	4,500
N. Robey-st., 102 ft s of Clay-av., e f, 52x122 ft, Lake View, Oct. 14 (J. T. Peterson to C. D. A. Johnson)	1,000
Carpenter-st., 46½ ft n of 66th, w f, 25x124½ ft, Sept. 8 (C. A. Constantine to E. J. Taylenor)	1,000
22d-st., 49 ft e of Evans-av., n f, 24x125 ft, Oct. 14 (C. Cureton to C. W. Carter)	1,100
W. Taylor-st., 50 ft w of Throop, n f, 25x102 9-10 ft, Sept. 14 (C. F. and J. J. Mann to A. Ginsburg)	3,100
The premises No. 645 Park-av., Oct. 1 (E. R. Spear to George Henson)	3,800
Oglesby-av., n w cor of 67th-st., e f, 138x165 ft, Sept. 2 (Robert F. Green to William A. Coleman et al.)	24,750
North-av., s e cor. W. 41st-st., n f, 48x125 ft, Sept. 17 (J. N. Mason to August Lind)	3,000
Central-av., 198 ft n of 82d-st., w f, 50x125¾ ft, Oct. 13 (J. McFayden to S. E. Vermilyea)	1,200
Humboldt-av., 50 ft e of Kimbell-av., s f, 46 2-10x150 ft, Oct. 5 (F. W. Rogers to F. F. McKee)	1,000
Evergreen-av. bet Lincoln and Robey-sts., s e f, triangle of 78 ft, improved, Oct. 12 (R. J. Anderson to W. Christensen)	3,500
State-st., 144 ft s of 35th, e f, 48x123 ft, being Nos. 3514 and 3516, Oct. 7 (Sarah M. Field to Wolf Goldstein)	26,000
Fleetwood-st., 151 ft s of Blanche, w f, 100 ft to river, Oct. 12 (J. B. Galloway to George A. H. Scott)	25,000
St. Lawrence-av., 222 ft s of 48th-st., w f, 38x128 ft, imp. Oct. 10 (J. N. Dubach to Frederick Wieneke)	19,500
Wallace-st., near 34th, e f, 25x127¼ ft, Oct. 14 (Michael Harley to Annie C. Hammer)	1,500
42d-st., 26 ft e of St. Lawrence-av., s f, 123x117½ ft, imp, Sept. 16 (Charles A. Fisher to Mary A. Shays)	7,500
W. 23d-st., bet Trumbell and St. Louis-avs., 45x89 ft, Oct. 13 (J. N. Cunning to William B. Connor)	2,500
State-st., 52 ft n of Root, e f, 26x103 ft, Sept. 3 (Euphemia Hubbard to John A. Lyons)	5,460
Prairie-av., 99 ft s of 48th-st., w f, 44x158 ft, Oct. 3 (David J. Mitchell to Julian Blain)	5,500
Champlain-av., s e cor of 46th-st., w f, 76¾x54½ ft, imp, Oct. 3 (Julian Blain to D. J. Mitchell)	13,500
Stewart-av., near 41st-st., w f, 25x50 ft, March 29 (Chicago Forge and Bolt Co. to Pitts., Ft. W. and Chic. Ry. Co.)	1,485
Lexington-st., s e cor of Crawford-av., n f, 50x125 ft, May 7, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to Ed Holmes)	1,400
Same property, Sept. 17 (Ed Holmes to Wm. W. Vanarsdale)	1,800
Webster-av., 40½ ft w of Dayton-st., n f, 32¼x125 ft, imp., Oct. 14 (E. E. and C. L. Griebenow to Chas. E. Anthony)	8,000
Indiana-av., opposite Eda-st., w f, 20x124 ft, Oct. 1 (George P. Jones to Thomas J. Watkins)	6,000
Fisk-st., s of Springer-st., e f, und ½ of 24x125 ft, Oct. 10 (M. & F. Marousek to M. Hudik)	1,025
Gordon-st., 225 ft e of Wallace-st., s f, und ½ of 25x126½ ft, Oct. 13 (Lizzie McDermott to Annie O'Farrell)	1,550
Lake-av., near 46th., w f, 26½ ft to alley, Sept. 21 (A. E. & A. B. Searing to Bernard Fowler)	14,500
Central Park-blvd., 100 ft s of Harrison-st., w f, 50x82½ ft, Nov. 1, 1888 (E. A. Cummings to E. W. Kohlsaat)	1,200
55th-st., 94½ ft w of Wright, s f, 24x124½ ft, March 8 (L. C. Wiesler to Bena Morrison)	1,500
Cortland-st., 122 ft w of Rockwell, n f, 24½x99½ ft, Oct. 13 (H. H. and C. Larson to John Ander)	3,000
Kenwood-pl., 257 ft w of Vincennes-av., s f, 25x124 ft, Sept. 28 (A. A. Wert to John Thomson)	3,000
Kenwood-place, adj above, 25x134 ft, Sept. 28 (Same to John W. Coutts)	3,000
Drexel-av., 447 ft n of 62d-st., w f, 100x170 ft, Oct. 14 (C. R. Ruggles to N. R. Finn)	11,000
Lessing-st., s w cor of George, e f, all of lots 1, 2, and 4, and part of lots 3 and 5 to railroad (F. H. Head to William N. Eisendrath)	
Belmont-av., 300 ft w of Lake View line, s f, 50x165 ft, Oct. 12 (Frank H. Day to Hugh McFarlane)	30,000
Sheridan-av., 187 ft n of 68th-st., e f, 50x165 ft, Oct. 3 (C. E. and E. Ramsdell to Trebelcock & Penhallegan)	5,000
Brown-st., 289 ft s of Taylor-st., e f, 25x100 ft, imp., Sept. 1 (A. Goldstein to Caspar Lewis)	6,500
43d-st., 70 ft w of Wabash-av., s f, 91x64½ ft, Oct. 1 (M. K. and William C. Scott to Thomas E. Wells)	15,000
Chestnut-st., 60 ft e of School-st., s f, 25x143 ft, Sept. 1 (A. E. Kester to William G. Price)	9,500
Humboldt-blvd., 50 ft s of Mentmore-av., e f, 150x212 9-10 ft, Oct. 8 (E. Colbert to E. M. R. Young)	6,500
Same property as above, Oct. 10 (E. M. R. and Jas. C. Young to A. and T. H. Stark)	7,500
Commercial-av., 190 ft s of Besteau, e f, 50x164 ft, Oct. 12 (F. J. Lindsten to M. D. B. Thompson)	1,950
Davlin-st., n of Lake, e f, 25x125 ft, No. 71, Sept. 21 (A. J. Connor to J. J. Keenan)	5,000
59th-st., w of Woodlawn-av., s f, 50x180 ft, Oct. 7 (Marshall Field to R. D. Salesbury)	10,000
Holmes-st., 182 ft n of 60th, e f, und. ½ of 25x124½ ft, Oct. 13 (C. A. Carlson to S. L. Westine)	2,300
Woodlawn-av., 50 ft s of 71st-st., w f, 75x110 ft, Oct. 14 (S. J. Martin to J. J. De Spelder)	3,000
Douglas-blvd., 288 ft s of 13th-st., w f, 24x200 ft, March 7, 1889 (M. Vance to M. E. Black)	1,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

South Wood-st., s w cor of Burr Oak-av., 40 acres, exc R R and lot 30 in blk 3, Oct. 10 (L. F. Menage to Chicago Title & Trust Co.) 100,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Cedar-st., n e cor of Forest-av., 231x96 ft, by Emerson Ingalls.
Madison-st., 383 ft w of W. 56th-st., 186x460 ft, by John A. Hair.
Austin-av., s e cor Randolph-st., 4 blks, by William J. Clifford et al.
Woodlawn-av., s e cor 71st-st., 125x110 ft, by S. J. Martin.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued Friday:

J. W. C. Johnson, 2-story store and flats, 144 59th-st.	$3,000
Charles Hurst, two 2-story flats, 65th and Winchester-st.	8,000
Ann Olsen, 2-story dwelling, Byron and Lincoln-av.	3,500
Jacob Lasky, 4-story store and flats, 223 W. 14th-st.	8,000
A. H. Hill, 2-story dwelling, Selwyn and Douglas-av.	3,900
A. H. Hill, 2-story dwellings, Park-av. and Willis-st.	4,000
Agnus Hannus, 2-story flats, 667 Henry-st.	3,700
Scribner & King, 1-story add., 224 and 226 Ashland-blvd.	3,000
John H. Nolan, 3-story store and flats, 1040 S. Western-av.	7,000
Chicago Contract Construction company, 3-story office and flats, 4010 Wabash-av.	7,000
Daniel O'Shea, 2-story flats, 7302 Langley-av.	2,500
John Peterson, 2-story flats, 8516 Mackinaw-av.	2,000
Frank Baden, two 3-story flats, 7245-47 Stony-Island-av.	15,000
George A. Hatfield, two 3-story flats, 438-40 57th-st.	20,000
Board of Education, 2-story school, 89th and Superior-av.	30,000
Isaac Isham, 4-story flats, 4348 Greenwood-av.	8,000
A. G. Ingraham, 3-story storage house, 9226 Commercial-av.	6,000

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BASE BURNING STOVE, NEW; price $15. 73 Grant-pl.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

I WILL BUY LEASE OF FURNISHED BOARDing house. Address F 41, Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF ROOM, FINE black and tan and spaniel Scotch terrier and Yorkshire. 3254 Wentworth-av., 2d flat.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 .... C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st .... J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th .... C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood .... F. W. Hurlburt.
4300 .... T. N. Jamieson.
6301 .... Edwin Love.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 .... A. J. Kettering.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... Mrs. A. Reichel.
Cor. 31st .... W. K. Forsyth.
3160 .... H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th .... B. Niggemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th .... W. F. Gray.
Cor. 59th .... C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th .... T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 .... J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wallace .... J. F. Forbrich.
Cor. Wentworth .... R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th .... A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th .... Schmidt & Fischer.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. Holroyd.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake .... O. F. Schmidt.
405 .... C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Wabash .... A. E. Silverthorn.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 .... F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison .... J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson .... O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th .... I. W. Blood.

WEST DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 .... Henry Schmitt.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland .... F. Eiterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587 .... J. S. Scott.
5022 .... G. F. Sorrow.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 .... L. Woltersdorf.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina .... R. T. Sills.
1014 .... W. W. Thumser.
2081 .... M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
204 .... H. F. Baur.
278 .... Dell & Co.
384 .... Passaic Pharmacy.
572 .... F. E. Thayer.
785 .... J. W. Crain.
826 .... K. McLennon.
1049 .... MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento .... E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan .... L. P. Kotz.
1971 .... M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 .... Ford's Pharmacy.
465 .... Henry Schroeder.
875 .... R. W. R. Meinung.
1218 .... Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245 .... A. W. Brewerton.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 .... F. F. Seville.
475 .... F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
422 .... T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Laflin .... W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey .... C. E. Button.
Cor. Whipple .... F. H. Kellett.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams .... Adams street Pharmacy.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th .... A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 .... R. H. Hanke.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland .... A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut .... White Bros.
Cor. Division .... E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe .... R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue .... Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center .... Olds & Mason.
Cor. Webster .... Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick .... C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey .... C. L. Feldkamp.
1404 .... C. S. Wells.
Cor. Halsted .... Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak .... H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie .... Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Graceland .... E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292 .... M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 .... Henry Schaller.
1152 .... R. L. Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton .... L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE .... H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK .... E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD, 66th and Wentworth .... H. J. Houghton.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of bicycle taken from front of 2716 Wabash-av. Thursday evening. J. D. ADAMS, 172 22d-st.

LOST—PURE WHITE BULL TERRIER; ears both point to the right; had no collar on. Return to 489 North State-st. and receive reward.

LOST—MINK CAPE, MARKED MARSHALL FIELD & Co., on drive north of 43d-st., as follows: Ellis to 35th, Cottage Grove, 34th, South Park, 33d, Calumet, 32d, Michigan-av., 31st, to Wabash-av. Finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying G. A. SODEN, wholesale jeweler, 7 Monroe-st., city.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON-ST., between 5th-av. and Dearborn-st., diamond locket and buckle. Room 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET WITH FIVE SQUARE bangles with initials on them attached; return Drexel Cafe, 39th-st., and get reward of $5.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—OMEGA: THERE IS A LETTER waiting for you.

PERSONAL—Q. T. Z.: PLEASE ARRANGE INterview soon as possible. SIGNAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—25 CTS. A DAY FOR A $50 DIAMOND. Did it ever occur to you that a diamond lasts FOREVER? That's why it's a good investment. Better buy one. Particulars at our office.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace, by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 241 Wabash-av., Suite A.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND English translations and correspondence done by highly educated lady, who also offers her services as an interpreter. MRS. JENSSEN, 3005 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—BEAUTIFUL CABINETS FOR 98 cts. These cabinets are worth $3 per dozen. Special offer for a short time only. Bring the children. Open all day Sunday. ROBINSON & ROE, 77 and 79 S. Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

PERSONAL—WANTED ADDRESS OF NEAREST friend of hard drinker where there is trouble in the family on account of drunkenness; safe home cure without publicity. F 69, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS, BAD debts of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. K. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., R. 8.

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR dedicatory ceremonies; reasonable price. Call at 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HIGHEST BIDDER; DOUBLE TICKet to World's Fair dedication. E 158, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE BAY WINDOW CORNER, best view of parade on Michigan-av. B X 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WINDOWS—FOR WORLD'S FAIR Dedication. Hotel Gladstone, cor. Michigan-av. and 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANAGER bookkeeper, or confidential clerk by a young man who for over five years held the office of Secy. and Treas. for a large wholesale firm (corporation) a Dallas, Tex.; best of references. Address S. W. GOLDBERG, 550 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXperience in the loan, insurance, and banking business wishes a position with a loan and trust or insurance company; have some means. Address C 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, BUSIness college proprietor 3 years, experienced bookkeeper and office man; expert penman. City bank references. Address E 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper and office man, thoroughly experienced, reliable, and honest. Highest references. Address C 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO GET in a good retail shoe store to learn the business; age 22 years; South Side preferred. Lock Box 262, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC MAN AS correspondent in French, German, and Russian languages; bookkeeper; long experience in exposition business. Address D 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ENtry clerk or assistant bookkeeper; good writer and quick at figures; good reference. Address S, 3027 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO BOOKKEEPING part of day or evenings by expert. Address P.-O. Box 594, city.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — SALESMAN WHOLEsale boot and shoe house; six years experience; best of references. Address D 71, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE COACHman, 26 years old; good man in every way; sober and willing; city ref. for 4 years; will call next Sunday. Address E 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced coachman; understands the care of fine horses and rigs; familiar with city; good references. Address E 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COACHMAN, 28 years old; 2 years in last place; No. 1 references. Address F 49, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD STENOGRAPHER (5 years) desires immediate employment; salary moderate. Address F 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer. Address D 19, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN; 25 YEARS' experience in all branches of masonry; have own patent for water-tight cement work; a sample of my work can be seen in the cement tanks, fountains, etc., in Fisheries Building, World's Fair grounds, just completed; can give exceptional references. Address C. MITTGE, 4456 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN HAVING had experience in advertising with large daily paper desires position on some first-class magazine or trade journal. Address E 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FULLY acquainted with the superintendence of factories and thorough accountant desires position; A1 references. Address F 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COLlector for wholesale house; bank references; cash security in any amount. E 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH RELIABLE REAL estate firm: A hustler; experience and A1 references. Address F 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN HAVING extensive business connections wants position in real-estate office. Address E 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED collector; best of references. E 31, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED, WELL EDUcated young woman, with thorough knowledge of oratory, direct member of first-class family, would like position as private secretary to some talented professional man. Lawyer preferred. References. Address K B 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY WOULD LIKE POSition in office; have had several years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier; salary moderate; best of references. Address D 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY, THOROUGHLY competent double entry bookkeeper; 8 years' city experience. E 179, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY good healthy woman. Inquire Charity Hospital, 2407 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO 2D WORK OR general housework in private family. 1720 Sherman-pl. No card.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; general housework; city or suburbs. 20 N. Clark, Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED GERMAN experienced lady as housekeeper; good references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Irving Park P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, neat, reliable girl, good cook and laundress; city or country. Call 144 N. Clark-st., side entrance.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE and masseur. T. W. DALE, 183 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEwork girl; cook and wash. Call 220 Ontario-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEVERAL REGIStered, very expert stenographers; also by some less expert in our advanced dictation class using all the leading machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY STEnographer; 4 years' law experience; permanent; $15. Address C 135, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter; 4 years' experience. D 92, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED German lady as companion to an elderly lady, assist in household duties, or where children are, to teach German, etc. Unexceptionable references. Address S 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS HAIRdresser wishes a few more customers at residences. Address B 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR companion; highest references. F 45, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK. U. S. PUBLIC Service Co., 260 South Clark.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER; OUT OF town. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

CLERK—SWEDE OR GERMAN-AMERICAN REGistered drug clerk; $30 per month and board; best reference. Address K P 56, Tribune office.

CLERK—ORDER; EXPERIENCED IN SASH, doors, and blinds. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; MUST SPEAK, read, and write German and English; good references; state salary expected. W. C. HOLZHAUER, Joliet, Ill.

DRUG CLERKS—2; ONE GERMAN AND ONE BOhemian. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

MAN—GENERAL ALL-AROUND DRY GOODS to go to Elgin. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

MEN—YOUNG 21, FOR R. R. OFFICE, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

OFFICEMEN, SALESMEN, CLERKS, USEFUL men; other vacancies. Room 11, 108 Washington.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 18, FOR COPYING, ADdressing, filing, etc.; must live with parents; salary small, but good place for ambitious party who is precise and systematic. Western Pub. House, 358 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO ASSIST in office work. Address in own handwriting, with references, E 175, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—FOR WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIR; inexperienced men and women making $5 to $15 per day. Apply 639 Rookery Bldg.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED; HAVANA CIGAR department; a fair position is offered a bright hustler; applicants are requested to give a synopsis of their knowledge and business experience. Address E 103, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN FOR Chicago and vicinity to represent Eastern manufacturers of men's and women's; must have experience. Address D 137, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIAble cigar salesman; useless to apply unless having an established city trade. MILLS & EDWARDS, jobbers, corner Franklin and Randolph-sts.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL whisky in bond only; must be experienced and furnish reference. Address F 82, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN WALL PAPER; young man. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SALESMAN—FOR STORE EXPERIENCED IN stationery; good appearance. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—FOR TEA AND COFFEE HOUSE; city trade. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY; VARIOUS LINES. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG men who understand the grocery business as salesmen by wholesale grocery house; one for city and country trade, others to travel; applicants will please give reference and state age, experience, and where formerly employed. Address C 53, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC SALESMEN who are employed during the week to act as salesmen at my Sunday real-estate excursions; have more customers on my excursions than I can wait on; apply at once. Ask for H. R. Campbell. S. E. GROSS, southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

SALESMEN—WHO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL AS life insurance agents; will pay good salary and large commission; only men possessing the very best qualifications need apply. Address D 135, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, WHO MAKE SMALL towns in every State in the Union to sell an easy selling side line; must be acquainted with the drug trade. B. O. Medicine Co., cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—TWO GOOD NEWSPAPER SOLICitors. W. J. ANDERSON & CO., 322 Ogden-av.

TEA AND CIGAR SALESMEN—4 EXPERIENCED—Must be hustlers, with an established trade and good references. Address K P 172, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—TO RUN ELEVATOR; BOARD AND LODGing and $6 a month. 114 Dearborn-av.; references required.

BOY—WHITE—FOR GENERAL WORK ABOUT house; best references. 4128 Drexel.

BOY—GOOD OFFICE BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OF age. Address F 44, Tribune office.

BOYS—2, NEAT APPEARANCE, FOR OFFICE; $4 and $5. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

BOY—AGE 16 TO LEARN JEWELRY BUSINESS; $4. Address F 66, Tribune office.

BOYS—CASH; $2.50 PER WEEK. APPLY MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

CASH BOYS AND CASH GIRLS—AT JAMES H. Walker & Co.'s, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ERRAND BOY—NEAT, FOR OFFICE; $3 PER week. WM. WAGNER, 368 Dearborn-st., 2d floor.

OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITing, stating age, F 40, Tribune office.

STOCK BOYS—AGED 14 TO 17. APPLY SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Trades.

BAKER—EXPERIENCED. ON FANCY CAKES and pastry; none other need apply. J. A. AYER, 207 31st-st.

CARPENTERS—APPLY REAR ENTRANCE MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

CIGARMAKERS—FOUR MEN NEEDED AT ONCE. A. H. HASEBROOK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

COPPER ETCHER—EXPERIENCED; PERMAnent position and good wages. Address E 59, Tribune office.

COOPERS—AT SOUTH BEND, INDIANA. Address A. G. & A. H. CUSHING.

ENGRAVER — FIRST-CLASS GENERAL ENgraver; wages $22 to $25 per week. Address MEYER JEWELRY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

EXPERIENCED TYPEWRITER ADJUSTER AND repairer. Address H. T. Conde Implement Co., Indianapolis.

JEWELER—MANUFACTURING JEWELER, DIAmond setter, etc., by the J. Steinmeiz Jewelry Co., Helena, Mont.; highest wages; steady work. Inquire of F. A. HARDY & CO., 46-48 Madison-st.

MACHINERY MOLDERS—THREE FIRST CLASS on medium floor work. HUMPHREY & SONS, Joliet, Ill.

OPTICIAN—PRACTICAL, WHO IS A GOOD ENgraver. Apply to C. S. RAYMOND, Omaha, Neb.

PRESSMEN—FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESSmen for night work; wages $24 per week to steady men. W. B. CONKEY CO., 345 Dearborn-st.

PRESS FEEDER—GORDON—H. C. MARSH & SON. 50 Custom House place.

PRINTER—COMPETENT MAN TO MAKE ESTImates, read proofs, and superintend office, making a specialty of railway tariffs; first-class position. Address, with references and salary expected, E 150, Tribune office.

TRIMMERS — TWENTY GOOD HARDWOOD trimmers. Apply at building, Langley-av., just south of Oakwood-blvd.

WANTED—100 CARPENTERS—APPLY AT LUMber yards. SWIFT & CO., Union Stock-Yards.

WIREMEN — EXPERIENCED INCANDESCENT for inside work. Chicago Edison Co., 139 Adams.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS; SINGLE; WHO UNderstands care of fine rigs and milk cow. Call at house after 4 o'clock Saturday at 6648 Harvard-st., Englewood. State-st. and Auburn Park cars to 67th-st.

TEAMSTER—A MAN TO DO TEAMING. 1729 Sherman-place.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 20, WHO owns machine; answer in own writing; state salary and references. Address E 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—HAMMOND OPERATOR, AND bookkeeper; one competent to translate German to English. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 FOR R. R. position; $40. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—FOR R. R. OFFICE, YOUNG man. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—A1 MAN; REMINGTON. BET. 10 and 11 a. m., 504 Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGERS WANTED—TO SUPERINTEND THE sale of our Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most novel and useful invention of the age; works like magic; satisfaction guaranteed; large profits on small investment; a rare opportunity to make money; will pay salary or commission; agents can make $50 a week; we will appoint a limited number on trial, for promotion as managers; only a small outlay necessary; write for testimonials, terms, and sample of erasing. Address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

MAN — INTELLIGENT, ABLE-BODIED, TO work in a grain elevator; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address E 156, Tribune office.

MAN—COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF paint factory; must understand the manufacture of mixed paints and tinting. Apply by letter to THE KOTZENBERG CO., 4203 and 4205 Halsted-st.

MEN—5, TO PUT UP STREET DECORATIONS; men who can drape high buildings; none other need apply. 1302 Monadnock Bldg.

PORTER—YOUNG MAN; GERMAN PREFERRED. FRANCOIS, 1517 Michigan-av.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND STATION MEN ON the levee above Greenville, Miss. Levee Board work. Camp opens 1st of October.
ERNEST HYNER, Contractor, Greenville, Miss.

THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES WANTED OF energetic men and women open for permanent work. We give exclusive territory. We guarantee good workers $30 a week. We furnish office, furniture, delivery team, and newspaper advertising. Our article is a monopoly. It will save 25 per cent of the coal bills of everybody. Full particulars by mail. Lithographs, pamphlets, etc., free upon receipt of postage. Address KOALSPAR CO., 45 Oliver-st., Boston, Mass.

THOROUGH EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE charge of packing meats and beef extracts; must be sober and furnish good references; state salary expected and address Canada, K B 92, Tribune office.

WAITER—EXPERIENCED; CALL AT 146 22D-st.

YOUNG MAN—FOR DRY GOODS HOUSE AS INspector. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—DINING-ROOM GIRL; ALSO bell boy. HOTEL CONCORD, 1840 Wabash-av.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GENeral work in a family of three, in 8-room flat; steam heat, gas range. Apply, with reference, 457 Bowen-av., Flat 6. Wages $5.

GIRL—COMPETENT, REFINED GIRL TO HELP with children and second work; permanent place; good wages. 4358 Oakenwald-av.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL AND COMpetent to wait on table. 5006 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or colored preferred. 4160 Ellis-av., Flat 3.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. Call today. 3755 Wabash-av., 2d Flat.

HOUSEWORK — FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED girl for general housework; private family. 120 33d-st.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL OR WOMan for general housework. 3220 Graves-pl.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 545 A Wilson-av., Ravenswood.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 11 Bishop-ct.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; private family. 169 East 53, Hyde Park.

LAUNDRESS—FOR RESTAURANT. CALL AT 146 22d-st.

NURSE—FRENCH NURSE MAID—REFERENCE. 1625 Prairie-av.

NURSE—GOOD, TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN. 3115 Forest-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

FORELADY—FIRST-CLASS FORELADY TO CUT and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at once. MRS. ANDERSON, 390 S. Clark-st.

MACHINE OPERATORS AND FINISHERS ON cloaks; highest prices paid to good workers. 126 Milwaukee-av., Cor. Kinzie-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; FAMILIAR with sash and door business. 185 Dearborn, R. 31.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SOLICIT SUBscriptions for the leading financial and real estate paper; sure pay. Address E 147, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE GRATUITOUSLY SUPplied with very expert stenographers from a select list, or less expert from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

LADIES — DESIRING HOME EMPLOYMENT such as writing, mailing and addressing circulars, etc., may address us in own handwriting, with stamped envelope; good wages. Woman's Co-operative Toilet Co. (Inc.), South Bend, Ind.
P. S.—We also want a few reliable women to act as agents.

POSITIONS SECURED COMPETENT MEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., R. 11, 323 Dearborn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

DRESSMAKING.

PROF. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
201-207 State-st., corner Adams,
SUITE 37.
Have opened the largest and
ONLY FRENCH DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

Ladies are taught the ENTIRE ART of French dress cutting, making, draping, designing, boning, and finishing. Matching strips and plaids. We guarantee to make you COMPETENT to take a FIRST-CLASS POSITION, make your own dresses, or start in business for yourself.
GOOD SITUATIONS FURNISHED AFTER LEARNING.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, LADIES' TAILORS, seamstresses, and young ladies to attend the largest and most successful dressmaking and designing school in America. Learn the art of scientific dress cutting, basting, making, boning, finishing, matching plaids and stripes, and everything necessary to prosecute a successful dressmaking business. Our great "Franco-Prussian" system has no equal in America or Europe as a beautiful, easy, artistic fitter of all forms without alteration. Cuts all English, French, and German designs, is easy to learn, and the most rapid cutter known. It is used by more leading dressmakers and business houses in Chicago than all other systems combined, to whom we can refer you before paying your money; ladies should be cautious about trusting promises to "refund money if not satisfied, etc." We have taught too many who claim to have been swindled by such promises to take stock in such promises even in writing. Call and investigate our unequaled system. Perfect fitting patterns cut to measure. Gentlemen's scientific garment cutting taught. Satisfaction guaranteed.
H. Ayers Jackson Co.
201 and 207 State-st., Suite 26; take elevator.

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AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FOND OF CHILdren, would give instruction in English, from 9 to 12 a. m., in exchange for pleasant room, board, and washing, in refined Christian family. Address E 135, Tribune office.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL is a department for placing pupils in positions. A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICity, draughting, telegraphy, mathematics, day or night. Institute of Technology, 151 Throop-st., central branch 125 Dearborn-st.

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CHILDREN'S ELOCUTION CLASS BEGINS SATurday morning; adult class, Saturday p. m.; general class, Monday evening; special classes in Delsarte, day and evening. H. M. SOPER, Principal, Suite 53 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

IMPEDIMENT IN SPEECH, STUTTERING, AND so forth, removed, weak voices strengthened; also lessons in elocution; vocal professor. 16 Ogden-av.

MRS. SARAH HERSHEY EDDY HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE and will resume her lessons in VOICE CULTURE and SINGING, on Monday, Oct. 17, at her residence, No. 232 Michigan-av., third floor.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

MUSICAL.

F. P. BROWN, PIANIST AND CHURCH ORganist. Inquire 131 Divinity Hall, University of Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—TO JOIN ORCHESTRA; GOOD pay. 151 Throop-st.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR A NEW book by Josiah Allen's wife, "Samantha on the Race Problem." Send fifty cents for the outfit and be the first in the field. Send for circulars. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, 5 East Nineteenth-st., New York City (Agency Dept.)

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE ON THE installment plan an easy seller at which agents are making big money. Something new and absolutely non-competitive. Salary or commission. Ask for MR. BOYDEN, 550-560 Monon Block.

AGENTS — TO SELL OUR NEW "CLASS B" stock; life membership; liberal inducements offered. American Building, Loan & Investment Society, 804 Owings Bldg.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., BUY AND sell old coins and postage stamps.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOT of new or used postage stamps wanted for cas The S. B. BRADT CO., 132 Wabash-av.

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WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

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L. E. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS.
84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—EASY PAYMENTS—

Beautiful homes
at beautiful GROSSDALE
on monthly installments,
same as paying rent.

$2,600 to $4,200.

I have a number of substantially built, comfortable homes at Grossdale which persons desiring homes should investigate; 22 minutes' ride over the C., B. & Q. R. R.; most beautiful suburb on that famous railway. Better appreciated when seen.

8-room house at BROOKDALE, on the Illinois Central railroad. Easy walking distance from WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS. City water in house; brick, stone, and wood; $6,000; easy payments; will take Grossdale or Dauphin Park lots in part payment; splendid site for World's Fair hotel or rooming house; a genuine bargain.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, including hotel, with about sixty well-furnished rooms; good location; present owner wants to retire from business. For particulars at J. H. KRAEMER'S, 93 Fifth-av., corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-STORY MNFG. BUILDING at a bargain.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
Madison and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—FOR LEASE—99 YEARS—CHOICE piece of vacant in the heart of the city, contains about 13,000 square feet, east of river and north of Harrison-st. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN NEW RESIDENCE, 2-story, attic, stone front, steam heating, etc. O. A. THORP, 218 La Salle-st., 6th floor.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—$160,000—CENTRALLY located; will accept ½ trade. Owner, K P 179, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE.
ELEGANT RESIDENCES
Nos. 4508, 4517, and 4519
ELLIS-AV.

New 3-story and subcellar 11-room houses; Bedford stone-fronts, bays, porches, and steps; plate-glass windows and storm doors; all sideboards, mantels, hall trees, and consols are specially designed for us; fuel gas to all grates; electric incandescent light; all finish in hardwoods of various kinds; walls tinted and hand decorated; entire main floor laid in hardwood; bath-room floor and walls tiled; exposed nickel plumbing and porcelain tub by Baggot; laundry, fruit-room, servants' bath-room in basement; no money spared to make these houses perfect in every respect. Call and examine; open at all times.
BARRY BROS., Owners,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SUPERB MODERN HOME.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
4534 WOODLAWN-AV.

New 3-story rock-faced stone, 11 rooms; interior finish hardwood throughout; mahogany in parlors; costly recessed sideboard, hall tree, and console; panel wainscot, sanitary plumbing, English tiled, bathroom, combination gas and electric fixtures; deep lot. Price $17,500. Must be sold; see it and make offer.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOMES ON MICHIGAN-boulevard, southwest corner of 44th-st.
To be completed Nov. 15.
ALBERT MENDEL, Builder,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
4531 to 4543 Greenwood-av., new 3-story and subcellar, rock-faced stone front residences, having all the very latest improvements, two blocks east of Drexel-boul.; seven minutes' walk from either 43d or Kenwood Station of I. C. R. R.; the finest residence location in Kenwood; lots 200 feet deep to 20 foot alley. Terms easy; a rare chance to buy a thoroughly well built house at a reasonable price. Agent on premises. Tel. 638 main. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—POSSESSION immediately, 3806 Elmwood-pl., 10-room stone front; good repair; Baggot's plumbing; gas fixtures; shades, stone walk, barn, convenient cable, Illinois Central, and Drexel-blvd. trains; $4,750; third cash, balance four and five years.
FRED H. BROWN, 701 Phenix Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, R. 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., La Salle, cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.
ELLIS AV., 3 new stone-front houses, n. w. cor. 46th-st., each 22 ft. wide, modern in every respect, tile bath-rooms, open plumbing, etc. Will sell cheaper than other houses only 20 ft. wide are being sold. Call for full particulars.

FOR SALE—NEW SOUTH SIDE 10-ROOM HOUSE.
Solid Masonry—Oak Finish.
GREAT "WORLD'S FAIR HOUSE."
AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison.

FOR SALE—
AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.
Wabash-av., 25, 50, 75, or 100 by 161 feet; located 165 feet north of 43d-st.; west front; price $125 per foot; no better location in the city for flats. Owner. No agents. Address E 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—POSSESSION immediately, 3806 Elmwood-pl., 10-room stone front; good repair; Baggot's plumbing; gas fixtures; shades; stone walk; barn; convenient cable, Illinois Central and Drexel-boulevard trains; $4,750; third cash, balance four and five years.
FRED H. BROWN, 701 Phenix Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT,
5612 JEFFERSON-AV., 50X150,
With house and barn, at value of ground alone.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD. CORNER 150X150, $300. Drexel-blvd. 100x250, $400.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.,
56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000—NEW SOUTH SIDE HOUSE; rented for 3 years at 10 per cent.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 50-FOOT CORNER near lake and 31st-st., way down below hardpan. Address D 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 3-STORY MODERN brick residence, 10 rooms, detached; 2-story frame barn. 309 Bowen-av.

FOR SALE—BEVERLY HILLS LOTS AND ACRES, 75th-st.; two well-located lots cheap. Room 34, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL NEW stone-front house, 5032 Washington-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EAST CHICAGO-AV., FOUR-STORY brick building; in good part of street; well rented; less than $25,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BARGAIN—
$3,000. $3,000. $3,000. $3,000.
A 2-story brick house and 45 feet of ground near Lincoln Park. Address K P 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Dearborn-av., near Superior-st., 15-room house, with 30 feet ground, $12,000; land worth that alone.
BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75X150 FT., DEARBORN-AV., EAST front, near Schiller-st.; reasonable price.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST POLK-ST. STORES AND flats just east of Ashland-av; rent of both pieces of property, $1,596; will sell either or both at a great bargain.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NON-RESIDENT OWNER WILL SELL during next five days Washington-blvd. residence, 12 rooms and bath, and brick barn, convenient distance from business center, for $10,000; a great bargain; immediate possession. Address K P 177, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN — JEFFERSON-ST., west front, north of 12th-st., 25x100 to alley, with 2-story and basement store and flat building; rents $600 per year; price $6,500; must be sold at once.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 IF TAKEN AT ONCE—MODern frame house on South May-st., near Washington-blvd.; lot 20½x130. For full particulars apply to D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM COTTAGE OF TWO flats in first-class order; one block from steam and cable cars; price $2,550; must be sold; call and see. 916 North Maplewood-av.

FOR SALE — NEW 2-STORY FRAME 5-ROOM flat houses, $2,300 to $3,000; easy terms; near Milwaukee-av. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON MADISON-ST., NEAR Oakley-av. DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
Madison and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—MAXWELL-ST., 75 FT., BETWEEN Union and Jefferson-sts., $150 per ft.; cheap. WAKELY, 464 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. PROPERTY EAST OF Halsted-st. DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
Madison and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK FLATS; $5,000; paying over 10 per cent. 1308 West Adams-st. MRS. QUEALY, first flat.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON THE WEST Side. DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
Madison and Ogden-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DON'T GO TO HOTEL DURING World's Fair, but get that new 6-room cottage on Illinois Central, between Jackson Park and South Chicago; only $1,750; daisy.
T. WINNINGHAM, R. 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—46TH-ST., EAST OF GRAND-BLVD., three new and modern Bedford stone-front residences, 9 rooms and bath each; ready for occupancy; price $8,000 each. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 TO 200 FT., BLOCK AND A HALF from "L" road station; $55. Also fine World's Fair corner cheap. A. V. LEE & CO.,
119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE WITH stone basement and 2 lots, 6914 Oglesby-av.; must be sold; price $4,000, ½ cash, balance to suit or trade. Call or address OWNER on premises.

FOR SALE—RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT—WOODlawn-av., cor. 51st-st., 33x164; Lexington-av., near 52d-st., 50x164; $145. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—45TH-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEvard, elegant 2-story stone-front new; all modern improvements; $8,500. M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ELEGANT NEW AND MODern 17-room stone front residence; located 5114 Jefferson-av. Apply on premises or CHAS. H. NAPP, 260 Dearborn-st., Room 1330.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRICES OF ALL LOTS
IN DAUPHIN PARK WILL BE
ADVANCED ON MONDAY,
OCT. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
LOTS ARE GOING FAST. BETTER HURRY.
—FREE DAILY EXCURSIONS—
—SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—
"IDEAL" DAUPHIN PARK.
Prices of lots $575 and up.
Easy monthly payments.

30 minutes' ride over Illinois Central R. R.
See the $30,000 hotel.
See the $4,000 railway station.
See the $250,000 of street improvements.
See the World's Fair buildings from the ridge.
See Pullman from the ridge.
See the whole surroundings from the ridge.
See the choice lots on the ridge.
See the business buildings and residences costing from $1,500 to $3,000.
See the many buildings now being erected.
See the Calumet electric street railroad in active operation.
See the finely macadamized streets.
See the shade trees and sidewalks.
See the beautiful park along the I. C. R. R.
City water-pipes laid (Hyde Park main).
Call at my office and be taken out free any day or join my GRAND FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, Oct. 16. Illinois Central R. R., 1:50 p. m., foot of Randolph-st. Sunday train will stop at all stations north of and including 43d-st.
FREE TICKETS ON THE TRAIN.
N. B.—Special Saturday excursions to Dauphin Park leave my office at 2:15 p. m. Free tickets at office.
S. E. GROSS, S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS NEAR "L" ROAD—

Madison-av., 50 ft. bet. 65th and 66th	$70.00
Ellis-av., 50 ft. bet. 63d and 65th	70.00
Greenwood-av., 50 ft. bet. 65th and 66th	70.00
Oglesby-av., 50 or 100 ft. bet. 65th and 66th	75.00
Greenwood-av., cor. 65th, 100 ft	75.00
Wharton-av., 50 ft. just south of 63d	77.50
Sheridan-av., bet. 65th and 66th, 50 ft	80.00

L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Bldg.
Branch office, 6324 Madison-av., Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK—
ONLY $2,200
Buys 48x122 feet west front on Evans-av.,
North of 66th-st.; $1,600 cash required.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
Washington-av. residence, 12 rooms;
Beautifully decorated.
Will sell below value for cash
or exchange for good vacant or income.
BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
30x116, on 43d-st., 74 feet west of Champlain-av.; $210 per ft. C. B. PFEIFER,
116 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW RESIDENCE LOTS.
ADDISON-ST. SHEFFIELD-AV.
WILTON-AV. ROKEBY-AV.

Some fine residences are already erected, and many more are now in the contractors' hands.
We invite inspection to the handsome houses in this subdivision.
All lots 50 ft. front with building restrictions.
Prices from $60 per ft. Easy terms.
Money loaned to build.

NORTH SHORE SUBDIVISION,
LOTS FRONTING ON
SHERIDAN-DRIVE, NORTH SHORE-AV., ALBION-AV.

DRIVE LOTS, with cement walk, stone curbing, and gravel roadway, only $50 FOOT. Inside lots only $25 PER FT. and upward.
EASY TERMS.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
Unquestionably the cheapest Sheridan-drive property this side of Evanston.
MEAD & COE,
Room 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — SHERIDAN PARK, BETWEEN Argyle and Buena Parks—Will furnish lot and 6 per cent money to build house on payments of $1,000 down and upwards, $50 monthly payments and upwards; this is high grade property, with macadamized streets and alleys and all improvements.
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—A 7-ROOM COTtage, east front, on Commercial-st., near depot, for $2,600, $500 down, $25 a month; a 12-room house, $7,000; and a 10-room house, $4,500; and a 2-story house, $2,125; all on easy payments. Will build house and sell on small payments; plans at office. Write or call on SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—1825 BARRY-AV.—2-STORY FRAME House on stone foundation, fine barn and beautiful grounds; lot 50x166 feet to alley. MEAD & COE,
Room 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—NORTH SHORE-AV., south front, 300 ft. west of the lake; 50x143 feet. MEAD & COE,
Room 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT BUENA PARK, A BEAUTIFUL 11-room, pressed brick, modern house on Sheridan Road, in choicest part of Buena Park; lot 105 feet front by 200 feet deep, east front.
H. J. PEET, 1103 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—A RARE CHANCE to purchase a desirable home, new and modern, near depot; to be finished Nov. 1; price $8,500.
LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — RAVENSWOOD—A BRICK FLAT building for $7,500, $3,000 cash; paying 10 per cent. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—37½ OR 75 FT. ON BARRY-av., near Sheridan-drive; must be sold at once.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON WRIGHTWOOD and Florence-av., 120-125; 12-room brick house; frame barn. Apply 1520 Wrightwood-av.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—HOUSES AND LOTS IN this beautiful suburb; streets improved, sewers, electric light, and water put in without expense to purchaser; 8 cents fare; prices are rapidly advancing; select a lot and we will build you a home on easy terms. Call for free transportation and plats.
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—EUCLID-AV., BETWEEN Washington-blvd. and Madison-st., 12-room house, besides large floored attic and bathroom, hot and cold water, water-closet, sewer, furnace, grate, electric lights, cement cellar and sidewalk; lot 50x174; $5,500. Owner, 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND AUSTIN, HOUSES and lots—10-room modern house, large lot, east front, $6,000; new 8-room house, modern, street paved, east front, $4,300.
SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AND RESIDENCES in Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park. Let me see you before buying. E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, 2-story stone-front flat building, at a bargain. 5533 and 5537 Union-av.

FOR SALE—250 FT. YALE-ST., NEAR 76TH; $22.50 per foot; owner. Address C 122, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN GROSSDALE—
SPECIAL FREE SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
FREE DAILY EXCURSIONS.
PRICES OF LOTS $150 AND UPWARDS.
Grossdale is beautiful.
A sight of it makes
a lasting impression.
It is irresistible.
TO SEE IT IS TO INVEST IN IT.
If you have never seen it you will be surprised at it.
If you have seen it before you will be surprised at it now.
If you own nothing there you will buy if you see it now.
If you own lots there you'll buy more if you see it now.
REMEMBER, THE PRICES
ARE GOING UP SURE
AT NOON, PROMPTLY,
MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1892.
The present low prices,
The extraordinarily easy terms,
The great, popular demand,
The enormous past sales,
The quick sales of what's left,
Its magic growth,
Its great beauty,
Its refined inhabitants,
Its purity, its location,
Its nearness to business,
all combine to make it the safest and most speedily profitable "Chicago dirt" to invest in.
YOUR LAST CHANCE
BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE.
This most successful of all suburban undertakings is going with a rush, and wise buyers are hurrying to get lots before the raise.
The man who loses
an opportunity to make money
loses money.
HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY. DON'T LOSE IT.
Come to my main office and be taken out free any day or join one of my SPECIAL FREE EXCURSIONS ANY SUNDAY at 1:45 p. m. from Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts. Free tickets for Sunday at depot gate 10 minutes before train leaves.
S. E. GROSS,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
BUY BEFORE THE ADVANCE.
$10 CASH.
Balance $5 per month
Buys
A $75 LOT
AT HARVEY. AT HARVEY.
The great manufacturing town 2 miles south of the city limits with its 5,000 PEOPLE and 16 FACTORIES NOW.
ON NOVEMBER 15
We advance the price of all unsold lots in Lord's 159th-st. addition to Harvey.
Over 200 lots
Sold in 2 months.
Buy while you have a chance at low prices.
One more month
And prices go up.
Every dollar you put in one of these lots will make you three in one year.
Title perfect. Abstract with every lot.
Go with us Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays free of expense to see the lots. Plats and circulars at our office.
A. H. LORD,
149 La Salle-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—
Fine residence lots only $4 to $8 per front foot at DOWNER'S GROVE, on the C., B. & Q.; 30 daily trains; 38 minutes' ride; high rolling grounds; beautiful shade trees; population 2,000; growing rapidly; good schools, churches, and stores; round trip tickets free. E. H. PRINCE & CO.,
Room 15, 225 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–PARK RIDGE–7-ROOM HOUSE, corner lot 100x200; 3 blocks from depot; fine shade and fruit trees; good well and cistern; artesian water in street; a bargain if taken at once. J. E. BERRY, Park Ridge, or 132 E. Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE–$4,500–HOUSE AND 50X150 FT. AT Riverside, on C., B., Q. Ry.; handy to station; 72 trains daily; 23 minutes time; 8 rooms and bath, furnace, heat; terms, $1,200 cash; balance $300 per year, 5 per cent interest. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery.

FOR SALE–LA GRANGE–I MUST HAVE SOME money. If you want a cheap piece of property either in lot or house and lot address F 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–ONE OF THE CHOICEST RESIdences in La Grange; modern house, 10 rooms, four blocks from Fifth-av. depot; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Address K P 9, Tribune.

FOR SALE–CHICAGO LAWN–22 LOTS, SOUTH front, on 66th-st., between Pitsfield and Mowrie avs.; will sell cheap if taken quick. J. W. STEVENS, 111 State-st., owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–CALIFORNIA FRUIT LANDS IN Sonoma Valley; unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness; where December's as pleasant as May; colony forming, but little money is required; excursion Oct. 26. For tickets and information apply to C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE–TIMBERED LAND AND FARMS suitable for raising cotton, corn, cereals, fruits, vegetables, hay, hogs, etc., located at or near stations on lines of the I. C. R. R. Co. in Mississippi cheap. Address PERRY NUGENT, care of the Starling & Smith Co., Greenville, Miss.

FOR SALE–PERFECT SOUTHERN HOME AND 1,000 acre plantation, 2 miles from Jackson, Miss. GRANT STEWART, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–160 ACRES LAND near Huron, South Dakota; what have you? Address W. D., care of A. W. Hanson, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE–A GOOD FARM OF 120 ACRES within 4 miles of Central City, Neb., at a bargain. Inquire of JOHN McMAHON, 428 W. 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED–TO BUY–IMPROVED BUSINESS property near down-town from $50,000 to $75,000. Also some good located corners for saloon and grocery, and modern 8 or 9 room residence in Lake View, south of Graceland-av. and east of Racine-av. C. B. RICHARD & CO., No. 62 Clark-st.

WANTED–50, 75, OR 100 FT. ON DREXEL-blvd. to improve with $50,000 residence; state lowest cash price. Address D 94, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE–FOR GOOD FLAT PROPERTY–$25,000–Drexel-av. corner, nearly clear. B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE–BUNCH OF 50 LOTS IN THE very best manufacturing sub. of Chicago, 2 miles from city limits. Very large plants now running employing hundreds of skilled labor. Want part cash. W. F. SHAW, R. 34, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE–MODERN BRICK FLAT buildings at Douglas Park, one or four; price $6,000 each; will exchange for good vacant or acres; must be free of incumbrance. Apply to D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR EXCHANGE–EQUITY IN 2-STORY, SIX rooms, flat house near North-av. and Milwaukee-av., for clear lot, $1,500 or less, and part cash. E. C JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE–$10,000 TO $200,000 WORTH of Chicago property for clear farms in Illinois, Iowa or Eastern Kansas. SHIELDS & COOK, R. 65 Reaper Block.

FOR EXCHANGE–GOOD INSIDE BUSINESS property to exchange; will take good mortgage paper of $25,000 for equity. E 74, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE–I HAVE $5,000 IN DIAMONDS, $1,000 good short time note, $2,500 vacant property, all clear, in Los Angeles, California; $3,000 vacant property in Denver, Colorado, all clear; 160-acre ranch located on the U. P. R. R., 15 miles east of Denver, all clear; $10,000 in California oil stock. Will take in exchange good saloon, furnished house, 10 to 25 rooms, suitable for roomers, teaming business, improved farms, live stock, merchandise, or vacant clear property in Chicago. W. F. SHAW, Room 34, 94 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE–Choice corner in So. Park suitable to improve with large hotel or apartment house. We can make a favorable lease for any one who will build. Will exchange for flats or city property. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–ELEGANT NEW AND MODERN residence, stone front; price $28,000; located near 50th-st. and Lake-av.; would take part in North Shore with riparian rights, or any good property. Address D 145, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE–FOUR LOTS ON W. HARRISON-st., near Washtenaw-av., clear, for North Side or Lake View vacant or improved; will assume. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–FOR CLEAR UNIMPROVED, $2,500 equity in a new 9-room house, with modern improvements; nice location in River Forest. E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED–SHOE STOCK FOR 3-STORY BRICK and cash difference. C 35, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW ON HAND to loan in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate, at lowest rates. We make a specialty of building loans. Call for our terms before making your loans. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY; low interest; money ready; commission to agents. W. H. WOODWARD, 624 Home Ins. Bldg.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-st., loan money on Chicago real-estate at lowest current rates; building loans made.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 WASHINGTON-ST., has money to loan on city or suburban real estate; current rates; money on hand.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest-paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

LOANS CAN BE PLACED AT HIGH RATES OF interest with absolute safety, secured by mortgages of orange groves and other valuable real estate in Florida, worth very many times the amount. Address W. M. TUNNO, 350 "The Rookery," Chicago.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN–IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Tel. Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bld.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone M. 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN–IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS on Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY AT LOW RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Clark and Washington-sts., E. S. Judd, Loan Dept. Mngr.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED–LOWEST RATES, ON CITY property; building loans. I. F. RUBEL & CO., 183 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED–BUILDING LOAN, $4,500; SECURITY twice the amount. Address L. B., 421 South Evanston.

WANTED–LOAN OF $1,200 AT ONCE; 90 DAYS; 5 per cent a month; Wisconsin land valued at $5,000 security. Address F 65, Tribune office.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

5 PER CENT–MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate. Building loans made. Most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

1,500 ACRES RICH COTTON AND TIMBER land in Mississippi; price $5; will assume. Address F 39, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY–DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriages, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO 153 MONROE-ST., or 351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY–THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ADVANCES– LOANS. SHIELDS & BRO. 95 and 97 Clark st., Room 3. We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington-st.–Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. THRASHER, Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion stock 7 years old. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

HAVE 6 FIRST DEEDS OF TRUST ON 255 LOTS in South Chicago securing notes aggregating $63,750, having 18 months to run; lots adjacent are selling at $550 to $750 each. I want to borrow $50,000, one year, giving above trust deeds and notes as collateral, or a proportionate amount upon any one of the trust deeds. Will pay 7 per cent interest and 3 per cent commission. Address D 69 Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

WANTED–BY LADY FROM PRIVATE PARTY loan of $600 on diamonds; will pay 4 per cent per month. Address E 133, Tribune office.

WANTED–ON PERSONAL PROPERTY WORTH $1,100 a loan of $500; will pay 4 per cent. Address E 82, Tribune office.

1,000 SHARES EMMONS MINING STOCK FOR sale. Address K P 8, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT IN SUMS of $4,000 and upward. T. P. ELLIOTT & CO., 1209, 100 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE–TO BE REMOVED–6-ROOM frame cottage; Lake-av., near 36th-st. FRED. P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE–FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS–A new double flat bldg. now being built on Indiana-av., near L road station. What am I offered for it? E. E. B., 265 35th-st.

TO LEASE–50 FEET DOWN TOWN BUSINESS property for 99 years; 6 per cent without revaluation. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st.

WE WOULD LEASE OUR NEW 200-ROOM apartment building on Garfield-blvd., near State, for 1 to 5 years. Good cafe and barber shop connected. Well adapted for World's Fair hotel. All first-class and ready for occupancy Nov. 1. SHIELDS & COOK, Room 65 Reaper Blk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

40 EAST FORTY-THIRD-ST.–FURNISHED front room with board in private family; one block from Ill. Central Station.

120 33D-ST.–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, private family; excellent board for two; $12.

165 OAKWOOD-BLVD.–VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board; near Ill. Cen. and cable cars; references given and required.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.–EXCELLENT ROOMS AND board. References.

1641 MICHIGAN-AV.–FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations during the dedication. MRS. MARVIN.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.–BEAUTIFUL PARLOR and other front rooms; superior board.

1815 INDIANA-AV.–NICELY FURNISHED rooms; first-class board, bath, etc.

1823, 1825, AND 1827 WABASH-AV.–THE Huntington, strictly first-class family hotel.

2342 PRAIRIE-AV.–DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class board.

2554 PRAIRIE-AV.–NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, also single room; board.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.–HANDSOME ROOMS WITH board in detached private house.

3132 FOREST-AV.–FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for strangers dedication day.

3835 LAKE-AV.–FINE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board; stable and coachman.

4553 WABASH-AV.–A NEW BROWNSTONE building; rooms $2.50 week, board $4.50.

North Side.

243 DEARBORN-AV.–DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with first-class board; reasonable rates.

264 ONTARIO–2 SINGLE AND 1 DOUBLE room, with or without board.

354 LA SALLE-AV.–SECOND STORY FRONT suite and other rooms, with board.

487 LA SALLE-AV.–FINELY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, beautiful location, excellent table.

547 LA SALLE-AV.–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

West Side.

402 WASHINGTON-BLVD.–ALCOVE ROOM and board for two.

445 WASHINGTON-BLVD., ADJOINING HOTEL Worth–Private family offer rooms, either single or en suite, with or without board, in their elegant modern furnished home at moderate prices.

543 W. MONROE–VERY DESIRABLE, PLEASant rooms, newly-furnished, with first-class homelike board; also day board.

1264 W. LAKE-ST.–BOARDING: DAY AND night; $4 to $5; brick, 3-story.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

HOTEL GLADSTONE–COR. MICHIGAN-AV and 31st-st., for dedication week, rooms or room and board.

HOTEL DREXEL, 3956 DREXEL-BLVD.–UNDER new management; a first-class family house; large bay window rooms, overlooking the park.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 E. Madison-st.–100 elegant furnished rooms; hot and cold water; elevator; steam heat; $1 per day.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-av.; new, modern, strictly first-class hotel; special rates to families and permanent guests.

HOTEL OAKLAND, 39TH-ST. AND DREXEL-blvd.–A delightful hotel home for families and transients; unsurpassed location; table first-class.

ST. BERNARD HOTEL, 10 AND 12 E. MADISON-st.–Nicely furnished rooms by day or week. MRS. M. J. JENNINGS, proprietor.

STEWARTS HOTEL, 119 FIFTH-AV. ROOMS 50 cents to $1 per day.

THE HOFFMAN, 2430 PRAIRIE-AV.–THE FINest furnished family hotel on the South Side. We offer extra inducements during dedication week.

"THE ALABAMA" FAMILY HOTEL, 89 BOWEN av., near I. C. R. R. and 41st-st; $3 per day.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st. Auditorium Block–Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

DEDICATION WEEK–WE–CAN–SUPPLY–2,000–people–with–room–and–board–or–room–only–on–call–or–5,000–on–3–days'–notice. WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL AND BOARDING BUREAU, 710 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

"FREE" DIRECTORY FOR BOARDERS–BEST houses everywhere. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 516.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD–AN ADULT FAMILY OF 3 WANT A suite of four pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a refined German family on the South Side, east of Wabash-av. and north of 39th-st.; house must have modern conveniences; state price; references exchanged. Address E 6, Tribune office.

BOARD–AND TWO ROOMS AT ONCE IN PRIvate family, for gentleman and wife; will pay $85 or $90 per month and take it for six months or a year; must be good; South Side. Address F 42, Tribune office.

BOARD–AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman and two sons; good home table and comfortable surroundings; price moderate; immediately; permanent. References. F 87, Tribune.

BOARD–YOUNG MAN WITH THE BEST OF REFerences would like to work for board while attending college. Address F 31, Tribune office.

BOARD–GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION–Chicago, June 24, '92.–The partnership existing between Chas. L. Kuehrwien, W. H. Knox, and C. W. Wright under the firm name of The Northwestern Letter Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Chas. L. Kuehrwien retiring. W. H. KNOX, C. W. WRIGHT.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Ways and Means Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition for the privilege of erecting seats upon the Lake-Front, for viewing the parades held during the dedicatory ceremonies, up to 12 o'clock noon Monday, Oct. 17, 1892. Further information can be secured at the office of the Secretary, Rand & McNally Building, Chicago. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids received. S. A. CRAWFORD, Secretary Ways and Means Committee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN–NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of Lammoris & Foy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Albert Lammoris continues the business at the same place, 97 and 99 South Clinton-st., Chicago, and assumes all debts and liabilities of the late firm. Oct. 12, 1892. A. LAMMORIS, W. J. FOY.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

LADIES, ATTENTION–MRS. DR. ZABA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE–CHEAP–1 10 H.-P. OTTO GAS ENgine, with pump; 1 Clark gas engine, 1 loco. boiler, 1 duplex pump; all complete and in good order. Apply to the Central Warehouse, 2 Rush-st.

FOR SALE–125 H. P. CORLISS ENGINE, USED two years. Apply Chicago Hominy and Milling Co., Cragin, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

J. A. RUSSELL, LAWYER, 69 DEARBORN-ST.–Legal advice free; confidential cases a specialty.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE–FULL DRESS COAT AND VEST–worn only twice; a bargain; medium size; call at once. PETER WEHLE, Tailor. 2135 Wabash-av.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer House

TO RENT–HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT–AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms in a choice South Side location for six months to a family without children; possession Nov. 1st. Address THOS. E. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–WABASH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST. 16 room brick and large barn; all conveniences; large grounds. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–12-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN ON Prairie-av., north of 22d-st. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Building.

FOR RENT–HOUSE, WITH 9 ROOMS, EXCELlent condition; best plumbing and gas range. Inquire at 3302 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT–251 OAKWOOD-BLVD. TO BE PUT in complete order. Inquire of owner at 2448 South Park-av.

FOR RENT–1228 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE house and grounds. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT–20 E. 16TH-ST.–4-STORY BRICK; elegant; 14 rooms; newly painted; furniture for sale; large yard; quiet; respectable neighborhood.

FOR RENT–39 E. 16TH-ST., 3-STORY BRICK residence; 12 rooms; furniture for sale cheap.

TO RENT–5512 JACKSON-AV., NEAR WASHington Park, 2 cable lines; 12 rooms; rent, $50.

North Side.

FOR RENT–145 PINE-ST.–10-ROOM MODERN house in good repair; desirable locality. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT–A NEW 2-STORY, ATTIC, AND basement residence, 10 large rooms, steam, etc. O. A. THORP, 318 La Salle-st., 6th floor.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT, COR. Woodlawn-av. and 61st., three 10-room brick new houses; all conveniences; furnace, gas, laundry; for one or three years. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

TO RENT–OR WILL SELL–NEW, FIRST-class houses complete, with furnaces, laundry tubs, etc., on 60th-st., near Wright; 5 cent fares; prohibition district; $50 and upwards. IRA W. ALLEN, 6010 Wright-st.

TO RENT–3 BLOCKS MAIN ENTRANCE FAIR. Three new brick houses, corner 64th-st. and Oglesby-av.; open inspection; also furnished houses and hotel 36 rooms. T. J. HOLTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT–FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE, detached and nicely located, convenient to Hyde Park station of I. C. R. R. Apply CHAS. H. KNAPP, 260 Dearborn-st., Room 1330.

TO RENT–6106 SOUTH PARK-COURT–11-room house; everything new and modern; two blocks from World's Fair. Open daily, 9 until 5. LAVERY & CO., 501 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT–WOODLAWN-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 3 10-room brick houses, hardwood finish throughout. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–ELEGANT NEW STONE FRONT residence, 4621 Lake-av. Apply CHAS. H KNAPP, 260 Dearborn-st., Room 1330.

Jefferson.

TO RENT–A FINE NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, with all modern improvements; $20 a month; also two fine flats, $12 a month each, at Mayfair, 8 miles from Court-House; 40 trains daily; fare 9 cents a ride. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT–IN GLENCOE–A GOOD 8-ROOM house well located, 2 blocks from the depot; also a well furnished 7-room house with barn, etc.; both have new furnaces and will be rented one year or longer from next May or sold at a bargain for small payment down, balance in any payments to suit. C. E. BROWNE, residence Glencoe, Room 9 Tribune Building. Office hours from 2:30 to 5:30.

TO RENT–HIGHLAND PARK–HANDSOME modern 10-room house; electric lights, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, large lawn, shade, fine barn. EDWIN S. WALKER, 520 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT–IN HINSDALE–A FINE 10-ROOM house; lease can be had for one or more years. J. McCLINTOCK, Hinsdale, Ill.

TO RENT–FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT–ELEGANT NEW BRICK FLATS, BEAUtiful arch stone entrances, 6, 7, and 8 rooms each; all modern improvements; stable rear of each flat, 90 trains daily; fare 5 cents, or transfers from State-st. cable; best in Chicago for the price, $18; agent on premises. 50th-st. and Union-av., formerly Winter-st. Call at once before all is taken. GEORGE & WANNER, 145 La Salle-st. Tel. 5,021.

TO RENT–$37.50–FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN, South Side, elite neighborhood, near Drexel-boulevard; Illinois Central, and cable trains; 8 fine rooms, steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim, elegant decorations; marble entrance, shades, screens, everything modern; to investigate will satisfy you; "no children." H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d.

TO RENT–$90 AND $100–FLATS IN THE NEW building at 3519 Indiana-av., 9 and 10 rooms, besides bathrooms, pantries, trunk rooms, etc.; steam heat, hot water, gas range, and bookcases; nothing finer or more conveniently located in the city; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Apply to OLIVER SOLLITT, Room 49, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–THE OZARK APARTMENT BUILDing, cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.; apartments of seven and five rooms; steam heat, electric light, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; furnished rooms, single or en suite; first-class cafe.

TO RENT–DO YOU WANT THE FINEST 8 room apartments and best location on the South Side? Then call at once, 4213 Lake-av. Steam heat, janitor service, all mod. improvements; rent $65.

TO RENT–NEW MODERN 8-ROOM FLATS ON South Side near 43d-st. depot Illinois Central; steam heat, hot water; janitor service, etc. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT–BEST MODERN BRICK FLATS, WITH lawn, Englewood, 64th and Winter-sts.; call there; 5c fare to city or World's Fair; one furnished.

TO RENT–DESIRABLE 5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, at 64th-st. and St. John's-place at $18, $20, $22.

West Side.

TO RENT–1311 TO 1317 MILWAUKEE-AV., FINE flats, stores, and offices at moderate rentals; janitor service, modern improvements; agent on premises every afternoon. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT–$15 TO $18 PER MONTH–FINE, large flats in new brick block northwest corner Western-av. and Twelfth-st.; all in fine order and ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT–146 PAULINA-ST., NEAR MONROE, first flat, detached building; $27.50. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT–FIRST FLOOR FLAT ON HOMAN-AV. near Lake-st., $15. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT–6-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT–THE PLAZA APARTMENTS, OPPOsite Lincoln Park; a few more 2 to 6 room apartments with every modern convenience; diningroomsg entlemen's cafe, public telephone, reception room, bell boy service, and family washing included in rent. B. M. MOORE, Manager.

TO RENT–THE MONTAGUE, A NEW STONE front apartment building at 491 Dearborn-av., 8, 9, and 10 room flats with steam heat, hot water; everything modern and first-class; building ready Dec. 1; will rent entire or separate. L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT–FINE APARTMENTS IN THE NEW and elegant Sheridan Apartment Building, 576 and 578 La Salle-av., corner Carl-st., 6 rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. For particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT–TWO VERY DESIRABLE 4-ROOM flats in the new Monticello Bldg., Nos. 332 and 334 N. Franklin-st.; just south of Division, with modern conveniences. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–SIX-ROOM FLAT, NORTHWEST CORner Ohio and State-sts.; light; in good order; with alcove; range. See janitor, 104 State-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED 6 AND 4 ROOM FLATS; steam heated. Apply on premises. J. F. ALLES & BRO., 233 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT–$22.50–698 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, desirable 6-room flat, all improvements. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–6-ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEVATOR, janitor service, etc. Call at the Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–7-ROOM FLAT; GAS RANGES, water heat; $50. 4347 Berkeley-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–FURNISHED FLATS AND HOUSES for $30 upward; also choice rooms. CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT–FOR DEDICATION WEEK I WILL rent an elegant suite of two or three rooms on parlor floor with large front bay window to view the parade on Michigan-av.; will give first-class board if desired; can accommodate four or six persons; first-class refs. required. 2220 and 2222 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, in Seaverns Building, Wabash-av. and 22d-st., by the day or week. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–64 ADAMS-ST., CORNER OF STATE–20 newly furnished rooms fronting both streets; parade goes by the door; would rent all or part to one party.

TO RENT–LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED ROOMS, elevator, steam heat, restaurant, bar, baths; 75c a day, $4 a week up. 445 State-st., Peck-court.

TO RENT–LARGE ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished; velvet carpet, folding bed, gas, and heat; $20 month; private house. 2239 Prairie-av.

TO RENT–1250 MICHIGAN-AV.–ELEGANTLY and newly furnished front rooms; hotel accommodations.

TO RENT–CHEERFUL, WELL FURNISHED rooms in private French family; all modern conveniences. 3528 Lake-av.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to visitors during the dedication; gentlemen only, 1727 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 2236 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS FOR DEDICAtion week. 3544 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–2D AND 3D FLOOR SOUTH FRONT rooms. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake-avs.

TO RENT–FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms; all conveniences. 3565 Vernon-av.

TO RENT–323 MICHIGAN-AV.–FURNISHED front alcove and other rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT–DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL rooms. 1241 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–278 MICHIGAN-AV.–FURNISHED rooms during "Dedication week" $1 to $5 day.

TO RENT–2210 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished connecting parlors; other front rooms.

TO RENT–2227 WABASH-AV., PARTIES ATtending dedication can find pleasant rooms.

TO RENT–ROOMS–2436 PRAIRIE-AV.–FEW OF these beautiful rooms left.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT–CORNER RUSH AND OHIO, THE Granada Hotel–Rooms on the American and European plans, single or en suite, with bath and all modern improvements; only ten minutes' walk from the Court-House and located in the choicest part of the North Side.

TO RENT–WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, LARGE front room; private family. 53 Grant-place, near Lincoln-av.

TO RENT–FRONT ROOMS OVERLOOKING Lincoln Park; steam heat, gas, bath, etc.; $20 per month; modern; private family. 747 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT–ROOM–YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW with neat, refined home wishes 2 or 3 reliable, refined gentleman roomers. Address F 84, Tribune.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT alcove room; private family. 363 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT–353 E. SUPERIOR-ST.–NICELY FURnished room; also for dedication week.

West Side.

TO RENT–283 SO. MORGAN-ST.–FRONT suites of two and three rooms each, newly furnished and complete for light housekeeping; to rent by the week; strangers in the city should see them.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; steam heat; private family; privilege parlor and bath; breakfast if desired; Jackson-blvd. near Campbell-av. Address F 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT–153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.–ROOMS IN suites of two; completely furnished for housekeeping, by the week; strangers coming to the city should call and see them.

TO RENT–FOUR LIGHT PLEASANT ROOMS for light housekeeping, in good locality, at $18 per month. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. at 44 South Center-av.

TO RENT–FRONT HALL ROOM; ONE OR TWO gentlemen. 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT–LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished. Call today, 42 S. Center-av.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 56 S. May-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–RICHLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to first-class parties. 4128 Drexel.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–DEDICATION–VERY DESIRABLE rooms for visitors dedication week. Rooms $1.50 to $3 a day. These prices to applicants before Oct. 19 only. State time and price and we will reserve room. World's Fair Accommodation Co., 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOM, LARGE, FOR two; all improvements; from $3.50 up. Address D 109, Tribune office.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board. 411 Unity Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT–IN EVANSTON, A SUITE OF NICELY furnished rooms, with or without board; no other boarders; central location. Address F 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT–STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT–FINE STORES IN THE NEW "Toledo" Building, n. e. cor. 37th and Dearborn-sts.; fine opening for druggist, grocery, or market. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT, large space, ground floor; central location; down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT–STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO

TO RENT–ELEGANT STORE, 1425 MICHIgan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–STORE, 67 MARKET-ST., BET. Randolph and Washington. 204, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT–OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT–FLOORS DIVIDED TO SUIT, SUITAble for offices, show rooms, or light mfg., corner Van Buren and 3d-av.; well lighted, elevator, electric light, etc. Reasonable rent. R. J. Gunning, 79 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT–DESK AND DESK ROOM; MAIN floor, telephone, etc.; cheap. M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–OFFICE IN SUITE 51, 94 LA SALLE-st., $30 per month. Apply to EUGENE HOGUE.

TO RENT–CHEAP DESIRABLE DESK ROOM IN front office. 30 Major Block (3d floor). O. K. for any business; elevators, telephone, vault, etc.

TO RENT–OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT–LARGE OFFICE; MANHATTAN Building. Apply 1611 Unity Building.

TO RENT–ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE; ALSO desk room in 730 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT–DESK ROOM; NICELY FURNISHED office. 115 Dearborn, Room 44.

Lofts.

TO RENT–LOFTS DIVIDED TO SUIT, CORNER Van Buren and 3d-av., suitable for light mfg., offices, or show rooms; well lighted, elevator, electric light, etc. Reasonable rent. R. J. Gunning, 79 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT–SPLENDID LOFTS FOR STORAGE; dry and light; elevator, etc. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st.

Barns.

TO RENT–BRICK STABLE, FOUR STALLS. 73 Grant-pl.

TO RENT–MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT–NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON st.–The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT–WOODWORKERS–4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT–PRINTERS–TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT–ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–FLOORS 50X100 WITH POWER, NEW building northeast corner Erie and Townsend-sts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT–FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–HOTELS.

TO RENT–FOR A HOTEL, NEW STONE-FRONT apartment building, with all modern improvements, including steam heat and hot water; contains 75 rooms, and if desired can have adjoining building of 25 rooms, making in all 100. If taken at once can be arranged with large dining room on first floor, wide halls, and all necessary changes. Ready Dec. 1st. Is only 12 minutes' ride from heart of city, and located in the choicest residence neighborhood on Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park and the lake. A. L. SHAW, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT–STORE, BASEMENT, AND TWO floors; admirably located, and adapted for small hotel. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT–FINE HOTEL FOR WORLD'S FAIR period; easy access to fair grounds; 160 rooms; cheap. Address E 146, Tribune office.

TO RENT–SPLENDID DOWN-TOWN BUILDING for hotel; long and favorable lease. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st

WANTED–TO RENT.

WANTED–TO RENT–TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with or without meals, for the next three weeks on the South Side south of 39th-st. on line of I. C. R. R.; private family preferred; best references given. Address F 26, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–A WELL FURNISHED flat on North or South Side; must be in good locality; two in family; no children. References given and required. Give full particulars. Address E 40, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–GOOD FURNISHED rooms for dedication week; Apply at Room 815, The Woman's Temple, Monroe and La Salle-sts. Call Saturday and Monday.

WANTED–TO RENT–A MODERATE SIZED furnished house, South Side, until May 1, for 3; adults, no children; best of references given. Advise terms and locality. Address K P 13, Tribune.

WANTED–TO RENT–A WELL FURNISHED house in suburb; must be in good locality; two in family; no children. References given and required. Give full particulars. E 41, Tribune.

WANTED–TO RENT–ROOMS WITH AND without board during Exposition. Address, with full particulars, World's Fair Visitors' Alliance, Alliance Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED–TO RENT–ROOMS–WE CAN FILL your rooms. List them with us. CHURCH & SHERMAN, 411 Unity Bldg.

WANTED–TO RENT–OFFICE FOR EMPLOYment bureau in down town district; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address E 154, Tribune.

WANTED–TO RENT–3 OR 4 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; rent must be moderate; terms and description. F 10, Tribune.

WANTED–TO RENT–SMALL FLAT, FURnished, three or four rooms, for light housekeeping; South Side preferred. F 27, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–PART OF STORE IN CENtral location for florist business. E 102, Tribune

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED–A PARTNER FOR ONE OR TWO years with $10,000. Address E 24, Tribune.

WANTED–PARTNER–TO IMPROVE PROPERty for World's Fair; best patronage for tenants. Address E 161. Tribune office.

$100,000,000 FOREIGN MONEY SEEKING investment; representative would enter into business relations with good law, real-estate, or banking firm. E 131, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES–A STRICTLY HIGH GRADE lady's wheel $70, brand new; gentlemen's wheels $70, new; other cheaper wheels also. THOMAS KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE–AN ENGLISH CUSHION-TIRED wheel; prime condition; $60 takes it quick. Address D 96, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BRING THIS AD. WITH YOU TO J. B. WILSON'S studio, 389 State-st. It will entitle you to a ¼ LIFESIZE CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE! with every dozen cabinets for $2. Pictures copied and enlarged. Orders received and sent by mail. Open Sundays.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT–High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE–REMINGTON TYPEWRITER GOOD machine; good order. Address E 56, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER O PIANOS.

BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

9 Upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $75, $190, 200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175, 200
1 Chickering & Sons	165
4 Schaaf's	$135, $165, $175, 200
1 Mathusek	140
3 Deckers	$175, $200, 225
3 uprights	$50, $75, 100
11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, 100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. One year's rent allowed if purchased. Salesrooms open evenings. 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (ESTABLISHED 1857). BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS; also piano stools and covers. FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Instruments sold on EASY PAYMENTS if desired. General Western agents for HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and other pianos. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av., KIMBALL HALL. Near Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS. Forty years before the public. BRADBURY PIANOS. Twenty years in the White House. BRADBURY PIANOS. The choice of President Harrison. BRADBURY PIANOS. Sweetest toned piano made. BRADBURY PIANOS. Sold on easy monthly payments. BRADBURY PIANOS. Sold at manufacturers' prices. BRADBURY PIANOS. In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases. BRADBURY PIANOS. Some slightly used at great bargains. 255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

ESTEY & CAMP, THE POPULAR LEADING HOUSE, 233 STATE-ST. 49-53 JACKSON-ST. EVERY WANT SUPPLIED. 200 PIANOS from $40 upward. 500 ORGANS from $20 upward. Our new stock comprises the celebrated DECKER BROS.', ESTEY, BRAMBACH, and CAMP & CO. pianos and ESTEY organs. A line UNEQUALED for MERIT and DURABILITY. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc. LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. ADAM SCHAAF. MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS. Low Prices and easy terms. PIANOS TO RENT. 276 W. MADISON-ST., COR. MORGAN.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE FAMOUS BAUER PIANOS BAUER PIANOS and other reliable makes, which we offer at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, ON TERMS to SUIT. Exceptional bargains in slightly used pianos. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers, 226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

THE "CONOVER," "SCHUBERT," and "Kingsbury" Pianos, and the "Chicago Cottage" Organs, if examined, will be found to meet all the demands of music-loving people, both as to quality and price. Call and convince yourself that the above is true. Chicago Cottage Organ Co. No. 215 to 221 Wabash-av., second floor.

THE CONOVER, GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos, if examined, will be a great surprise to those not acquainted with their merits; in the evenness of scale, lightness of action, volume and quality of tone. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of above, together with other reliable makes of Pianos, at No. 215 to 221 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-178 Wabash-av.

–PIANO BARGAINS– 1 P. M. Union Upright $125; rent $3. 1 Lyon & Healy Upright $150; rent $4. Squares $50 to $100; rent $3. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

THOMPSON MUSIC CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS for the old reliable "Mathushek" and the new scale "Thompson" pianos, Wareroom 367 Wabash-av.

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN, $33 UP. CATL. FREE. BEATTY, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY ADVANCING $2,500 TO COMPLETE contracts can have paying interests in them; $6,500 (absolute) security and opportunity to enter a profitable business established in 1873. Call at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 712.

A SHREWD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $5,000 CAN bear of an enterprise that will pay $10,000 a year; give financial references; no agents. Address F 71, Tribune office.

CAPABLE PARTY TO TAKE CHARGE OF LAUNdry at Windsor E. Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–DRUG STORE–TO A DRUGGIST capable of sharing the work; I will dispose of an interest in the best retail drug business in the State; established 23 years; ample capital and a sure money-maker; only a good man with $2,500 need answer; no agents. Address O L., Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE–OWNER GOING SOUTH; VALUAble trade paper, established 8 years, averaging $5,000 profit yearly; examine the books; $2,000 will buy the plant; no less; a fine business for some one. Address E 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–RARE CHANCE–ADDRESS "Waide's Fair," Muscatine, Ia.; $1,500; choice location; only stock of the kind; city of 14,000; profit coming holidays $2,000; no agents; a good business to step into; no experiment.

FOR SALE–ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS, with restaurant, in the city; only one block from Court-House; the long lease is worth what is asked for the place; principals only dealt with. Address E 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–A SALOON IN BUSINESS PART OF city; receipts $75 a day; good cause for selling. Address D 168, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; BEST stand in city; have good reason. PAXTON & CONWAY, Room 1610, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–$600, BUYS A NICELY FURNISHED 12-room house; low rent; 1895 lease. 198 25th-st., South.

FOR SALE–ESTABLISHED COMMISSION BUSiness; '94 lease; best location on S. Water-st.; part cash, balance time. Address E 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY; cheap for cash; 5 rooms. 1227 Jackson-st.

GROCERY AND FIXTURES WORTH $700 FOR sale cheap for cash; three living rooms and stable. Call at 2230 Wentworth-av.

PEDDLER WITH HORSE AND WAGON IS WILLing to make arrangements with wholesale firm or would undertake steady expressing. F 34, Tribune.

THE BEST PAYING CLOTHING, BOOT AND shoe business in the Northwest, along with good will and lease, for sale cheap. Postoffice Box 1, Chadron, Neb.

TO RENT–GRAND-BLVD.–125 FT. FOR SEATS on Dedication day; will rent on shares; call before 11 a. m. R 71, 119 La Salle-st.

VALUABLE LEAD AND ZINC MINES IN MISsouri for sale–Situated about 50 miles from St. Louis, 8 miles from railroad station, comprising over 1,300 acres, part of which is a superior farm, with buildings, also store with U. S. Postoffice on the property. These mines have been large producers of both lead and zinc ore, litigation prevented operation for years; only lately the title has been settled; present owners are unable to give it attention; would sell reasonable and on favorable terms. Property valuable now with greatly enhanced value in the near future; it could be made to pay from the start with comparatively small outlay. Personal inspection will confirm statements. For price and further particulars address WM. EINSTEIN, Room 502 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED–HOTEL MAN WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars to take lease of splendidly located hotel building. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st.

WANTED–TO INVEST ABOUT $250 IN SOME business with services. Address E 167, Tribune office.

WANTED–PARTY TO FURNISH $5,000 OR $10,000 for a manufacturing business; investment safe; large profits. E 168, Tribune office.

WILL BUY STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WITH SMALL CAPItal desires to join partner with capital in establishing superior boarding-house in Chicago; references exchanged. Address K B 169, Tribune.

$25 GIVES A LAWYER A GOOD RAILWAY case. Address F 30, Tribune office.

$200 FOR HALF INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED office business. Call at 79 Dearborn, R. 437.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY–177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4998.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)–Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE–80, 82, AND 84 E. 12TH-ST. ESTABLISHED 1875. FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE. EXPRESSING DONE.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates. Special terms for storing bicycles during the winter. Goods sold on commission. Advances made. Inspection invited. Telephone main 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS–Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side–156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4573. South Side–350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1542. GEORGE PARRY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BARBER, 395 W. MADISON-ST., IS THE best clairvoyant in Chicago; reads the past, present, or future personally or by mail.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL; ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 226 N. Clark-st.

MRS. JOHNSON, CLAIRVOYANT, 3007 Cottage Grove-av., Flat N.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE–THOROUGHBRED TEAM–Andy, a dark bay horse, 16 hands 1 inch high; has a mark of 2:28, is 9 years old, kind, gentle, and perfectly sound. Blue Mass, a thoroughbred mare, trifle over 16 hands high, roan in color; has a mark of 2:31; sound kind, and gentle. The team can travel together in about 2:40, as fine and toppy a team as is in Chicago. Price, f. o. b. in St. Louis, $1,500. Address WALTER R. SPRAGUE, 19th and Locust-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE–THE HANDSOME, STYLISH Kentucky-bred trotting mare Nora Wilkes, by Barney Wilkes, dam a Moscow mare, bred in Paris, Ky.; was purchased at a cost of $1,075 when she trotted a full mile in 2:30¼; is 16 hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, and perfectly sound; 5 years old; has always been gentle, but recently became frightened at the elevated cars and ran away; the only reason for selling her. Would prefer to sell her to some private party out of the city. Price, $200. Apply or address 120 East 21st-st. H. E. NORRIS.

FOR SALE–AN ELEGANT ROADSTER IN style and speed; will pull a road wagon a full mile in better than 2:40; perfectly broken and safe for lady to drive; this horse has taken 7 blue ribbons as a roadster; great bargain if taken by the 16th. DR. A. E. EVANS, Office 684 Palmer House.

RANGE HORSES–Monster sale of 1,000 head of range horses by J. S. COOPER, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Oct. 24 to 29, inclusive. Sale at 1 p. m. each day.

ITASCA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES as usual this year. We refer to all our customers. FRANK A. SMITH, 10 E. Van Buren-st. 'Phone 3738. Or Itasca Stable, 349 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE–STYLISH HORSE AND BEST make nearly new 2-seat canopy carriage and harness; all first-class; owner has moved and must sell. Drexel Livery, 171 E. 43d-st.

FOR SALE–A FINE POLE HORSE, DARK brown, a good roadster, 8 years; must be sold; kind and gentle; works single. 239 63d-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE–FINE PACING HORSE; CAN pace 2:30; weight 1,195 pounds, and height 16½ hands, and a lady can drive him. 214 North Market.

WANTED–BUGGY HORSE IN EXCHANGE for a good building lot at South Englewood. Please call on O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE–CHEAP–GOOD SADDLE horse; safe for lady or children to ride and drive. Inquire Room 1210, 100 Washington-st.

POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD–OUR ENtire stock at absolute cost, consisting of carriages, phaetons, buggies, and carts of every style and all of best quality; also 200 sets of coach, brougham, cart, and buggy harness, together with blankets, robes, and whips; any one contemplating a purchase in the near future will save money to call on us; we have the goods and will positively sell you at a big bargain. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377-379 Wabash-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO., Phone, Main, 2,983. 59, and 61 W Washington-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

A FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK FOR $20. Desks, office chairs, and show cases. All kinds of store and office fixtures. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

WANTED–FOR CASH; 24 FEET SECONDHAND office railing; state price. Address F 18, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE SUPT.–A GENTLEMAN FROM out of the city would like to meet one who has had experience in the manufacture of cheap bedsteads. Call at Room 24, No. 162 Washington-st., between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturday only.

THE WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS' ALLIANCE–guaranteed membership of over 60,000, is now ready to make arrangements with some first-class hotel near the Exposition as the Alliance Headquarters at Chicago. Address, with full particulars, L. G. WARFIELD, Alliance Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED–PERSONS HAVING CONCESSIONS inside Exposition grounds, all amusement and other enterprises outside, to send particulars to the World's Fair Visitors' Alliance, Alliance Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED–A PURCHASER FOR A MEMBERship in the Jekyl Island Club. For particulars call on or address C. K. WOOSTER, No. 2 Madison-st., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN. I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 1 p m	Aller, Sat., Oct. 15, 1 pm
Elbe, Sat., Oct. 8, 8 am	Trave, Tues., Oct. 18, 5am
Spree, Tues., Oct. 11, 9 am	Havel, Tues., Oct. 25, 8am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE. EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE. New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p.m.	Fulda, Sat., Nov. 26, 2 p.m.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 22, 2 p.m.	Werra, Sat., Dec. 10, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Nov. 5, 2 p.m	Kaiser W. II., Dec. 17, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Nov. 12, 2 pm	Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am

NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES. Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p. m. Passage $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. Ems......Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p m. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13–16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Columbia......Oct. 6	Augusta Victoria...Oct. 20
Fuerst Bismarck...Oct. 13	

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE. WINTER SERVICE. From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers

Fuerst Bismarck...Nov. 17	Augusta Victoria...Jan. 5
Normannia......Dec. 1	Columbia......Jan. 19

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York. Duration 10 weeks. First-class only. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. AMERICAN LINE–PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL. INMAN LINE–NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. RED STAR LINE–NEW YORK AND ANTWERP. PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE. NEW YORK AND CHERBOURG-PARIS IN ONE WEEK. IMPORTANT. The Fast Express Steamers of this Line will sail to and from CHERBOURG, France, every Saturday, until further notice. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

GAZE'S MONTHLY GAZETTE CONTAINS FULL information regarding ocean steamers and foreign travel, free on application. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS–FOR MILWAUKEE every day at 8 p. m. on the new steamship Virginia or the new steamship Indiana. Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at *7:30 p. m. Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at *7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine. Daily for Ludington and Manistee (except Friday) at 8 p. m. Every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports. *Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

WABASH RAILROAD.–TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD –Evansville Route–Ticket office 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 pm	§ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES–

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 5:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	† 2:30 pm	†12:30 pm

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.–TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Sioux City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland & the West.	†12:05 pm	†2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, & Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	¶8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:15 am	¶8:00 am
St. Paul, Minn'ap'is, Eau Claire, Duluth, and the Northwest	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	¶8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	† 8:15 am	¶8:00 am
	*11:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	†11:30 am	*11:30 am
	* 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	† 9:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	† 7:00 am	† 1:35 pm
	† 8:30 am	*10:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
	* 5:00 pm	† 6:45 pm
		§10:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.–Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ints	*11:35 am	* 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.–PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:10 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	* 1:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.–DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
The River View Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	§ 3:30 pm	§10:26 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	§ 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:45 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a10:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm. aDaily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only

CHICAGO & ALTON.–GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:20 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads–"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

June 26, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:35 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:35 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 5:02 pm	* 9:55 am
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:20 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*10:10 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	*10:10 pm	* 6:50 am
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES–CHICAGO–PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson. THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY–Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways–Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices–66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE–LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway–Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.–DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)–Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE–DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	9:30 pm	7:30 am

DOGBERRY IN TEXAS.

HOW THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WAS OVERRULED.

Judge Preusser of San Angelo Delivers Himself of Many Unique Decisions—How He Sat Upon a Young Lawyer Who Ventured to Quote a Decision of the Highest Tribunal of the Land—A Frontier Justice's Methods.

Detroit *Free Press:* Western Judges have been the butt of many jokes and yarns, and while the stories have made interesting reading, they have been generally taken as the breezy offspring of some imaginative mind. Such was the idea I entertained previous to my introduction to some of the honored upholders of justice, but a short acquaintance with some of their absurd constructions of the law has dissipated any misgivings I had in regard to the truth and veracity of the scribes.

In 1886 there was a body of United States soldiers at Fort Concho, in Tom Green County, Tex., and as a natural consequence a small town had sprung up just across the river. San Angelo was not a place of much importance at first, but it soon sprung into prominence as the toughest town in that tough State. Its inhabitants were chiefly gamblers and saloon men, with a large cowboy floating population, all men to whom the six-shooter was almost as much of a necessity as their food, and the use of it as common as that of a knife and fork.

Shooting scrapes needed no court to settle them. They settled themselves. Horse thieves received no mercy. But when at last one day a petty case came up it was deemed necessary for the dignity of the place that a Justice of some sort should be appointed, and that is how Judge Preusser got his title. He was a short, stocky-built German, with small, piercing gray eyes that were twinkling with mirth or emitting sparks of anger as occasion required. His word was law, and on one occasion when he discharged a poor woman who had been arrested for stealing bacon, and against whom the evidence was conclusive, a bystander exclaimed:

"Why, Judge, you can't do that; it's contrary to law;" the little Judge braced up in his chair, and, bringing his fist down with considerable emphasis, replied: "Tam the law; it's justice vat we want!" and the case was settled.

Numerous stories might be told concerning his ruling in different cases. How, after fining a man for disorderly conduct he paid the fine himself and gave the prisoner money enough to get to El Paso. On one occasion two belligerents were up before him for fighting, one with his head chopped open with a hatchet and the other minus an ear and his nose held in place with a strip of plaster. He heard both sides of the case, and, finding the quarrel was the result of a mutual misunderstanding, discharged both with the caution that "If eider of you vellers coems up pefore me again I'll gif you a veek in jail." Then he made them shake hands and invited the principals in the case and witnesses to drink at his expense.

One day the settlement was startled by the report that a young lawyer had come to live there, and there was great rustling to see who would give him the first case. Two cowboys got up a dispute about the ownership of a saddle and then shook dice to see who would have the lawyer. When the case was called the court-room was crowded, the Judge behind his desk looking more solemn than usual, and the lawyer, a young sprig straight from an Eastern law school, with an uneasy look on his face and a pile of law books, occupied a table at one side. There were many witnesses to examine, for everybody wanted a finger in the pie, and when the evidence was all in the lawyer made quite an eloquent plea and clinched his arguments by reading the decision of the United States Supreme Court in a parallel case. As he sat down with a confident smile the defendant wore an air of defeat, but the little Judge arose with an air of judicial authority that would have stricken a Supreme Court Judge dumb and caused the utter collapse of the young lawyer when he declared: "I oferrule dat decision, und der defendant vins."

It is probably the only case on record where the decision of the United States Supreme Court has been set aside, but such is one of the uncertainties of the wild and woolly West.

How They Steal in Mauritius.

Robberies are inconveniences incidental to every community, and the orthodox procedure of "infraction into houses with intend to steal" is not unknown to Mauritius. It is essential before retiring to rest to pass round and see that every bolt is properly in its place, and occasionally on these expeditions a boy may be found lurking under a table or concealed between the doors, upon mischief bent, and such proceedings are heard of elsewhere.

But it is not so certain that to be robbed under your very nose is a common experience all over the world. For purposes of ventilation the upper part of windows is left slightly open, and through this, when the occupant of the chamber is plunged in slumber, the end of a bamboo wand is thrust, having attached thereto a small bag filled with a substance whose exhalation is powerfully narcotic. When the sleeper is thus put beyond all chance of interference the operator, who, stripped to the skin, has taken the precaution to oil his person thoroughly, in case of possible attempt at capture, slips through the open window, and has time leisurely to help himself to all he wants. The influence of the opiate wearing off, the happy dreamer awakes to find with morning light that his clothes and property have all vanished. It may be asked at such times, Where are the servants? and echo answers, Where?—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Ball and the Battle of Waterloo.

The Duke of Wellington told Sir William Napier that he found the Prince of Orange at the Duchess of Richmond's ball the evening of the 15th. He was surprised to see him because he had placed him at Binche, an important outpost, for the purpose of observing and giving notive of the movements of the enemy. He went up to him and asked him if there was any news. "No, nothing but that the French have crossed the Sambre and had a brush with the Prussians. Have you heard of it?" This was news. So he told him quietly that he had better go back to his post, and then by degrees he got the principal officers away from the ball and sent them to their troops. This was done, I think he said, about 11 o'clock. He then went to his quarters and found Muffling there, coming from Blucher with the news. He ought to have arrived long before, but said the Duke to me, "I cannot tell the world that Blucher picked the fattest man in his army to ride with an express to me, and that he took thirty hours to ride thirty miles."—*Waterloo Letters.*

Jedge Waxem's Proverbs.

Some men kin make votes that can't make laws.

Mighty few patriots set up nights wurryin' about failin' to git an offis that don't pay.

A candidate for offis is williner than a gal that wants to git married.

It's mighty hard work for a politishan to keep in the middle of the road.

A candidate for constable wurries as mutch over it as a candidate fer President uv the United States.

Pettycotes has no biziness in pollitticks and visy versy.

A voter that can't read his ticket ain't fitten to vote it.

It's because some uv the undeservin' ones is gittin' big penshuns that lots of the deservin' ones goes beggin'.

There's plenty uv money in the country ef we only knode how to git holt uv it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pensions in Denmark.

The law of Denmark now gives to every Danish subject, man or woman, the right to a pension at 60 years of age, except in cases of convicted criminals, of those who have fraudulently made over their property to relatives, of those who have brought themselves to distress by extravagance, or who have during the preceding ten years received relief from the parish, or who have been convicted of mendicity. The parish examines each case and reports the amount of relief to be granted. It may be withheld if the beneficiary becomes ineligible through misconduct or improper expenditure of his pension, or if he marries. The State contributes half the expense of the parish in distributing relief provided the expenditure does not exceed $270,000 each year from '91 to '95 and $550,000 in subsequent years. There is no appeal from the decision of the parish authorities.

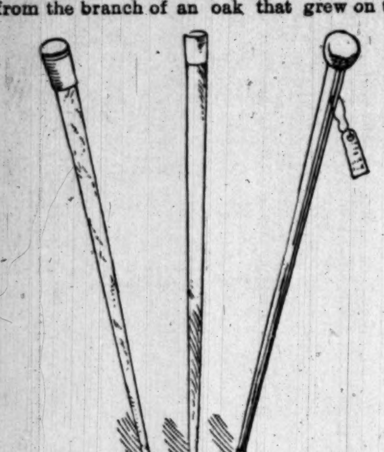
Decay of Good Manners in Japan.

The native newspapers of Japan are lamenting the decay of good manners among the newly educated Japanese girls. They assert that under systems of education brought from foreign lands the usages of female life have, one by one, been abandoned, and the modern girl, in her attempts to imitate foreign manners, has almost transformed herself into a man. They say that pupils in the female schools at Tokio of good families live alone in lodging houses, often walk unattended in the streets after dark, and groups of five or six of them may be seen playing at cards in tea houses. The *Japan Mail*, commenting upon these complaints, says that it is a subject for regret that female schools conducted on Western lines should attempt to enforce a new code of morals among the natives.

MR. CLEVELAND'S WALKING STICKS.

Among Them Is Andrew Jackson's Cane, Which Grew on Jefferson's Grave.

According to the New York *World* Grover Cleveland has a fine collection of walking-sticks, which he keeps in his gun room. One of the canes which Mr. Cleveland takes a particular pride in was presented to Andrew Jackson in 1821 by a number of citizens. The inscription of the donors is on the rounded top of the silver handle. The cane was made from the branch of an oak that grew on the



GROVER CLEVELAND'S CANE.

grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, who directed that his last resting place should be "among ancient and venerable oaks," and that there should be interspersed "some gloomy evergreens," and "let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue Mountains."

The stick is covered with fine carving bearing the name of Mr. Cleveland and of its donor, who had received it as an heirloom, and who is an admirer of the ex-President.

The whole of the Lord's prayer and many of the sayings of the great proclaimer of Democratic principles, which have become part of the phraseology of our language, are engraved on its surface with minute distinctness. The handle is beautifully chased.

The second in the collection was sent to Mr. Cleveland by a gentleman in San Antonio, Tex., and is a beautiful mosaic, made of irregular shaped pieces of horn, representing the frontal adornments of all the horned animals in the West. The tiny pieces are of all shades of gray, yellow, and brown, and some are jet-black. All take on a high polish and make a beautiful whole in which no color predominates, but the general effect matches in tone a magnificent piece of agate which forms the knob.

The third of these locomotion assisters of Grover is made from the backbone of a curious fish, with perforations in regular sequence along its length, where nerves and ganglia branched from the spinal cord.

The most serviceable among the collection is a true Irish blackthorn, heavy and strong, and as murderous looking as a bushman's boomerang.

Of course there are other canes among Mr. Cleveland's belongings, sticks that the guest at the Gables feels free to take in a morning ramble through the Cape Cod sand.

Sticks have been sent the Democratic chieftain by his humble admirers which he gives that greatest of honors, his personal use, at times, but the four described are the gems of the collection.

THEY QUOTED HIS OWN POETRY TO HIM.

One of the Many Good Stories About Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Rev. Mr. Haweis tells a good story of Oliver Wendell Holmes. He says: "At a reception given to Canon Farrar at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, I found myself close to Oliver Wendell Holmes. 'Who is that Bishop,' I asked, 'who just spoke to me?' 'O,' said Mr. Holmes, 'that is the well-kown Bishop of ——, and not at all a bad fellow, either. I will tell you why I have a good opinion of him. I once saw him go up to two ladies in the street in the rain. He had on a brand new hat. I happened to know those ladies. They were total strangers to him, but he offered them his umbrella and walked on in the rain, and quietly spoiled his hat. 'Now,' said Mr. Holmes, 'a man loves his hat, and a Bishop's hat——' he paused. It was an awe-inspiring thought. 'Yes,' I cut in, laying my hand gently on the poet's arm, and holding him with my glittering eye,

"Wear a good hat—the secret of good looks
Lives with the beavers in Canadian brooks;
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
Both man and nature scorn the shocking hat.

I saw the author's eye kindle. 'Well,' said he, 'I had better be off now. I shall hear nothing better than that. I am in luck today. This is the second time since I entered this room that I have had my own poetry quoted to me.'"

A Reformed Virginia Town.

The recent hanging of the Virginia desperado, Talton Hall, has brought into prominence a remarkable little town called Big Stone Gap, situated among the mountains, twenty miles from Wise Court House. It furnished the courageous Judge who tried Hall, eight of the jury who convicted him, and the Captain and two-thirds of the guard who saw his sentence executed. Three years ago Big Stone Gap was the worst spot in this bad region. It was settled then by young blue grass Kentuckians and Eastern Virginians, "furriners," as the mountain people call them. They represent the best blood in both States, and most of them are graduates of the three big Eastern colleges and one Southern university. It was the habit of "toughs" to come into the town and gallop through the streets, firing their pistols right and left, while the storekeepers shut up shop and went to the woods. These young Kentuckians and Virginians settled at Big Stone Gap, organized themselves into a volunteer police force, equipped with revolvers, billies, and whistles. They fought the toughs with Winchesters and pistols, and for a time street fights came daily. They maintained the law, however. Today a whistle anywhere in the town, at any hour of the night or day, will bring a dozen men to the spot in as many minutes. It is the one place in all the Cumberland Range where a feud or a fight is now impossible—the one place where the law is enforced with Spartan sternness, and in which there reigns the peace of a Quaker town.—*New York Sun.*

The Manufacture of Wild Men.

There are many curious trades in the world, but the most strange must surely be the "artificial manufacture of wild men." Yet a well known English doctor in China has just certified from his own personal experience that this art is regularly practiced in the flowery kingdom. First a youth is kidnaped, then bit by bit he is flayed alive and the skin of a dog or a bear is grafted piece by piece upon him. His vocal chords are next destroyed by the action of charcoal to make him dumb, and the double purpose of causing "etiolation" of the skin and utter degradation of the menta faculties is effected by keeping him immured in a perfectly black hole for a number of years. In fact, by treating him like a brute for a sufficiently long time he is made into one. At last he is exhibited to the entirely credulous Chinese as a wild man of the woods, and his possessors reap a rich harvest. The priests, it seems, are adepts at the art. When a kidnaper, however, is caught by the people he is torn to pieces, and when the authorities get him they torture him and promptly behead him.—*London Chronicle.*

A Venomous Bird.

But one species of venomous bird is known to the student of ornithological oddities—the Rpir N'Doob, or "Bird of Death," a feathered paradox of New Guinea. It is not a large or formidable-looking creature, as one would naturally expect, being scarcely as large as a common pigeon, but longer and of a more slender build. It is of a gray, glossy color, without any special markings, except the tail, which ends with a blood-red tip. The bird is comparatively helpless, being able to fly but a few feet, and can be caught without difficulty; however, it is unnecessary to say that its poisonous bite causes the native Papuans to let it severely alone. Persons bitten by the creature are seized by maddening pains, which rapidly extend to every part of the body. Loss of sight, convulsions, and lockjaw are the other symptoms which follow in rapid succession. The natives say that there is not a case on record of a survival of the bite, there being no antidote, death always ensuing within the short space of two hours.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Only Subsidized Hotel.

The only subsidized inn, perhaps, is on the Island of Capri. Mine host, grateful for the long-continued patronage of artists, who are the chief foreign residents of the island, and knowing that they are far from rich, left the inn to his heirs with these curious conditions annexed: The charge per day, two bottles of red Capri wine included, is never to be more than six francs; if any artist is too poor to pay so much he shall pay what he can, and paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the accommodations accorded to those paying the highest price; if any German artist who has failed as a student of art in Italy shall come to the inn he shall be accommodated, and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promise never to return to Italy. The provisions of the will seem to have been carried out faithfully, for the prices are moderate, the red wine is always obtainable, and the walls of the inn are covered with paintings, the work of impecunious artists.

TWO ORDERS OF MEN.

THE REV. MR. MAYO CONTRASTS LINCOLN AND NAPOLEON.

Our Martyred President Believed in God, Duty, Immortality, and the Law of Love—Bonaparte Is Compared to "the Wicked in Great Power and Spreading Himself Like a Green Bay Tree, Yet He Passed Away, and Lo! He Is Not!"

The religion of Abraham Lincoln was of the same type as the faith of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall, John Adams—of the majority of the hundred greatest Americans in public life for the last 100 years.

Skeptical concerning a good many of the theological creeds, only moderately interested in the denominational politics of the rival churches, they were all profoundly religious men; Christian men, if we are to take the words and life of Jesus Christ as the standard of Christianity. Abraham Lincoln believed in God, duty, immortality, and the law of love, with all the force and fervor of his glorious manhood.

Like these other makers of the nation, he demonstrated that the highest and most successful statesmanship is only the application of the Christian creed of universal love, consecrated and lifted into the domain of universal history by the supreme sacrifice, of which the fathers wrote: "We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Twenty-five years ago, at the first great Paris Exposition, nothing made such an impression upon me as the exhibit illustrating the career of Napoleon I., "the nephew of the uncle" being then at the height of his power, with the reigns of empire clutched in the hollow of his hand.

I saw the greatest man of the world of modern times at every step of his progress. His little cocked hat, his buff military trousers, his old white surtout; the furniture of his room, his table, and his bed—almost everything he had touched, from Corsica to St. Helena, were arrayed in that wonderful French dramatic style to glorify the great central figure of the century.

Then, at Versailles, the artist took up the theme and I wandered from gallery to gallery in that splendid domain of art, everywhere confronted with the same imposing presence, until I fancied Napoleon Bonaparte had made the world.

Fifteen years ago a dear woman friend in Chicago led me one day to a little framed relic in her own private alcove. It was a piece of the gown worn by Laura Keene, the actress, on the night of the President's death.

Springing to the stage box she caught his drooping head in her arms, and the flowing blood left its sacred stain upon her garment. It was a few square inches of this faded gown, with a drop of Lincoln's blood at the center, that my friend had cherished in sacred remembrance of the past.

In those two spectacles was imaged forth the two orders of men and the rival policies by which nations rise and fall.

"I have seen the wicked in great power and spreading himself like a green bay tree. Yet he passed away, and lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found."

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."—*The Rev. A. D. Mayo.*

KENTUCKY'S FAMOUS MOVING STONE.

It Will Move Readily, but No Pressure Can Dislodge It.

The "Moving Stone" at Lexington is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature in the State of Kentucky, the great caverns alone excepted. In the rear of the grounds attached to the home of the late Gov. Gilmer is a huge bowlder, standing alone on the edge of a stream. Resting directly upon this bowlder is another weighing at least twenty tons. This upper bowlder rests upon a stone pinnacle not more than two feet square, and so evenly balanced that (although the slightest touch will cause it to rock to and fro) a hundred horses could not pull it from the socket. Geologists say that it must have been deposited in its present position in the time of the glacial epoch, and that the texture and composition of the bowlder argue in favor of the theory that it was transported from the Lake Superior region to its present resting place in a good field of ice long before there was a single human being on the face of the earth.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Another Mogul Among Diamonds.

The second largest diamond in the world is now, according to *Ueber Land und Meer*, undergoing the cutting process at Antwerp. Its weight is at present 474 carats, but it will lose no less that 274 carats before it is ready for the market. Even then, however, it will be the second largest diamond in the world, standing between the 280 carats of the Persian diamond "Great Mogul" and the 197 7-10 carats of the Russian "Orloff" brilliant.

Roughly speaking, the Antwerp stone will be about the size of a pigeon's egg. In its present state it measures 2.741 inches by 1.767 inches. Its polished surface will measure .786 inch each way. Some idea of the enormous expense of the transmutation of these costly trifles from the natural to the commercial state may be gathered from the fact that the great English crown diamond, the Koh-i-noor, which has the comparatively modest weight of 102½ carats, cost no less than £8,000 to cut and polish.

The polishing of a very large diamond is a very slow process, and it will be a long time before the actual value of the Antwerp stone can be determined, as its lustre and water cannot be decided until it has left the polisher's hands.

Curiosities of Grave-Robbing.

Under the laws of Draco, which you will remember as being the most severe code ever drawn up, all grave-robbers were put to death without trial. The old Athenian laws put a slave to death for disturbing a body after interment; but, in the case of a freeman, a "confiscation of a moiety of his possessions" was the penalty. Constantine decreed that a woman might obtain a divorce if she could prove that her husband had disturbed the remains of the dead. At one time (in the time of the seventh and eighth Henrys) the English law held that "it is deemed unlawful to open a grave for a second person, except for a husband or wife." If I have not been misinformed, grave robbers in this country only lay themselves liable to a fine and imprisonment for a short time, unless it can be proven that they took the grave clothes along with the body. For this reason ghouls (real professionals) always strip the remains stark naked before depositing them in the "long sack" preparatory to their removal to some medical college.—*St. Louis Republic.*

"Say Your Nasty Little Prayers!"

Mr. Sala, in his journal, relates the following experience of Mr. William Black, the novelist: When at work Mr. Black loves intense quiet, and cannot bear the slightest noise. For this reason he always selects a room at the top of the house as his study. At one time it was his misfortune to live in what he describes as a jerry-built house, and, while endeavoring to work in the early hours of the morning, as is custom, he tells of one amusing inconvenience that he was called upon daily to put up with.

The nursery of his next-door neighbor was in a line with his study, and in this a somewhat numerous family were located. Every morning, as regular as clockwork, Mr. Black could hear the elder sister call out, "Now, then, you horrid little things, kneel down and say your nasty little prayers!" A profound silence would follow; but the interval was a brief one. Then came a rush and clatter, and the shrill voices of the children were heard exclaiming, "We have said our prayers; we have said our prayers!"

At a Trifling Expense.

"This talk about the expense of a European trip is absurd," said the returned tourist. "If a man knows how to travel comfortably without being extravagant he can make a short tour of Europe for less money than it would cost him to go to the seashore. Now, before I started, I figured the matter out and found that I could be gone five or six weeks for something like $250."

"Any man can do that."

"You can prove it by the guide books, can't you?"

"Of course. How much did your trip cost you?"

"My trip?"

"Yes; your trip."

"O, well, I didn't exactly stick to the program, you know. I suppose it cost me $900 to $1,000. But I can show you how ——"

"Of course, of course. Anyone can do that."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Jerusalem on a Boom.

According to a letter written by a missionary in Palestine to a friend in this country, Jerusalem has been enjoying a boom since the completion of the railroad that connects it with Jaffa. Over 300 houses, hotels, stores, and residences have been erected. The city swarms with real-estate agents, and a bustle pervades the sacred old place that is novel enough. The Holy Land will soon be gridironed with railroads, of which Jerusalem will be the center. The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, which was opened for traffic Sept. 21, crosses the Valley of Hinnom and passes within a few hundred yards of the Pool of Betnesda. Work on the road to Joppa is progressing well and Baron Rothschild, who intends establishing a colony of Jews on the line of this road, is building 300 houses for their use.

SOME VENEZUELA SUPERSTITIONS.

Women, It Is Believed, Bring Death to a Snake-Bitten Person.

Caracas Letter in the New York *Sun:* While the English railroad from Tucacas to Barquisimeto was under construction an Englishman holding an important position in the work was bitten by a rattlesnake (here known as the culebra). The man was forthwith taken to the English quarters and put to bed. While the English doctor was being summoned the wives of the Englishmen at work on the road bustled about and tried to do what they could to help the sufferer. In the midst of the confusion a native came running in with the kind-hearted intention of curing the man.

"Turn all the women out," said he.

"What the devil?" said the Englishman's friends. "What for?"

"Their eyes are death," explained the native. "The man will not live if they look upon him."

With that the Englishmen turned the native out of the house and the bitten man himself declared that if the English doctor could not cure him no superstitious native could. The physician came in hot haste and worked until the perspiration ran down his face in little streams. The women hovered around and did what they could. In exactly two hours and a half the man was dead. The kind-hearted native heard of it, shrugged his shoulders, and went his way.

On the following day a native laborer was very badly bitten by a rattlesnake near the same place. He was not of sufficient account for the well-paid English doctor to bother with, so the native laborers carried him off to a house and turned all the women out and sent for herbs, and leaves, and such things. They worked at him for an hour or so in the way that the natives and Indians know, and the next day he was back at work as though nothing had happened. The thick-headed Englishmen could not explain this, and they cannot do so even to this day.

Here is another story of the same subject: A native woman's 10-year-old son was bitten most frightfully by some sort of venomous serpent. Did she rush to him, clasp him in her arms, and try to cure him? Not she. The only thing that she did was to send for her husband and to hide herself and her female servants far away from the the suffering lad's presence. Her husband and a neighbor or two hustled about and looked after the boy, and it was only on the third day that she looked upon her son. If she had looked upon him while the snake's poison was in his blood the natives had no doubt her eyes would have caused him to vomit blood and die. Yet this woman loved her boy with all a mother's devotion.

When the exposition was held at Caracas in 1883, the year of the Bolivar centennial, two men from some remote inland place had on exhibition a box full of exceedingly venomous reptiles. Merely to look at these poisonous snakes was enough to make one shudder. One day when the place was crowded the box was overturned, and five of the ugly things got out and began to run about in a remarkably lively sort of way. A tiger let loose would not have created half the excitement and confusion. People went raving mad in their desire to get away. Tables, chairs, and showcases were overturned by the frantic mob, and for a time it looked as though half the crowd would be bitten to death or trampled under foot before they could get away.

The man who told this story pulled off his coat and threw it over one of the snakes, and the two snake exhibiters caught the others in their naked hands. One of the men was bitten several times—so badly bitten, in fact, that it seemed to be impossible that he could live twenty minutes.

His companion knew just exactly what to do and did it. In the first place he called for blankets or pieces of cloth or anything that he could get, and with feverish haste he wrapped up his bitten companion completely out of sight. This was done with haste that well nigh amounted to madness. Then the helpless man was carried across the street to his hotel and put to bed. His companion worked over him for two hours, and at the end of that time rested, with a sigh of relief.

"Why did you wrap him up in such haste?" asked the man who told this story.

"To keep him away from the eyes of the women," replied the snake exhibiter.

"What was the danger?"

"If women had looked upon him he would have vomited blood and died before we could have got him half way across the street."

This strange superstition is not confined to Venezuela by any means. The same thing is found in the Dutch islands of Curacoa, in the further West Indies, and also in the Republic of Colombia. A Senator of the United States of Colombia said to an American visitor that although the fact was as familiar to him as the commonest detail of every-day life, yet he could not say why it was so.

Mme. Patti's Autograph Fan.

One of the most remarkable fans in Europe is that possessed by Adelina Patti, which bears on each of its folds the autograph signature of the principal rulers of Europe. The Czar has added to his signature the words: "Nothing soothes so much as your singing," while the late Emperor William wrote: "You are the nightingale of all ages."

Queen Christina of Spain adds to her signature the following sentence: "To the Spanish Patti, a Queen who is proud to number herself among the subjects of the songstress."

Queen Henrietta of Belgium expresses her sentiments by means of musical characters, and has written the first bar of the celebrated Kiss waltz. Queen Victoria writes: "If King Lear speaks true when he says that a sweet voice is a costly gift for a woman, then you, my dear Adelina, must be the richest of all women."

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have merely signed their names, while on the last fold of the fan is the sentence: "Queen of Song, I extend to you my hand," with the signature of Adolph Thiers, President of the French Republic.—*New York Recorder.*

The Buchanan Memorial Window.

Leading in the way of truly rich and handsome memorials is the one to the memory of the late President James Buchanan in St. James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster. The records of this parish, in the keeping of the Rev. Percy L. Rowbottom, the rector, are complete from the year 1745, and in the list of ministers appear the names of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, the author of the well-known hymn, "I Would Not Live Always"; Bishops White, Bowman, and Knight. The Buchanan window is considered one of the finest in effect and beauty to be found in America. It depicts the scene where Christ meets the wise men in the temple and says to them: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"—*Philadelphia Times.*

For Him.



Druggist—"If your mamma didn't say what kind of soap for you to get, little boy, you had better try these soap wafers, twenty-five in a box."

Little Boy—"All right. She's going to use them on me."

Druggist—"Will you take a package, then?"

Little Boy—"No, sir; only a wafer."—*Judge.*

A Fair Offer.

Old Gentleman—"Do you think, sir, that you are able to give my daughter all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed?"

Suitor (a practical man)—"Well, you have been paying for her board and clothes, and I have been paying for concerts, theaters, operas, and so on. No; I'll pay for the board and clothes, and if you foot the amusement bills, I don't think she'll miss anything."—*New York Weekly.*

Blue Is True.

Few blue-eyed people are color-blind, and we are told that women as a rule have better eyesight than men.

DEATH ON PIKE'S PEAK

TRAGIC STORY OF THE FATE OF TWO SIGNAL MEN.

The Telegraph Operator, in His Dying Moments, Flashes a Message for Help Down the Mountain Side—His Companion Finally Rescued by a Relief Party Unconscious and Almost Bereft of Reason—A Pathetic Tale of the Rockies.

The pathetic story of the fate of two young men, keepers of the signal station on Pike's Peak, published in several Western papers some years ago, is revived by the presence in Chicago of Benjamin Titus of Aspen, Colo., one of a rescuing party that went to the top of the peak only to find a telegraph operator dead and his companion on the verge of starvation.

It happened several years ago, when the summit house on Pike's Peak—which was burned only a few days ago—was used as a signal station. The occupants of the hut were a telegraph operator and a companion. Winter had set in with more than usual severity. Snow filled every pass and clung in deep drifts along the mountain sides, totally obliterating the path from the base to the summit. Unexpectedly the telegraph operator was taken sick and failed so rapidly that the first day of his illness plunged him into delirium. The companion of the operator was not familiar with telegraphy. Their provisions were growing short, and the outlook for replenishment gave to the situation an appalling aspect. The day came when there was no food in the house and the operator was as sick as ever. Despair was fast taking possession of the companion.

The second night brought no relief. The sight of his raving, half-starved comrade grew intolerable to the weary nurse, who one night went out on the mountain top. Scarcely had the door closed behind him than reason returned to the dying operator. With the little strength that he had retained he dragged himself to his instrument and flashed over the wire, down the mountain-side, that his companion had been lost on the mountain, and that he could live but a little while, but that they might yet be rescued if assistance started at once. Crawling back to his pallet, the sender of the message died. The wanderer at length found his way back to the hut to have added to his cheerless surroundings the presence of death. At the sight of his lifeless comrade the last ray of hope faded, and he sank unconscious beside the dead operator.

With the first intimation that there was distress on the mountain top a party of willing men, mostly miners wintering at Colorado Springs, started for the summit. They reached the top after a day's weary travel and just in time to resuscitate the still unconscious man, who in the end recovered.

WHEN REPTILES RULED THE WORLD.

Some of the Gigantic Saurians of the Prehistoric Times—Their Deterioration.

There was a time "in the wide revolving shades of centuries past" when our globe was wholly in the possession of walking, swimming, and flying reptiles. Being the dominant type they divided naturally into three great classes. In the oceans they became gigantic paddling enaliosaurians; on dry land, or rather wet land (for the whole face of the globe was doubtless a quagmire at that time), they became monstrous erectdinosaurians, some of which had legs fifteen feet or more in length; those which inhabited the regions of the air were the terrible flying pterodactyls. For a vast but unknown length of time these awful creatures literally ruled the earth. Finally, after they had "seen their day," they began to grow less and less. One by one they died out in the face of the younger and more vigorous fauna, until at the present time only a few miniature alligators and crocodiles, a few toy snakes as reminders of skulking lizards and geckos remain of the enormous reptilian types that once crowded land and sea.—*St. Louis Republic.*

An Argentine Duel with Lariats.

"I witnessed a strange duel in Argentine a few years ago," said Francis M. Wakelee, addressing the Story Tellers' club at the Laclede. "Two rancheros were enamored of the same dark-eyed senorita. Now, when your South American is hit by the blind archer he is hit hard. He is not satisfied to visit this charmer one evening in the week and give up the rest of the time to his rivals. If he catches another admirer hanging around the house of his inamorata there is apt to be trouble and work for the priest and undertaker. The two sighing swains in question had agreed to settle by a duel with the lasso which should wed the damsel. A hundred piratical-looking cow-punchers assembled to witness the fray. The rivals appeared mounted on mettlesome mustangs, each with a long, powerful lariat of tough bullhide. They were both experts with the lasso and their horsemanship was a marvel. They approached to within forty or fifty yards of each other, then began to maneuver for a deciding cast. After several feints the lariat of the younger of the rivals went whizzing through the air so swiftly that the eye could scarce follow it. The other sunk his spurs deep into his mustang. The animal shot forward just in time to save his master from the deadly noose, and as he did so the second lasso rose into the air and settled around the shoulders of the man who missed, pinning his arms to his side as in a vise. He was jerked headlong from his saddle. His successful rival drew him to him hand over hand, half lifted him from the ground by the tenacious thong, and put a bullet squarely between his eyes. He then turned and rode directly to the hacienda, where lived the cause of this barbaric scene. She mounted behind him and he came galloping back, swinging his sombrero."—*Globe-Democrat.*

Lively Folk in Maine.

Mrs. Mary Green of Scarboro, Me., who is 84 years old, has during the last six months spun thirty-six skeins of yarn, knitted five pairs of stockings, picked three bushels of blueberries, and tended large flocks of chickens and ducks, besides doing much general housework. She has six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Daniel Andrews of West Rockport, Me., 93 years of age, reaped and helped to shock three-fourths of an acre of heavy grain on one of the hottest days of last week and was not fatigued by the labor. He has been cutting grain on the same farm for seventy-two years.

At Burnt Cove, Deer Isle, Me., an aged woman, who owns a good farm, spends most of her time in summer sitting in the barn and making quilts for the poor. It was through her energy and benevolence that the only church around Burnt Cove was built.

The mail stage on the route from West Ellsworth to Ellsworth, Me., is driven by a woman, Mrs. Clara Carter, who handles a team of four horses as well as any man could do it, and never makes any mistakes in the delivery of mail or packages. She gets up at daybreak, cooks for a family of five persons, drives to Ellsworth and back before noon, and then gets dinner. In the afternoon she picks eight or ten quarts of blueberries, and in the evening she does the family washing and ironing, sews, or plays on her cabinet organ.—*New York Sun.*

Are All Men Afraid in Battle?

Testimony differs as to the feeling of the soldier on going into a fight, and the many experiences related during the recent encampment by Grand Army men to their always willing listeners showed that in their war histories there was no uniformity of either fear or daring. The Major of a New Hampshire regiment said: "I always felt timid when the shot began to reach us, but as soon as we got into action I was carried away by excitement. I am not usually a profane man, and I have no recollection of talking roughly to my troops, yet a good many of them have assured me that all through a fight I would swear like—well, like a trooper." Another man, a Colonel, said: "It's all nonsense to say that a man doesn't feel afraid at the beginning of a fight and all through it. Of course he does. He has reason. Sherman said of Gen. Sumner that he was the only man who grew bolder as he grew older, but the only man I ever saw who really seemed to want to fight, and enjoy it after he was in it, was Custer."—*New York Sun.*

Wonderful Clock.

The most marvelous of clocks has been built by a Black Forest maker and sold for $4,000. Besides doing everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Greenwich. Every evening at 8 a young man invites the company to vespers in an electrically illuminated chapel where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year's eve two trumpeers announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out; in June a quail; in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air entitled "Phœbus Awakes." On the night of the full moon they play another German air entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

Queen Bess' Wardrobe.

At the death of Queen Elizabeth 3,004 dresses were in her wardrobe, of which two only were of silk.

Artificial Diamonds.

A French chemist has succeeded in making imitation diamonds that cost more than the genuine.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING BY ELECTRICITY.

It Is Used to Drive Large Presses and with the Best Success.

The proprietors of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette* have just introduced electricity to a new sphere of usefulness by employing it as the motive power for driving their large printing machines. The *Gazette* is absolutely the first daily paper in the world that has been produced by that form of power, which bids fair to revolutionize the whole system of machines, and leave steam, and even gas far behind as motive forces. The motors (two in number) are connected with the mains of the Birmingham Electric Supply company in High street, the currents from which maintain a constant pressure of 110 volts. The motors are exceedingly neat and compact, and they are controlled with perfect ease by a few conveniently placed switches. The smoke and heat of engine furnaces are done away with, and one great advantage is that the power is available by day and night, and the two machines, each capable of producing 20,000 copies of the *Gazette*, ready folded, per hour, can be set in motion at any moment. This is an important consideration, more particularly in the facilities it affords for immediate work, as there is no pecuniary expenditure except when power is actually being used. Other advantages are the uniform power of speed of the machines, the entire absence of dirt and heat, and the saving of space, which is an important consideration.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MISSION WORK AMONG MOHAMMEDANS.

Experience Shows the Effort to Christianize That People Is Futile.

All experience shows that Christian missions among Mohammedan peoples are both exceedingly futile and exceedingly annoying. The teaching of the missionaries is socially as well as religiously offensive, and is always strongly resented. Our English administration in India has included at times many men of intense religious convictions who have countenanced the missionaries. But even we have been rigidly and wisely careful, as a rule, to abstain from giving government support to any attempt to make proselytes among the natives.

The French Governor of Algeria, who is probably no more religious than most educated men in Latin countries, will naturally find the missions an unmitigated nuisance. He is bombarded with complaints from the Mohammedans, and from his own local officials, who fear, or say they fear, that violence will be used against the preachers of unwelcome doctrine. He may well believe that, unless a check is put to the propaganda, he will find himself under the necessity of suppressing disturbance by force. No Governor likes this prospect, and when it is forced on him by foreigners he is not to be blamed if he asks to have them removed.—*Saturday Review.*

Statistics of Crime and Criminals.

Every reader knows what absurd conclusions as to the social and moral condition of a country are often drawn from imperfect statistics, but Dr. William Duffield Robinson, physician for ten years to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, has figured some facts down to a fine point. He declares that the sentences to the penitentiary may be taken as fairly representative of the total amount of crime prevailing in the entire district from which it receives prisoners, and that the extent of territory and period of time covered by the calculation make the deductions a fair index of the criminal phenomena of the whole country.

He argues that reformation is practicable from the fact that one-third of the criminals are between 20 and 25 years of age. He finds that men of 60 are about eight times as trustworthy as men of 25, or, to put it in another way, of eight men who are criminals at 25 seven will be law-abiding citizens at 60. A terror of the law has brought about the reformation in most cases, he thinks.

It is true that an overwhelming majority of criminals are young, but does it follow that most of them reform as they grow older? Is it not likely that they die twice as fast as other men? His division of crimes as to the age when they are most common is very interesting. He concludes that personal assaults, including assault and battery in all its forms, mayhem, poisoning, and sensual crimes are steadily on the increase, and forgery and counterfeiting on the decline.—*New York Advertiser.*

Apologized for the Parson.

There is a story of a clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist's for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be returned by Sunday's post; but the dentist or the post proved faithless. With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation." But his feelings may be better imagined than described when, in the seclusion of the vestry, he overheard the clerk, in impressive tones, thus deliver the "excuse": "Parson's very sorry, but it is his misfortune to be obligated to wear a set of artful teeth. They busted last Wednesday and he ain't got them back from London today as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do no more for him; 'tisn't any use him going up into the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."—*Manchester Times.*

A Weed That Eats Fish.

Commander Alfred Carpenter, writing from Suakin, Red Sea country, contributes the following remarkable instance of a plant preying upon one of the vertebræ. The instance noted was observed by him when surveying the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea: ". . . As I neared a pool cut off by the tide from the sea I noticed among other submarine plants a very ordinary-looking flesh-colored weed. Bending to inspect it closer I noticed numbers of small fish lying helpless in its fronds, apparently with little or no life in them. Putting my hand down to pick one of them up I found my fingers caught by suckers on the weed, the fronds of which had closed tightly upon them. The fish had been caught in every conceivable way, by the head, the tail, sides, etc., and some of them had been held until the skin was completely mascerated. Those of the fish that were still living had evidently been caught at different times, they appearing in all stages of exhaustion. I regret being unable to name either the plant or the fish, but that the botanical cannibal really preyed upon the finny denizens of the deep there isn't the least doubt."

A Princess Turns Hospital Nurse.

Amid the horrors of the outbreak of cholera at Nijni Novgorod and the complete breakdown of commercial prosperity there it is refreshing to hear of a few noble spirits who have kept their courage in the general panic and are doing what they can to alleviate the widespread distress. Gen. Baranoff has sent away his family and cleared the rooms allotted to him for his use at his official residence, to turn them into a vast hospital for the sick.

Princess Schekowsky and the devoted sisters of the community of Cutali Moia Patchah (a Russian name signifying "consolers of affliction") are working day and night on board the floating hospital anchored near the sandy island, a few versts from the stricken city. The Princess takes active part in all the sad duties of this gloomy lazaretto, moving to and fro among the other nurses in her white dress and gold and red enamel cross. Her Highness' hair is cut short, like that of the other sisters, and she wears no cap. The subordinates are clad in gray, with small batiste fichus.—*St. Petersburg Letter.*

Seeking Safety in a Lion's Den.

A serious disturbance took place on the Place de Jaude at Clermont Ferrand a few evenings ago. A negro lion tamer of the American circus named Jackers quarreled with and stabbed a workman. He then took to flight pursued by a large crowd, whose object was to lynch him. Saved from the crowd by the police Jackson took refuge in a lion's cage in the circus. The tent was immediately surrounded by an exasperated multitude, who had a regular fight with the police and a number of soldiers. The authorities succeeded with great difficulty in preventing the rioters from cutting the ropes holding the scaffolding of the circus together. After several hours order was restored, and Jackers, who had been calmly awaiting the end of the disturbance under guard of his lion Sultan, came out of the cage and gave himself up to the police.—*London Exchange.*

Tools of the Pyramid-Builders.

A two years' study at Gizeh has convinced Mr. Flinders Petrie that the Egyptian stoneworkers of 4,000 years ago had a surprising acquaintance with what had been considered modern tools. Among the many tools used by the pyramid-builders were both solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. The drills, like those of today, were set with jewels (probably corundum, as the diamond was very scarce), and even lathe tools had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills and the skill of the workmen that the cutting marks in hard granite give no indication of wear of the tool, while a cut of a tenth of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.—*London Exchange.*

In the Mines.

One and a half million men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

Consumption of Snails.

Upward of 100,000 pounds of snails are eaten every day by the residents of the gay French capital, the snail market being the busiest industrial mart in Paris.

THE LATEST IN VERSE.

An Autumn Landscape.

No wind there is that either pipes or moans;
The fields are cold and still; the sky
Is covered with a blue-gray sheet
Of motionless cloud; and at my feet
The river, curling softly by,
Whispers and dimples round its quiet gray stones.

Along the chill green slope that dips and heaves
The road runs rough and silent, lined
With plum trees, misty and blue-gray,
And poplars pallid as the day,
In masses spectral, undefined,
Pale greenish stems half hid in dry gray leaves.

And on beside the river's sober edge
A long fresh field lies black. Beyond,
Low thickets gray and reddish stand,
Stroked white with birch; and near at hand,
Over a little steel-smooth pond,
Hang multitudes of thin and withering sedge.

Across a waste and solitary rise
A plowman urges his dull team,
A stooped gray figure with prone brow
That plunges bending to the plow,
With strong, uneven steps. The stream
Rings and reëchoes with his furious cries.

Sometimes the lowing of a cow, long-drawn,
Comes from far off; and crows in strings
Pass on the upper silences.
A flock of small gray goldfinches,
Flown dawn with silvery twitterings,
Rustle among the birch cones and are gone.

This day the season seems like one that heeds
With fixed ear and lifted hand
All moods that yet are known on earth,
All motions that have faintest birth,
If haply she may understand
The utmost inward sense of all her deeds.
—*Archibald Lampman in Harper's Magazine.*

Their Poor Daddy.

If daddy had plenty of money, my dear,
My! what a good daddy he'd be.
He'd buy ev'rything in the world purty near
And give it to Murry and me.
He'd git us the crick fer to wade in 'y jings,
And down by the ford where it ripples and sings,
He'd strain out the sunshine and song, and make things
To play with, fer Murry and me.
My, what a good daddy he'd be,
And he'd buy us the trees
If Murry would tease—
If daddy had plenty of money.

If daddy had plenty of money, I bet,
He'd be the best daddy on earth.
They wouldn't be anything we couldn't get,
No matter how much it was worth.
To play circus under he'd git us the sky—
To make beads fer Murry, the stars upon high—
To have pillow fights with, the clouds that blow by—
No matter how much they was worth—
He'd be the best daddy on earth.
Why, he'd buy us the moon
Fer a souvenir spoon—
If daddy had plenty of money.

If daddy hain't got any money I guess
He wouldn't sell Murry and me.
We're tow-headed skeezicksses, that's what he says,
And scalawags, that's what we be.
An' n'en when the Riddles ride by in their rig
'Ithout any children, ol' daddy feels big,
And tells ma he won't fer a farm and a pig
Swap off sister Murry and me—
We're skeezicksses, that's what we be.
But Murry and me
Are his fortune, says he—
If daddy hain't got any money.
—*Kansas City Star.*

When 'Lection Day Comes 'Round.

When 'lection comes, if I'm alive,
You'll see me, I'll be there.
An' yit—I've seven miles to drive;
I hope the day'll be fair.
Ye see, I'm gittin' kinder old
And plagued with rheumatiz,
An' if the day is raw an' cold,
An' 't rains, why, there it is!
I'm sartin, sure's guns, to be
Jess regularly drowned;
But that haint goin' to hender me
When 'lection day comes 'round.

How long ago? Well, well, let's see,
Grant, Buchanan, an' Pierce;
Tyler an' Fillmore—it mus' be
Full much as sixty years
Sin' I, a boy of twenty-one,
Fer Quincy Adams voted;
An' Jackson got it. Lord! what fun
His side had when they knowed it!
Well, well, I thought the country lost
Because they licked us so.
I've l'arned since then at heavy cost
God's purpose to know.

He never meant that Freedom's day
Should end 'cause one man's bested
An' 'tother gits it. That's one way
A voter's grit is tested.
An' sterner tests 'n that he's sent!
I've lived to morn my dead,
An' wonder what God's actions meant
When the message came 'at said
My Jim—at Gettysburg—you know,
Where his mangled corpse was found
A-layin' with the thousands dead,
Upon that bloody ground.

Hard? Yes, it was. I blasphemed God
That took my Jim away.
I couldn't kiss the chast'ning rod;
I mourned him night an' day.
But time—well, time works wonders, boy,
An' I was let to know
A father's grief, a freeman's joy,
That heaven had willed to show
The nations of the earth a lan'
Of freedom, safe and sound,
An' I voted for Old Abe again
When 'lection day came 'round.

An' he, too, died while fighting wrong.
It on'y went to show
How God had made the Nation strong
To weather such a blow.
Dangers we see, and foes he sends,
But don't forgit, my lad,
That Freedom's watchful God intends
That good shall outfight bad.
An' if we win, or if we don't,
It's goin' to be found
That Freedom's flag is at the front
When 'lection day comes 'round.
—*John L. Heaton.*

Candor.

"I know what you are going to say," she said,
And she stood up looking uncommonly tall;
"You are going to speak of the hectic fall,
And say you are sorry the summer's dead,
And no other summer was like it, you know,
And can I imagine what made it so.
Now, aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;
"You are going to ask if I forget
That day in June when the woods were wet,
And you carried me"—here she dropped her head—
"Over the creek; you are going to say,
Do I remember that horrid day?
Now, aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;
"You are going to say that since that time
You have rather tended to run to ryhme,
And"—her clear glance fell and her cheek grew red—
"And have I noticed your tone was queer?—
Why, everybody has seen it here!—
Now, aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," I said;
"You're going to say you've been much annoyed,
And I am short of tact—you will say devoid—
And I'm clumsy and awkward, and call me Ted;
And I bear abuse like a dear old lamb,
And you'll have me any way, just as I am.
Now, aren't you, honestly?" "Ye-es," she said.

A Ballade of Columbus.

Wiseacres jeered and laughed: "Ho! ho!
'Tis plain as the sun by day
That he is but a fool who'd go,
Daring the waste of raging spray,
To tread the ocean dim and gray
Whose secrets none returned to tell!"
Yet all such jeers could not dismay
Columbus in his caravel!

The angry waters raved below,
Sweeping him westward from the bay;
Above his head the lightning's glow
Lit up the tempest's foam-capped fray.
Yet with glad heart and spirits gay,
That freezing skeptic failed to quell,
Stood one whose barque no storms could stay—
Columbus in his caravel!

"Captain, come back!" He answered "No!"
"Back, or we die!" He muttered, "Nay!
Let billows roll and wild winds blow,
I'll sail upon my destined way!"
He spoke, and found, far, far away,
The promised land of asphodel,
Where triumph strew'd with many a bay
Columbus in his caravel!

ENVOI.

Let lyric, ode, and roundelay
In burning accents surge and swell,
Singing how glory crowned for aye
Columbus in his caravel!
—*Eugene Davis in the New World.*

Crossing the Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.
—*Tennyson.*